ANNUAL REPORT 1985

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE – IICA

ANNUAL REPORT 1985

INTER–AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE – IICA

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, San José (Costa Rica)
Annual Report 1985. -- San José, Costa Rica : IIICA, 1986.
264 p.

ISBN-92-9039-104-9

1. IICA - Annual Report. I. Title.

AGRIS A00 DEWEY 630

Contents

Introduction

Article 20, clause d of the Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) states that the Director General must report annually on the Institute's activities and finances.

This volume contains a report on the year 1985; the information was prepared under the supervision of the outgoing Director General, Dr. Francisco Morillo Andrade.

Chapter I contains a general description of the Institute. It outlines IICA's origins, juridical

bases, structure and goals, and gives a broad view of the functions of the central office of the General Directorate, the area directorates, the national offices and the specialized centers and associated organizations.

Chapter II summarizes the technical cooperation services (programs, specialized centers and technical support services) carried out during the course of the year. Program progress in the countries is organized according to the Institute's four geographic areas: Central, Caribbean, Andean and Southern.

Chapter III summarizes IICA's international relations during the course of the year and includes a table of legal instruments signed by the Institute. Chapter IV reviews the Institute's human resources policies and presents statistical tables to demonstrate overall personnel movement. Chapter V is a report on the Institute's financial statements for 1985.

Appendix I contains a summary of the programs, projects, short-term actions and activities carried out by IICA, to give the reader a clearer idea of program actions during the year. Appendix II lists all the extra-quota agreements and contracts signed by IICA with Member States, agencies and other organizations.

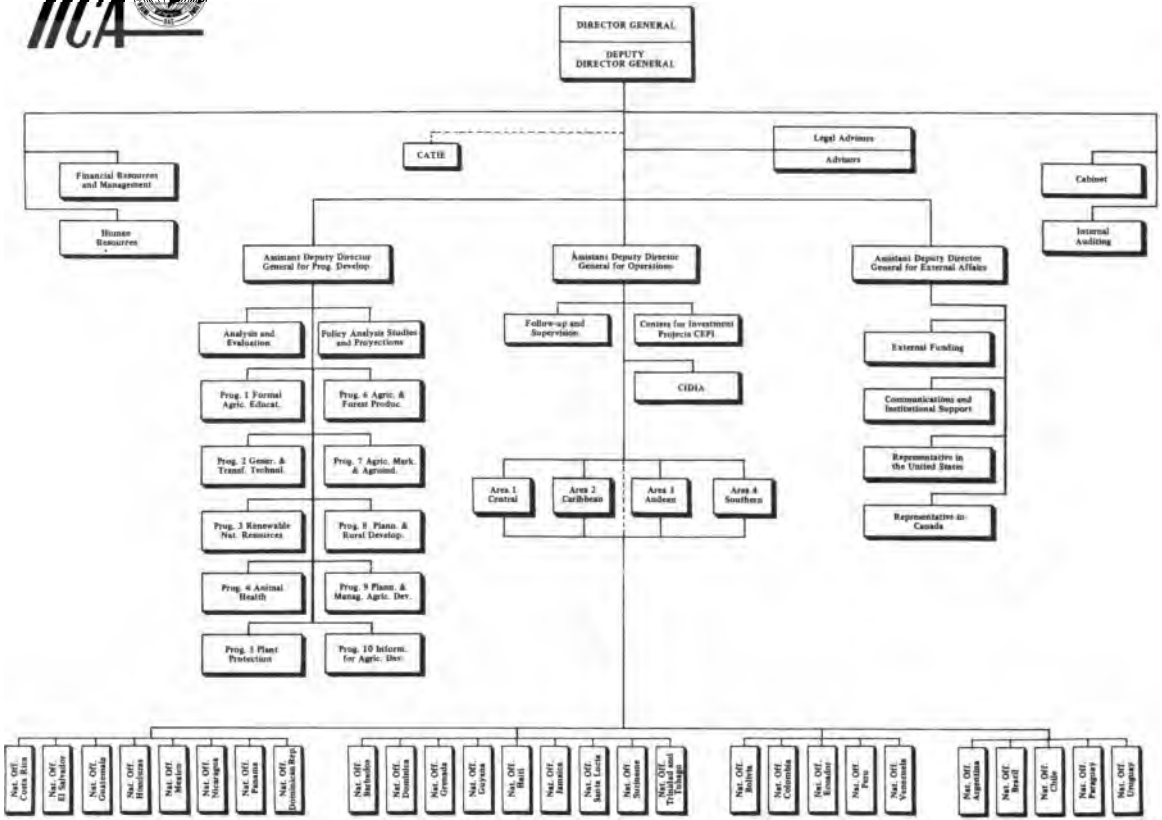
The General Directorate maintains a file detailing all the actions of the central office, area directorates, national offices, specialized centers, and other units. This material is available to the governments of the Member States and other organizations interested in learning more about the Institute's projects and programs in 1985.

Martín E. Piñeiro
Director General

CHAPTER I
The Institute and its Purposes

IICA

GENERAL DIRECTORATE



This report was written in accordance with the recommendations of resolution AG/Res.331 (VIII-O/78) of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) on "the preparation of reports on the governing bodies, organizations and entities of the Organization," and with pertinent decisions by IICA's Executive Committee and Resolution IICA/-JIA/Res.34(IV-O/84).

Background, Juridical Basis, Structure and Goals

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) is the specialized agency for

agriculture in the inter-American sphere. It is active on the economic, social and political fronts of the Member States, which dictate IICA's general policies on the basis of ongoing changes in their own economic, social, political and institutional processes.

In October 1942, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union approved the establishment of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. In 1944, the Institute's Convention was opened to the signature of the American countries. The Board of Directors, in a meeting in 1970, approved a resolution to amend the Convention and expand its fields of action to strengthen the Institute. The new Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture was opened to the signature of the Member States in March 1979 and was ratified on December 8, 1980.

The Institute's purposes are to encourage, promote and support the efforts of the Member States to achieve their agricultural development and rural well-being. The Convention assigns IICA the following functions to achieve its purposes: 1) promote the strengthening of national institutions; 2) formulate and execute plans, programs, projects and activities, in accordance with the needs of the governments of the Member States; 3) establish and maintain relations of cooperation and coordination with the Organization of American States (OAS) and with governmental and non-governmental entities that pursue similar objectives; and 4) act as an organ for consultation, technical execution and administration of programs and projects in the agricultural sector, through agreements with the OAS or with national, inter-American or international agencies and entities.

IICA's governing body is the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, which meets every two years, and is made up of the 29 Member States. The Third Regular

Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture was held from 21 to 25 October 1985 in Montevideo, Uruguay. The Executive Committee is another of IICA's governing bodies, made up of twelve Member States elected for two-year periods, on a rotating basis, as determined by the Board. The Executive Committee meets regularly once a year and is responsible, among other things, for preparing the meetings of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

In 1985, the Fifth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Central Offices in San Jose, Costa Rica, from 29 July to 2 August, 1985.

The General Directorate is the Institute's executive branch, under the charge of the Director General, who is responsible for carrying out the functions and mandates of the Board. The Institute is headquartered in San Jose, Costa Rica, and presently maintains offices in 29 countries in the hemisphere.

In 1985, IICA's structure included units that fell immediately under the General Directorate, and others that had different kinds of budgetary and contractual ties with IICA. These components were:

- The Central Office of the General Directorate (IICA headquarters.
- Area Offices.
- National Offices.
- Specialized Centers.
- Associated Entities.

This chapter includes the Institute's 1985 organizational chart, illustrating the inter-relationships among the different structural components.

THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE

The Central Office housed the directive, supervisory and support units for the decentralized

offices. It also headquartered external relations and resource monitoring.

a. The Office of the Director General

The Director General and the Deputy Director General were combined in a single office, which also included the Director of the Cabinet, the Director General's Special Advisors on technical, financial and legal matters, the Directorate of Financial Resources and Management, the Directorate of Human Resources, the Directorate of Physical Resources and Services, and the Internal Audit.

b. Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations

The main function of the Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations was to see that IICA's programs and projects were implemented and to coordinate all operations, regardless of source of funding. This office was delegated the authority to representing the Director General in decisions on Institute operations.

The Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations had a geographically decentralized structure. Its components included the national offices, and the area offices; and at headquarters in San Jose, the Investment Projects Center (CEPI) and the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA), which provided direct services to the countries. This office also included the Directorate of Follow-up and Supervision and the Directorate of Special Funds and Projects.

c. Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Program Development

The Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Program Development was responsible for the type and quality of IICA's technical work. It conducted the entire participatory process, including the identification of priority problems, the design, review and revision of the Institute's programs and projects, the allocation of budgetary resources among programs and projects, the development of technical strategies to be followed, and evaluation of the technical quality and results of the execution of the biennial program-budget.

d. Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for External Affairs

This office was in charge of official relations with IICA's Inter-American Board of Agriculture and Executive Committee and with the Member States and Permanent Observers. It also maintained institutional relations with other countries and with international public and private groups and organizations that cooperated with IICA through technical and financial resources.

AREA OFFICES

The area offices, which answered to the Office of the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations, were part of the Institute's decentralized geographic structure. They helped with the administrative, technical and operational performance of the Institute. They functioned through delegation of authority and responsibility, a flexible process of decision-making, the assignment of a high percentage of personnel to the field, and the use of personnel in the areas and between areas.

The area offices, as per the 1983-1987 Medium-Term Plan, were:

Area 1 - Central: Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.

Area 2 - Caribbean: Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

Area 3 - Andean: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

Area 4 - Southern: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

NATIONAL OFFICES

The technical composition of each office depended on at least the following factors:

a. Conditions in the country and its agriculture.

b. Projects and activities agreed upon between IICA and the country.

c. The number and magnitude of projects funded with external resources.

The main functions of IICA's offices and directors in the Member States were to:

a. Administer the human, physical and financial resources for the office's different projects and activities.

b. Supervise, coordinate and support the different projects and activities performed in the country or related to it.

c. Represent the Director General in the country.

d. Provide administrative support to program directors headquartered in the country.

e. Obtain, assess and release information on the most significant problems of agricultural development and rural well-being in the country and on office activities.

f. The office directors provided technical expertise in their fields of specialization, whenever necessary.

SPECIALIZED CENTERS

The specialized centers were: the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA); the Investment Projects Center (CEPI); and the Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center (CATIE). The first two were part of IICA and reported to the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations; CATIE was a civil association established by means of a contract signed between IICA and the Government of Costa Rica.

CIDIA provided services to the member countries in the areas of information and documentation for agricultural development and rural well-being. The need for these services was underscored in recommendations 1, 2 and 19 of the Eighth Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.

CEPI was introduced into the system in response to paragraph b, Article 4 of the new Convention, and recommendation 13 of the Eighth Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, on the identification, formulation and management of projects for agricultural development and rural well-being. Its general objective was to advise, provide brokerage, study, prepare and cooperate with the member countries and

with the Institute, in identifying and formulating projects funded with external and quota resources.

CATIE was an associated center of the system, with organizational features that gave it the operational independence and flexibility it needed. At the same time, its ties with IICA ensured sound technical, administrative and financial operations. Its general objectives were post-graduate research and training in agricultural, forest and related sciences.

Under the Institute's 1983-1987 Medium-Term Plan, these centers provided support and technical reinforcement to the programs in matters related to their fields of competence.

ASSOCIATED ENTITIES

In addition to these programs and centers, IICA operated through agreements and contracts signed with other entities in areas of mutual technical or scientific concern. Chapter III contains a specific table listing organizations with which IICA entered into agreements and contracts during 1985.

CHAPTER II

Tecnical Cooperation Services

A. PROGRAMS
B. SPECIALIZED CENTERS
C. TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES

A. PROGRAM

PROGRAM I

FORMAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

A brief study of the countries' requests for support and of the projects underway for the 1985-1986 period reveals a widespread need for trained human resources. It also suggests that the system of formal agricultural education is presently unable to satisfy the requirements for rural and sectoral development.

In spite of major budgetary commitments made by the countries in the region to improve formal education, substantial qualitative and quantitative problems persist. Once identified and classified by order of priority, these problems could be solved by

projects and activities within a larger framework that views agricultural education as a universal responsibility and is oriented towards all levels of formal, basic, and non-formal agricultural education.

This is the overall context of the system of agricultural education at all levels, designed to prepare the people needed for solving the problems of agricultural development and to increase levels of production and productivity. This system must be flexible and dynamic, and have foresight and the ability to work with several disciplines in different sectors, so as to adapt to a changing world and face the crisis confronting educational systems and institutions.

IICA is fully aware of the fact that agricultural education today forms a broader subsystem than the loosely joined network of grade schools, secondary schools and universities that have traditionally monopolized the educational system. New forms of education are emerging that enable people to achieve more than was possible under conventional classroom systems.

Without ignoring the importance of formal agricultural education, Program I concentrated its actions in the following manner: a) graduate studies; b) professional education; c) training of mid-level technicians; d) basic education; e) on-going training.

ACTION IN THE COUNTRIES

Area 1 - Central

The project on integrated planning for farms in agricultural schools in Costa Rica was completed in 1985. Planning was concluded for the last ten agricultural schools, bringing to an end the technical and economic analysis of planning in the fifty

schools, covering over 2 500 hectares, which began in 1980. The project directly benefited the schools, 389 teachers and an estimated ten thousand students.

In El Salvador, at the request of the Sectoral Office of Agricultural Planning, a document was prepared containing basic guidelines for a training program. The document resulted in a project profile on training for agricultural sector organizations in high priority areas (National Training Program for the Agricultural Sector).

Educational activities underway in Honduras are directed toward improving services provided by the public agricultural sector to increase agricultural production and productivity in the country. Initial actions centered on reinforcing the National School of Agriculture (ENA), and an institutional development project was created for this purpose.

As a result, ENA specialists were able to submit a project developed jointly by IICA and 27 professors assigned to rework programs. It received a positive response and later materialized into a concrete offer from AID to finance the project until 1989. The project benefited 362 students, 36 professors and members of ENA's technical staff.

The most important results of IICA's educational action in the National School of Agriculture include: the development of a document proposal for financing ENA components of the Development Program; the establishment of a research unit within ENA; the initiation of six animal production research projects (grasses and nutrition); and the inclusion of ENA in the National Livestock Research Program.

In Mexico, a short-term action was developed to support scientific and professional associations. The program helped the Mexican Association of Higher Level Agricultural Education to organize the meeting

on "Specialization and Professional Differentiation," which was held in Guadalajara, Jalisco. Similarly, IICA supported the preparation and implementation of the Eighth Conference of the Latin American Association for Advanced Agricultural Education (ALEAS), which was held in Mexico, D.F.

Area 2 - Caribbean

Haiti was the site of a project for human resources training which focused its actions on technical cooperation with the University School of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine and with agricultural education centers to improve work in the following activities: vegetable production, farm tools and preservation of foodstuffs and crops.

Area 3 - Andean

A project in Bolivia strengthened the curricular structure of high level agricultural education by providing a methodology for curriculum development and evaluation. The project also helped university departments, especially in Cochabamba, to develop and adopt integrated educational methods. The new technique assigns an area to agricultural and rural research, which involves a process of training-learning designed to link students, teachers and producers.

The National Program for Agricultural Training in Colombia provided a framework for training in high priority areas designated by organizations of the agricultural sector. The project was expanded to include information systems, documentation and agricultural information. Other work in this area includes: planning and management, marketing and agroindustry, education (technology transfer) and agricultural sciences. A total of 928 professionals

active in diverse areas of the sector were trained during the year.

A total of 59 courses, seminars, conferences and workshops were also held, and sponsorship was given for one technical meeting, four support activities, two consultancies, four publicatrions and various documents. These activities directly benefited 1431 people.

The project in Peru to strengthen high level agricultural education institutions continued. The Institute signed two general agreements for technical cooperation to back its activities and efforts in the sector. One was with La Molina National Agricultural University, and the other was with the National University of San Marcos. IICA's actions for cooperation, as stipulated in the two agreements, included the implementation of a training activity on teaching methods for professors at these universities and in ten other universities in the country. A total of 24 professors attended the course.

IICA's project to strengthen extension, research, training and the dissemination of scientific agricultural materials at the Central University in Venezuela led to a four-year effort to support the establishment of a graduate course on extension and technical assistance at the Agronomy Department at Maracay.

Area 4 - Southern

In Argentina, the Institute met repeated requests by the Agronomy Departments of the National Universities at La Plata, Litoral and Mar del Plata; the University of Catamarca; the University of Lujan; the University of Buenos Aires and INTA, given that country's renewed interest in having IICA play a role in resolving problems related to organization, inter-institutional coordination, and curriculum.

The Institute has followed a strategy of supporting the Argentine Association of Higher Level Agricultural Education.

IICA's actions for cooperation with the Secretariat of State for Education of the State of Pernambuco, Brazil, included rural education projects promoting exchange between Brazilian specialists and others from around Latin America. A cooperation project with Brazil's Ministry of Education worked to redefine and implement new formal and non formal educational policies for rural areas, with a general focus on rural education. It began in mid-1985.

The Brazilian Literacy Movement Foundation (MOBRAL) held workshop programs and seminars for national and international teachers; courses were also held for fifty specialists on research and educational program evaluation, in cooperation with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). IICA's training specialists participated in these courses.

The project to improve education for the rural sector in Chile provided support for coordinated actions by different organizations working on planning, supervision, resource allocation and implementation, by training forty teachers and directors of agricultural schools. Additionally, a course on improving teaching skills was held for the Coyahique Agricultural School and was complemented with advisory assistance on development of plans and programs.

Representatives from nine agricultural schools attended a course on improving teaching skills for teachers of courses on agricultural machinery. Advisory services were provided to seven agricultural schools on reorganizing workshops for educational purposes, and on imparting agricultural education. Agricultural mechanization equipment lists were drawn up for Chillan and other agricultural schools. The program supported a course for rural

development graduates of Chile's Austral University by compiling research, monographs and bibliographies on rural development from around the continent.

The program's action in Paraguay focused on strengthening the forestry and agricultural training subsystem. IICA concentrated its work on Master's level training of five specialists from the Central Office of the Directorate for Forestry and Agricultural Training, and on training all professors from agricultural and forestry schools of the public sector in evaluation of the learning process and in curriculum design. IICA was then able to help structure the curriculum for technical and agricultural training at the Bachelor's level, and for a rural practicum. Moreover, an administrative, financial and accounting system was structured and implemented, and is now operating in all of the public schools. Production and teaching plans structured by IICA's consultancies are slowly being incorporated into the educational system's schools of agriculture.

PROGRAM II

SUPPORT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE GENERATION AND TRANSFER OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY

Most of the countries have placed high priority on the generation and transfer of technology as a vitally important means of increasing productivity in order to promote exports and reduce food imports. This high priority also reflects the need to devote immediate and lasting attention to existing constraints and limitations. In this context, international cooperation has gained visibility, and IICA has a major role to play, based on its background, its experience and its continuing action to support the generation and transfer of agricultural and forest technology.

The most common problems in this area are directly and indirectly linked to research, both simple and complex, depending on the relative level of technological development in each country. They are also attributable to institutional organization, which varies with time and according to circumstances; to procedures for setting priorities; and to institutional relationships and logistical support for human and physical resources.

The most urgent problems directly affecting research organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean include: a) poorly defined technological policies or total lack thereof; b) organizational structures that operate poorly or not at all; c) shortage of financial resources; d) inadequate physical resources; e) human resources of limited quantity and quality; f) poor planning, or none at all; g) failure to set clear action priorities; h) fragmented geographic and subject area coverage; i) unrealistic scientific research projects; j) ineffective or unworkable mechanisms for dissemination; k) lack of progress reports; l) lack of internal institutional evaluation; m) lack of systematic mechanisms for research, dissemination, and adoption of technology; n) little or no farmer participation in agricultural research.

IICA is at work in all these areas. It cooperates with mechanisms and strategies designed to overcome existing restrictions, in response to the needs of each country and the particular conditions that prevail in each situation.

ACTION IN THE COUNTRIES

Area 1 - Central

The project to improve cattle production systems in Guatemala is cooperating with national efforts to provide a firmer foundation for dairy production. Research is being approached more realistically, and

dairy modules are being developed for various regions with milk producing potential. In addition to these specific research efforts, action is currently underway to integrate the work of many institutions such as the Agricultural Science and Technology Institute, the General Office of Livestock Services, and the Department of Veterinary Science of the University of San Carlos.

Work continued in Mexico on the project to strengthen the system for the generation and transfer of technology through the training of personnel. The project was directed at the National Agricultural Research Institute, with special emphasis on the country's tropical region. Examples of work include: the development of models for training new researchers; preparation of a survey of academic training needs of researchers; and a study of the turnover rate of scientific personnel (entry, length of stay, departure). Additionally, a detailed training calendar was completed for scientific personnel. Individuals may receive training on the basis of availability of scholarships and study programs, and comparative merit.

The program in Nicaragua continued to study crops of high priority for the humid tropics. Similarly, experiments were conducted on genetic improvement of corn and other basic grains.

A project was implemented in Panama to support the system of generation and transfer of agricultural technology in conjunction with the Ministry of Agricultural Development and the Agricultural Research Institute, two organizations active in this field. Actions focused on the training of field personnel, using region-by-region extension techniques, based on in-service training and, whenever possible, attendance by farmers.

Technical actions in the Dominican Republic focused on the development of an extension service

to bridge the gap between research and technology transfer. The working method adopted was the farm level production systems approach. It was taught in the field to specialists and participating farmers to produce the give and take needed for linking research with technology transfer and adoption.

The multinational project in Area 1 (Central) to support organizations for research and technology transfer in animal production was of most benefit to Costa Rica and Panama. These countries have a history of using milk production modules, and this increases the prospects for institutionalization. Guatemala and the Dominican Republic are also participating in the project, which has served as a catalyst in the generation of other national projects.

Area 2 - Caribbean

The project to support the transfer of technology for food crop production in Barbados spurred the agricultural sector to implement research and technology transfer. This work was carried out through on-site experiments and training of farmers and public sector personnel. Actions also included the planting of non-traditional crops adaptable to the country. In order to help train affected personnel, educational materials were prepared for circulation. The project to develop fruit tree crops has led the way for national efforts to establish an urgently needed fruit program in the country.

The project for training, research and development of agricultural production implemented in Grenada provided a framework for IICA to support the planning and management of farms using basic principles of crop production and multiplication of perennial plants. Similarly, agricultural educational materials were prepared, and actions to train technical specialists and farmers in crop management were continued.

The project on crop systems in Jamaica uses an integrated, multifaceted approach to support a priority program in that country for research of production systems. The project takes into account the ecologically diverse potential found in each region and seeks to perform appropriate experiments necessary for planning production. Actions completed to date include experimental designs and studies of the factors that influence farmer decisions, as well as sociological factors affecting the work of these farmers.

Work continued on the implementation of the project to establish a center for coconut and african oil palm in Suriname. Research efforts based on prior successes obtained in the country were intensified. Presently, special attention is being focused on plant pathology and entomology to ease present difficulties. Other efforts include on a short-term action to strengthen the agricultural extension services of the Ministry of Agriculture. The key to this action was the provision of consultancy services on organizational structuring. Seminars were organized, with special emphasis on the systematization of technology generation and transfer and the development of alternatives to meet the needs of the countries.

In Trinidad and Tobago, the project on research and technical cooperation with regional agricultural organizations continued to work with scientific centers and universities to unite efforts on research and institutional management. The project, which recently concluded, is presently under evaluation.

Area 3 - Andean

A short-term action for technical cooperation in Bolivia designed and implemented a livestock and forage program. This was done in support of a sectoral plan to increase livestock production, especially for producing milk to overcome chronic shortages. Cooperation has taken the form of forage

research in the Cochabamba zone, and genetic improvement of dairy cattle.

The project to support the Colombian Agricultural Institute prepared methodological guidelines on project identification and development. Another project, to support the institutional structure of the National Sugar Cane Research Center, strengthened field research as a part of programmed activities targeting the different facets of sugar cane production. The greatest achievement thus far has been increased production per unit of land surface area and of labor time.

Within the framework of the project to support the management of the National Agricultural Research Institute of Ecuador in the generation and transfer of technology, the Institute helped to reorganize the management of programs and experimental stations. Similarly, advisory services were provided on experimental methodologies and laboratory techniques used for gathering and analyzing information on dairy cattle. The program was actively involved in the training of professional personnel. Technical material was prepared for training and dissemination. Additionally, field research efforts began with natural pastures from the paramo, or high mountain meadow region. Cattle were grazed on the land to test the efficiency of field rotation with natural vegetation, combined with fertilization and burning. A project presently underway in the Amazon to evaluate tropical grasses has yielded promising results in adapting new species and in improving resistance to grazing. Studies of energy conversion by cattle gave particularly encouraging results.

Support to the National Agricultural Research and Outreach Institute in Peru led various institutions to combine their efforts in high priority zones and implement research efforts on production systems, with special emphasis on mountain and jungle areas. Major efforts were made to train

research personnel, and relevant documents and training materials were produced. Another project conducted research on Andean farming systems to study and improve agricultural systems in Andean campesino societies. The post-harvest project for Andean crops is being conducted in support of this endeavor. It includes research on agroindustry, marketing and the processing and preservation of native products, taking into account local habits and consumer preferences, as well as the characteristics of external and international markets.

The project to reorient technology generation and transfer in the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and the National Agricultural Research Fund of Venezuela concentrated on technology transfer, the weakest link in the chain of technical assistance to farmers in that country. Special emphasis was placed on consultancies for the technology transfer service in different zones.

Area 4 - Southern

Five short-term actions were conducted in Argentina. Cooperation was provided for agricultural development in the north-central Entre Rios region. Technical cooperation was given to the project for regional agricultural development in the province of Rioja. The Agricultural Technology Council in the province of Santa Fe received technical cooperation. INTA was assisted in organizing the Fifth Course on Dairy Production for Latin American extension agents. Finally, the Association of Rural Agricultural Experiment Consortia was helped in designing and implementing a new entreprise management system.

The project for technical cooperation to strengthen agricultural research in Brazil continued to support the process of hiring consultants, the administration of scholarships and the provision of logistical support for the network of the Brazilian

Agricultural Research Institute (EMBRAPA). This project provided experience in recruitment of high level scientific personnel in more than 37 countries on four continents. The project of technical cooperation with CEPLAC completed its last year of operations in the program for physical and biological research. CEPLAC's technical cooperation project to study witche's broom disease control entered its final phase in 1985. Significant progress was made in combining genetic improvement with chemical control.

Support was given in Chile to the Agricultural Research Institute (INIA) through the project for technical cooperation to strengthen major organizations of technology generation and transfer, and special emphasis was placed on production systems as a means of maximizing output at the farm level. Similarly, recommendations were developed to improve INIA's technology transfer groups.

The project to develop agricultural technology generation and transfer system in Paraguay provided advisory services in genetic improvement of corn, livestock research methodologies, tissue culture and agroclimatology. Additionally, training was strengthened through scholarships and short courses, both domestically and abroad.

In Uruguay, two short term actions took place. The first supported national institutions in defining and developing agricultural production systems, with a survey of the present planning system. Proposed livestock programs were prepared for dairy and beef cattle, making use of natural pastures. Cooperatives received assistance in organizing a system for the generation and transfer of technology to diversify horticulture. Strong support was provided to the Alberto Boerger Agricultural Research Center's scholarship program for overseas graduate studies. The second short-term action was technical cooperation for the creation of an institute for technology

generation and transfer in Uruguay. A preparatory seminar was attended by renowned speakers and representatives of national organizations active in research and technology transfer.

The multinational PROCISUR project has now entered its second stage, with the approval of all the participating countries--Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay--and the support of IICA and the IDB. Meetings were held over the course of the year to discuss all matters of importance to the project. The plans stipulated in the multilateral agreement have been developed and efforts to exchange germplasm, documentation and research throughout the region were successful. Consultancies, training and research work in crops and animal husbandry continue to enrich scintific knowledge. The items under consideration include: summer cereals, winter cereals, oilseed crops, dairy cattle and beef cattle.

PROGRAM III

CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES

Several factors are known to have a strong impact on food production and the ability of the countries in the area to achieve self sufficiency. Examples include: the rapid growth of the population in Latin America and the Caribbean; the increasing concentration of population in urban zones; reduced water supplies due to deforestation and poor management; the rising cost of animal feed, pesticides and fertilizers; problems with storage of agricultural products; marketing difficulties resulting in heavy post-harvest losses; insufficient progress in extending the agricultural frontier; the high and growing cost of large scale irrigation projects; and

the slow pace of educational processes needed for preparing qualified personnel.

The future of this growing population is jeopardize by natural phenomena such as floods and droughts; overuse of certain zones; misuse of resources in areas with a fragile ecological balance; and the desertification process in formerly productive areas. All these factors pose an evident growing threat to the resources available for feeding the people.

Water resources are a clear example of this situation. Water, unlike metals, petroleum, wheat and other products vitally iportant in today's world, is normally used in large quantities, but rarely transported long distances. As a result, although water is part of a vast world-wide cycle, its value and use as a resource depend on local or regional supply and on how water is used and managed.

If present trends persist, this means that water may become a major constraint on economic activities and food production in some regions of the continent. The cost of traditional strategies for the storage and use of irrigation water has grown so swiftly that new strategies must now be designed. Unfortunately, however, few countries have recognized this need, and as a result, appropriate policies designed for the future have not been developed.

This situation is true for other renewable natural resources as well, including forests, wildlife, and the land itself, and the organic matter and nutrients in the soil.

This is why IICA's goal is to formulate, carry out and evaluate integrated plans and multinatioal and national projects. The countries require support in their efforts to reverse negative and destructive processes and adopt acceptable practices for the conservation and management of their renewable natural resources.

ACTION IN THE COUNTRIES

Area 1 - Central

In Costa Rica, support was continued for natural resource conservation and management programs through the Parrita River Watershed Management Plan.

Similarly, work continued on the implementation of a multinational project to support agroclimatic studies and zoning in Latin America and the Caribbean. Significant progress was made in agroclimatic zoning for coffee crops. Parameters were defined, and computer programs were created to calculate cultivation periods and the biomass production index. The Institute, in conjunction with the French Office of Overseas Scientific and Technical Research (ORSTOM) and the French government, coordinated the First Meeting on Agroclimatology for Central America, Panama and Haiti.

Within the framework of the same multinational project, technical support continued for the project on agroecological crop zoning in Nicaragua. Support was crucial to the development of climatic data bases, the selection of weather stations in the country and the creation of an initial program to process compiled data.

A second multinational project headquartered in Costa Rica under Program III provides technical cooperation to support the consolidation of zoning for agricultural development and renewable natural resources in Central America. It continued to develop maps for agroecological zoning of crops. The technical personnel of the Executive Secretariat for Agricultural Sectoral Planning continued with in-service training to facilitate zoning work.

Cooperation was provided to the Nicaraguan Land Studies Institute to strengthen its technical capabilities for agroecological crop zoning. Progress

was made in surveying and compiling available agroclimatic information, in developing a program to standardize and debug data, and in structuring the data base.

Support was provided to the National Office of Renewable Natural Resources of Panama. Work was completed on the preparation of a draft bill on forests, which will now be analyzed and corrected by the Ministry of Agricultural Development. A draft bill was reviewed and submitted to create a Renewable Natural Resources Institute. Training actions were continued through a seminar workshop on forest plantations (policies, legislation and profitability).

Actions were carried out in the Dominican Republic to strengthen the system of renewable natural resources. Information was compiled and analyzed on the administration, operation and outcome of watershed management committees in several countries. During this time, in-service training for national personnel continued to focus on the management and conservation of watersheds and irrigation processes. Additionally, initial steps were taken to implement a pilot project for the administration, operation and maintenance of an area of the Yaque del Norte irrigation project. Technical support continued for coordination of the Neyba project to classify the zone irrigated by the Cambronal Canal; for the Verde River project of the Dominican Agrarian Institute; and for the National Park Directorate.

Moreover, a study was prepared in the Dominican Republic on the operation of the hydraulic resources system in the Nigao River Watershed and the Valdesia Dam system. Emphasos was placed on the administration and management of studies on the operation and safety of the Valdesia Dam.

National technical personnel continued to receive training in statistics, hydrology and dam safety, in conjunction with Colorado State University (USA).

Area 2 - Caribbean

In Haiti the Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and the Artibonite Valley Rural Development Office continued to receive support. In this context, 120 irrigation systems were identified, some in the northern region and others transversing the country. Actions will be taken to design appropriate management and conservation systems for the long term, as a part of the valley's development plan. Actions to train national personnel in irrigation and drainage were also continued.

Area 3 - Andean

Short term actions in Bolivia included technical advisory services on irrigated soil and water management. The stage completed in 1985 stressed training for national specialists as a means of forming a technical team to assume the responsibility of conducting saline tests on the Tacagua irrigation system (in Oruro) and evaluating damage to the system's infrastructure.

The program helped sponsor the Fourth International Soil Conservation Conference in Venezuela. Technical support was provided to the General Sectoral Office on Irrigation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. Special importance was attached to actions for training national specialists in formulation of cropping and irrigation plans; design, construction and operation of irrigation systems; irrigation techniques; and the integrated planning of rural development areas.

Area 4 - Southern

The project for cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior and related organizations in Brazil move ahead with the definition, development and implementation of plans, programs and projects for

irrigated agriculture. Actions included assigning a location for the Concepcion Watershed demonstration project, followed by preparation of a topographic survey and a demonstration project on irrigation in one of the selected areas. Work was also done to establish the first Retiro community project and the planting of beans in association with sugar cane. The demonstration projects produced a sugar cane harvest in 1985, and the production information was analyzed.

Work with the Superintendency of Development for the Northeast made it possible to define and develop water resource plans in the state of Paraiba for the first year of the Small Farmer Support Program (PAPP). Staff training began for meeting the water resource needs of the PAPP. In Pernambuco, specific documents were analyzed for the contracting of studies on how to tap the hydro-agricultural potential of the Terra Nova Valley in the vicinity of Cabrobo.

In the Northeastern PAPP, in the state of Sergipe, advisory services were provided for the preparation of competitive bidding procedures and the analysis of studies for state sponsored irrigation projects.

Similarly, water resource operating plans were analyzed for the state of Minas Gerais. The five year program for the state of Paraiba was also analyzed as a way of gathering preliminary information for designing a methodology to evaluate the Sertanejo project so that subsidies can be obtained for the PAPP methodology.

Technical cooperation continued with the San Francisco Valley Development Institute (CODEVASF) for the operation and maintenance of irrigation belts. A system for daily assessment of operating efficiency was designed within the framework of this

project. Actions included advisory services in developing cultivation, irrigation and maintenance of irrigated land, in the operation and management of irrigation and drainage systems, and in the development of budgets and expense controls.

Other actions in Brazil included the continued implementation of a project in the National Department of Drought Control (DNOCS), for the operation and maintenance of irrigated lands. A proposal was drafted for structural modifications to facilitate the implementation of pertinent activities, based on an analysis of the present organization of DNOCS.

Support was continued for the demonstration project of Brasilia's Agricultural School through the project for technical cooperation with the National Program on the Use of Irrigated Lands (PROVARZEAS) of the Ministry of Agriculture. Actions were continued for training in irrigation and drainage through five courses and through a plan for international exchange among national specialists in Peru, Colombia, Mexico and the United States of America.

Within the framework of a project for technical cooperation in irrigation with the Secretariat of Agriculture and Production of the Federal District, model regulations were presented to the pertinent authorities for the operation and maintenance of irrigation belts in the Federal District.

The project on technical cooperation with national organizations in the development of programs to support irrigated agriculture performed a review of problems and made recommendations for the operation, conservation and management of irrigation systems. The purpose was to release the lands of DNOCS and CODEVASF. DNOCS will restructure its organization in the area of water management.

The project on technical cooperation in natural resources and irrigation in the state of Bahia conducted a preliminary survey to gather data on soil,

vegetation and present land use in the western part of the state. Similarly, an evaluation was made of the water potential of the Salitre River watershed, and technical assistance was continued for small and medium-scale irrigation projects.

In-service training was provided on the use and interpretation of satellite images for developing land use. A study began for assessing the water resources of the Grande River watershed, irrigation systems, experimental fields and weather stations in ten watersheds and farming areas in the region.

Advisory services were provided for developing the Tatacui irrigation project (300 ha) on the basis of field topographic maps, and for preparing a feasibility study for the Itapera project. Technical consultancies were made available to working groups preparing a proposal for the state of Bahia to resettle 2500 families organized around irrigation projects. A final decision will be subject to the results of a feasibility study. Technical advisory services were also provided for constructing the northeastern project in the state of Bahia, and for the development and implementation of a Lages de Batata community project.

In Uruguay, IICA helped promote the national program on land and water conservation and management in support of the Directorate for Water Use and Management, working to process and compile information gathered from experimental plots as a mean of developing conservation oriented production systems.

A three year consolidated report was developed on the trial demonstrations in Colonia T. Barreta, and on experiments in the Tacuarembo area. The report confirmed the value of the technological package which includes supplementary irrigation and soil conservation for the project to develop the areas around Tacuarembo, which is benefitting 230 farmers. Similarly, training activities in irrigation, soil

conservation and evaluation of underground water tables continued to benefit technicians participating in irrigation projects.

IICA-TROPICS Multinational Project

In addition to the national activities summarized above, the program continued developing a multinational project on rational use of renewable natural resources of the humid tropics in the Amazon countries, IICA-TROPICS. Actions focused primarily on reformulating the project on the basis of surveys held in the countries in late 1984.

Directories were prepared on research institutions in the Amazon region and on professionals in certain fields (agronomists, forestry specialists, veterinarians and zootechnicians). Support and technical assistance have also continued with the Belterra project (agroforestry systems for community development), with special emphasis on rubber cultivation.

Actions for horizontal technical cooperation were initiated in technical areas of high priority to the countries, using the technical capacity available in Brazil as a basis. Actions were also initiated for attracting extra-quota resources, especially with IDRC/Colombia, in the field of information.

PROGRAM IV
ANIMAL HEALTH

The Animal Health Program continued to provide support and technical cooperation to IICA's member countries through the program directorate, headquartered in Washington. It carried out seven multinational projects in San Jose, Mexico, Georgetown, Bogota, Lima, Buenos Aires and Montevideo, and a national project in Brasilia.

These projects were all financed with regular funding. In addition, specific projects were undertaken with external funding in Argentina, Brazil, United States of America, Guatemala, Haiti, Paraguay and Venezuela.

The animal health projects, both multinational and national, were generally carried out in the framework of the Inter-American Animal Health Commission (CISA), made up of animal health directors of the countries on the continent.

In this framework, certain tasks have been singled out as holding high priority for technical cooperation. Of special importance are reinforcing inspection and quarantine systems for importing animals and by-products, establishing emergency systems for fighting exotic diseases, and the control and eradication of ectoparasites and diseases of high economic impact affecting livestock production in the countries.

ACTION IN THE COUNTRIES

Area 1 - Central

A project profile was developed for eradication of swine cholera in Central America. It was then submitted to the Central American Bank of Economic Integration.

Initial efforts for screwworm eradication were authorized for Central America and Panama, and negotiations continued with the Mexico-United States of America commission for the eradication of this parasite, so as to define what support would be required by IICA when the program is extended throughout the Central American Isthmus. An agreement is about to be signed between the Commission and IICA to establish a framework for cooperation. Work was completed on a second version of the project for technological exchange in animal health and production for Mexico, Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic.

Development continued in Guatemala on the technical cooperation project for that country's Animal Health Program, implemented with partial funding

from the Inter-American Development Bank. Six specialists have been hired to provide advisory services in administration for animal health, epidemiology, biostatistics, laboratories, bovine rabies control, and financial management. This project also began training abroad and at home for professionals and technicians. A course was held for veterinary doctors on the prevention, control and eradication of exotic diseases.

Authorities in Honduras continued to receive support in carrying out the project to promote livestock and animal health. Partial funding was approved by the Inter-American Development Bank, and the government has received a proposal for the technical cooperation to take place. A consultant provided direct advisory services to the veterinary research laboratory, which is preparing a swine cholera vaccine. The Spanish government extended its assistance by sending an expert to provide advisory services for diagnosis and control of this disease.

A project was prepared in Mexico for strengthening diagnostic services, to be funded by the government. Different types of support were provided for training and updating professionals from different diagnostic laboratories and for institutional strengthening in the country's laboratory network. Special attention was paid to diagnostic and control services for swine cholera and leptospirosis.

Cooperation was provided to the government of Panama to define the terms of reference for a project of livestock development and animal health. The purpose is to request funding from the Inter-American Development Bank.

In the Dominican Republic IICA participated in diagnosing the situation of animal health in selected zones of the country, so as to draw a clear picture of problems at the farm level. An animal quarantine course was held, and the operations of

animal health import inspection services were evaluated at ports, airports and borders.

Area 2 - Caribbean

IICA and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperated in Haiti with financial support from the Agency for International Development, to continue with the project of epidemiological surveillance underway in connection with the swine repopulation project. Several training activities were held for professional and technical personnel. A building for the new diagnostic laboratory was completed and turned over to national authorities, and equipment should be available soon.

Support continued in Dominica for activities to eradicate the Amblyomma variegatum tick. Technical assistance was provided, and equipment and materials were made available.

Support also continued in Saint Lucia for activities to eradicate the Amblyomma variegatum tick. A consultant was sent to the country to review the design and plans for a new diagnostic laboratory to be built by the government with external funding.

Cooperation was provided to Jamaica in support of the government's negotiations for resources to carry out screwworm and tick eradication projects. The first project could begin soon with support from the Agency for International Development of the United States of America. The second will be assisted by the Mexico-United States of America Commission for the Eradication of Screwworm.

Support continued in Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago to carry out studies on the blue tongue virus and carrier, in conjunction with the University of Florida (USA). A workshop was held in Barbados on laboratory equipment maintenance.

Cooperation continued in Grenada to attract resources for carrying out the project to strengthen veterinary services.

The project for dairy development and herd health continued in Guyana and included various training activities for professionals and technicians.

A workshop-seminar was held in Puerto Rico, attended by 35 professionals from twelve countries, on tick eradication measures. Discussion focused on the need for and feasibility of carrying out a project to eradicate the Amblyomma variegatum tick and hydropericardium in affected countries of the Caribbean. These activities received follow-up in Washington, D.C. (USA) in a meeting with different concerned agencies, to locate funding for developing the project.

In the countries of the Caribbean, the animal health information system continued to be developed, with the quarterly publication of epizootiological reports.

Area 3 - Andean

Several support actions took place in Bolivia, following negotiations with national authorities. Diagnosis began in Cochabamba to identify calf loss in dairies due to health and nutrition problems. A study began in Beni on the prevalence of hemoparasites and parasitic gastroenteritis in dairy cattle. Work began in Potosi to diagnose infectious and parasitic diseases of sheep.

Diagnostic laboratories received support in Ecuador, and a diagnostic study was conducted of classic swine flu in the country, with findings then made available to authorities. The results will provide the basis for drafting a project on eradication of the disease. Support was also provided for preparing a project on tick and hemoparasite control.

Support continued to be provided in Peru to the program for eradication of brucellosis and tuberculosis in the dairy zones aroundLima, through training personnel and supporting diagnosis of these diseases. The diary zones of Arequipa and Cajamarca also received assistance in identifying their major health problems.

Currently under negotiation in Colombia is an agreement between IICA and the Colombian Agricultural Institute to carry out a specific animal health project funded by the government. As soon as the agreement has been signed, IICA's cooperation will be continued in various zones for control of brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, paralytic bovine rabies and Venezuelan horse encephalitis.

A project in Venezuela continued to be carried out for strengthening the Animal Health Program of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, financed by the government. Consultants were hired and various activities for training and direct technical action took place to support a program for eradication of bovine brucellosis and control of bovine rabies in the State of Lara, and control of bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis in southern Zulia. Support continued for developing the country's animal health information system. Support actions began for administrative and technical restructuring of the regional diagnostic laboratory system.

Area 4 - Southern

The Animal Health Project in Brazil continued to receive funding from the government. Its purpose is to support services of the National Secretariat for Animal Health Protection and the National System of Animal Reference Laboratories (LANARA). The most important focus of cooperation was the implementation of a project for tick and botfly control, and

for this purpose the government has requested financial support from the World Bank. The project will be combined with work to control foot and mouth disease and promote poultry and swine health. Major progress has been made in implementing an emergency system for eradication of exotic diseases, and a data bank is now available on these diseases for use by other countries of South America.

Continued support was provided in Argentina for the National Animal Health Service (SENASA), and particularly for the Health Control Service, the Laboratory Service, and the National Agricultural Technology Institute (INTA). Of special interest, a course was organized on rapid diagnosis of viral diseases. It was held in INTA and was attended by Argentine professionals and virologists from several South American countries. IICA also cooperated in developing a goat program in the province of Catamarca, with emphasis on animal health. It was active in the dairy zone of Tandil, Province of Buenos Aires, and assisted animal health programs in the Provinces of Santa Fe and Entre Ríos. SENASA received support in strengthening its information system.

Veterinary services in Chile received IICA support to reinforce the classic swine fever and bovine leucosis control program through the direct advisory services of consultants who analyzed and reviewed programs. Chilean professionals visited the United States of America to receive training and guidance in developing brucellosis and tuberculosis programs.

Still underway in Paraguay is a project to control infectious horse anemia, classic swine fever and poultry diseases by providing consultants for direct technical assistance, and by training Paraguayan professionals in laboratory diagnosis and epidemiology. Support was also provided for training in mass communication to strengthen official

veterinary services. In addition, IICA cooperated in preparing a feasibility study for tick control.

Official and private sector professionals in Uruguay received training through a program for bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis control. A feasibility study on tick control also received assistance, and the resulting project is being submitted to the Inter-American Development Bank. The School of Veterinary Sciences received support in training faculty members with new teaching methods. Various training activities have concentrated on mass communication to reinforce official services in this area.

Hemisphere-wide actions

Brasilia hosted the Second Meeting of the Inter-American Animal Health Commission (COINSA), attended by animal health directors from around the continent. The meeting approved recommendations to guide IICA's animal health activities in the next two years.

The meeting report was approved by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture during its Montevideo meeting in October of 1985. It included the Animal Health Plan for the Americas by the Year 2000 (PLASA 2000). This document set policies, strategies and goals for animal health action in the Americas for the next fifteen years.

IICA's Animal Health Program began preparing a compendium of veterinary projects registered at the inter-American level. It contains two sections. The first examines veterinary service infrastructure available in the countries for registration and control of veterinary products. The second gives information on all registered veterinary products.

The program also conducted a continent-wide survey to evaluate the need and interest of the

governments in developing an inter-American system for epidemiological information and surveillance in animal health.

The program supported the organization of the Tenth Pan American Conference on Veterinary Sciences and Zootechnics, which was held in Buenos Aires. The meeting was attended by over 1300 professionals in veterinary and other sciences. It had a major impact on the hemisphere's scientific circles.

PROGRAM V

PLANT PROTECTION

The Plant Protection program continued to provide support and technical cooperation to the countries through four quota funded multinational projects headquartered in Panama, Peru, Argentina and Trinidad and Tobago. Dominica, Grenada and Saint Lucia have received support through technical cooperation activities funded with quota resources as part of national projects established in 1984 under the multinational project for the Caribbean.

The Regional Technical Committees and the Technical Advisory Committee set clear guidelines and attached special priority to the following fields of

action: solving plant health problems shared by various countries; intensifying efforts for plant protection legislation, especially with reference to pesticides and quarantine; taking action in information and documentation as important tools for establishing national, regional and hemispheric systems for plant protection information; and unifying the efforts of regional and international organizations in technical cooperation actions.

ACTION IN THE COUNTRIES

Area 1 - Central

In Costa Rica, plant protection activities were reviewed and a budget was prepared for a campaign to control black sigatoka in Chiriqui. The revised document was made available to the Investment Projects Center (CEPI).

A course was held in El Salvador on proper pesticide use, to provide training to 26 employees of the public sector (agriculture and health) and private enterprise.

Efforts in Guatemala concentrated on helping the Guatemalan Association for Integrated Pest Management to hold the Third Congress on this subject.

San Pedro Sula, Honduras, was the birthplace of a new ad-hoc committee on legislation and adoption of measures approved in meetings for harmonization of pesticide registration and labelling. The purpose is to prepare a base document to guide legislation on pesticide registration, preparation, transportation, sale and use. The document was written and submitted for approval by the Ministries of Agriculture of Central America, Mexico and Panama. It was approved in March.

Honduras also held courses on pesticides for agricultural use, in San Pedro Sula and Choluteca,

to train 45 employees of the public agricultural sector and private enterprise.

A course in Nicaragua on plant protection research methods was given to faculty members of the School of Agricultural Sciences of the National University and officials from the public agricultural sector. A national seminar was held on integrated pest management, attended by research and production technicians from the public agricultural sector and faculty members from the National University of Nicaragua, in Leon.

A course was held in Panama on the proper management and use of agrochemicals for weed control, to train 35 officials of the public agricultural sector, in Divisa. A training course was also organized on airplane application of pesticides, taught by a crop pilot and an equipment specialist from the Office of Plant Protection of the Dominican Republic, for staff members from Panama's public agricultural sector and for crop pilots. The course was held in David, Chiriqui and in Penonome, Cocle. Another seminar in Chiriqui was attended by farmers and dealt with agrochemical management.

Contacts were made in the Dominican Republic to explore the possibility of holding a meeting of the ad-hoc committee to finalize the base document on pesticides and related substances. The Secretariat of State for Agriculture of this country was approached about providing an agricultural profile and a specialist in application equipment to teach the training courses held in Panama.

Negotiations were held with the Latin American Group of GIFAP in Miami, Florida, USA, to obtain technical information and financing for completing the base document on pesticide legislation to control the disposal of packaging materials, spills, etc. A course was held on agricultural quarantine to train inspectors from the plant and animal

quarantine services of the Secretariat of State for Agriculture in San Cristobal, Dominican Republic.

Area 2 - Caribbean

Training was the main component of national projects, and focused particularly on extension agents from the Ministries of Agriculture and on grower associations for such products as cacao and banana.

Plant protection training was provided to 35 people in Dominica. In addition, ten one-day seminars were held on slug control, two were held on quarantine procedures, seven on the identification and control of pests and diseases in fruit trees, five on pests and diseases in vegetable crops, and five on pesticide management. In-service training in survey methods was provided in the pest and disease laboratory. Agricultural agents received in-service training during their extension visits. Two thousand sheets of instructional materials were produced for distribution to farmers and extension agents on control of slugs, citrus weevil, cabbage worm and use of field pesticides. Posters were printed on quarantine to be placed in ports and airports.

Five seminars were held in Grenada for Ministry of Agriculture extension agents and for technicians, on principles of plant protection. A workshop on pesticides and their use was held for staff members from the Ministries of Agriculture and Health. A two-week seminar on plant protection was held in cooperation with FAO, and was attended by 25 people.

A course was held in Grenada's Mirabeau Agricultural School, for the second consecutive year. Radio programs were broadcast on pesticide management and use. A staff member from the Ministry of Agriculture attended a plant protection course held in Saint Lucia. An agreement was made with AID whereby two

officials from the Ministry of Agriculture attended a course on plant quarantine in Maryland, USA, and a technician received training in pesticide analysis at the University of Miami, Florida, USA. Extension agents received in-service training during eighteen farm visits.

Three seminars were organized in Saint Lucia on pests and diseases of tropical crops, and were attended by extension officials. Five seminars and workshops were organized on pesticide management for extension agents, customs officials, port authorities, and agrochemical supervisors and distributors. They were attended by 143 people. Field officers were trained in control of the Moko banana disease.

In-service training was provided for staff members from the cacao station of Saint Lucia's Ministry of Agriculture, on monilia of cacao. Informational sheets were provided on margins of tolerance and uses of different pesticides.

Area 2 saw the establishment of diagnostic laboratories in Dominica and Grenada through joint FAO/IICA efforts. Progress has been made in Dominica for slug control in vegetables and termite control in cacao and coconut. A survey of pests in stored cacao was completed in Grenada.

The multinational project headquartered in Trinidad and Tobago (Plant Protection Program for the Caribbean Area) provided a framework for the following activities: training a plant quarantine officer from Barbados in Trinidad and Tobago in cacao disease; support for training an official from the Ministry of Agriculture of Trinidad and Tobago in acarology, at Ohio University, USA; arrangements for a transfer of cacao germplasm from Ecuador to Barbados; proposals for reorganizing plant quarantine services in Jamaica; and a seminar on problems and limitations of fruit marketing in the Caribbean.

A study was made of the risks of pests and diseases in the movement of agricultural products among Saint Vincent, Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago. Quarantine systems in the Caribbean were analyzed. Suppport was provided for regional and international organizations working in the area and for the Plant Protection Society of the Caribbean Area.

The multinational project also prepared project profiles for external funding in the following areas: feasibility study on the potential of the Eastern Caribbean countries to export tropical fruits to United States complying with import regulations of the Department of Agriculture; project profile for establishing a Plant Quarantine Training Center for the Caribbean; and preparation of a project to establish an information system for the Caribbean on integrated pest management. Three information bulletins were published for the Caribbean. A course was held on plant protection, for the third consecutive year, with support from APHIS/USDA, and the countries received support in various facets of pest and disease problems.

Area 3 - Andean

A proposal was made for Bolivia to restructure the Department of Plant Health of the Ministry of Campesino and Agriculture Affairs. It prove useful as a guideline for reorganizing the Plant Protection Office in Ecuador and establishing departments for plant protection campaigns and plant quarantine. A second proposal drafted in Bolivia would develop plant protection activities through projects of integrated agricultural development in Beni, Cochabamba and Potosi.

A study was held in Colombia on evaluation of post-harvest losses in crops and vegetables. Work was completed on 25 epidemiological maps indicating the incidence and geographic distribution of diseases affecting cotton, sugar cane, plantain/banana

and cacao. Methods were designed for evaluating disease damage in rice crops, and parameters were set for measuring insect damage in stored grains.

A proposal was developed in Ecuador for reorganizing the Plant Protection Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. This office was raised to the status of a national program, with the corresponding resources and administrative autonomy. Plant protection actions were proposed for protecting coffee cultivation in the integrated rural development projects of Jipijapa, Puerto Ila and Quininde, with a view to controlling problems of coffee rust.

Epidemiological studies were also developed in Ecuador, evaluating losses and exploring biological control. Results of the 1985 studies are being published as a way of sharing methodologies for application throughout the area.

Goals were met in Peru under the following projects: studies of biological control in amylaceous corn in Callejon de Hualas, Huaraz, with the preparation of a manual for the evaluation of amylaceous corn insects and pests; epidemiological study of coffee rust in three high altitude zones of Tingo Maria-Huanuco; survey and identification of pests in Vilcanota Valley, in support of the Andean crop project in Cuzco; and evaluation of economic damage caused by major pests of Andean crops in Cuzco. Also in Peru, a proposal was developed on the operation of the Crop Protection Office of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The program supported the offices of Ecuador and Venezuela by participating in the preparation of national plans for rural development and for crop diversification and development in coffee producing areas. The objective is to identify production alternatives to coffee, in response to the outbreak of rust. Two specialists in crop diversification

contributed in this activity through a mechanism for technical and scientific brokerage. The project has promoted joint campaigns by the countries of the area to deal with shared plant protection problems, as in the case of coffee rust, coffee berry borer, moniliasis of cacao, and black sigatoka of plantain and banana.

An example of a new type of multinational activity was the support given to the Mediterranean Fly Control Program in Chile and Peru, in which IICA identified and helped solve problems shared by two countries belonging to two different geographic areas. This type of approach is also being studied between the countries of the Andean Area and Brazil, through discussion of problems and exploitation of possibilities for cooperation. For this purpose, the Regional Technical Committee on Plant Protection of the Andean Area has acted as a mechanism for multinational coordination be developing a unified set of criteria.

The following documents were prepared in this area: situation of the Mediterranean fly in Chile and Peru (feasibility of a joint campaign in the area of Arica and Tacna); project profile on a joint campaign to fight Mediterranean fly in the border area of Tacna and Arica; and plant protection problems of shared interest to the countries of the Andean Area and Brazil.

Work was also done in multinational activities to promote agricultural trade in the countries. Special attention given to the harmonization of legal standards and provisions regulating international trade.

Models have been developed for managing, regulating and unifying procedures for pesticide production, marketing and use. These activities have been coordinated with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement, the depository for legislation

of the signatory countries of Decision 92, on an Andean Agricultural Health System.

Program work has been carried out in coordination with several international organizations through the identification of specific areas for cooperation. Special attention has been given to training and the development of joint campaigns.

Area 4 - Southern

The multinational project for the Southern Area has made five major achievements:

- Institutional strengthening of plant protection programs in the countries of the area, especially Paraguay.

- Exchange of information on legal provisions for harmonization of plant protection standards.

- Consolidation of coordination mechanisms for dealing with problems shared by the countries.

- Implementation of computerized plant protection information systems in Argentina.

- Increase of technical capabilities in plant protection programs of the countries of the area.

These achievements have been a source of great satisfaction, especially in view of the magnitude of plant protection problems and the level of resources and infrastructure available in the countries of the area. A solid mechanism is now in place for coordination and reaching agreement, and it facilitates the solution of problems in this field.

A major step has now been taken in the process of motivation, providing incentives and laying a firm foundation for coordination among countries. This provides a favorable framework for future action with plant protection problems in the area.

Certain activities took place in specific countries. Support was continued in Chile for the efforts of the Plant Protection Education Committee of the Agricultural Protection Division. Follow-up, evaluation and readjustment of plant protection educational campaigns received support. Texts and materials were provided for training technical personnel in plant protection education. Texts and materials were also selected for distribution and use in staff training activities for specific areas.

Also of special note under the heading of technical cooperation for plant protection were efforts made during the national emergency caused by the pine shoot moth outbreak. This pest arrived in Chile some years ago, and eventually spread to the degree of pasing an economic threat to one million hectares of pine forest, with damage reaching a potential 1,500,000 hectares. At the express request of the government of Chile, IICA's National Office, as a part of its plant protection project, provided considerable technical cooperation in the design and implementation of a control campaign to eradicate this pest, or reduce it below the danger level. This undertaking received national resources as well as a special IICA contribution of US$10,000. IICA was active in obtaining support for the campaign.

Throughout the year, the program attended to priorities set by Chilean authorities by intensifying the fight against Mediterranean fly in Region I. Major efforts were supported for increasing plant protection cooperation between Chile and Peru, to eradicate the pest from the Arica and Tacna border zones. Additional agreements were signed by IICA with national institutions in Peru and Chile, to

facilitate the timely provision of sterile insects from Peru, to be released in Chilean territory. Cooperation between the IICA offices in the two countries made it possible to develop an updated version of the project profile for the joint campaign to control Mediterranean fly (ceratitis capitata, Wied) in the border zone. The profile was made available to IICA's Plant Protection Program Director for follow-up.

Hemispheric actions

The Fourth Meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee of Plant Protection Directors in IICA's countries was held in Guatemala. It was attended by regional and international plant protection organizations, as well as research centers in Latin America. Support was provided for agreements between countries for pest and disease control. A joint meeting was held by Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil on problems of the cotton boll weevil. The MOSCAMED Agreement was signed by Peru and Chile. A border meeting was held by countries in the Andean Area and Brazil. Meetings were held of Plant Protection Directors from Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina to exchange agricultural products in the border zones of these countries.

PROGRAM VI

STIMULUS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTION

Food production for internal consumption in Latin America and the Caribbean declined considerably in recent years. This accounts for the marked decline in the region's self-sufficiency in agricultural products, which has greatly affected the food supply. As a result, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean have become net importers of basic commodities such as wheat, edible oils, corn, dairy products, sorghum, soybeans and rice.

Agricultural technology has been based on an assumption of relatively low fuel prices and the implicit belief that similar conditions would persist

indefinitely. The resulting production models now require modification in order to change the role traditionally assigned to agriculture, and accommodate new needs for agroenergy and fuel conservation in the rural sector.

IICA's actions in this domain were geared towards satisfying these new needs in the sector. Similar efforts must be continued and strengthened in the 1986-1987 period, so as to overcome the shortcomings in many countries. Examples could include the identification of technologies suited to real farmer conditions, the design of interdisciplinary projects and programs, the organization, implementation and administration of projects and programs, the training and availability of human and financial resources and the organization and coordination of production services.

ACTION IN THE COUNTRIES

Area 1 - Central

The major problems affecting livestock in Honduras were analyzed, and the corresponding priorities were established through the National Livestock Development Plan. The 1985-1986 Livestock Research Operating Plan was developed within the framework of this activity. Similarly, professionals were trained in conceptual and action methods for livestock research. An animal health development plan was designed, and technical cooperation was provided for improving livestock research. New policies were analyzed and proposed for more efficient collection and trust management in the National Agricultural Development Bank (BANADESA). Other important activities were the organization, administration and coordination of training courses; preparation of the terms of reference for the comprehensive asset recovery plan; scholarships for courses on credit; and the development of an operating plan for training.

A short-term action continued to operate in Mexico for improving tropical milk production. A group of breeding cows was selected for high levels of milk production, a group of CC bullocks was earmarked for the project, and semen samples were frozen. Standards were set for the Institute's participation, and other IICA Member States were selected for joining the project in the future.

An animal production improvement project continued in the Dominican Republic, with the following results: the generation and testing of appropriate technology models for swine production using sugar cane juice or molasses and foliage from tubers, legumes, and vegetables; testing of a model for goat breeding on the family farm; dynamic and static diagnostic studies for farm production systems; demonstration and implementation of a model for swine production; training of specialists in livestock production systems; and training of campesino men and women to serve as leaders of collective projects using small scale swine production models. Public sector organizations took interest in the project, and this strengthened its work, stirring widespread debate in the country and reviving interest in the search for models of integrated production systems. Many of the project results were obtained in the Monte Plata development area, in compliance with commitments to concentrate efforts.

Area 2 - Caribbean

The interphase stage of the swine repopulation project in Haiti put together a base herd of 5000 sows and 500 boars at 250 breeding centers, which are under the care of small-scale farmers.

Actions continued in Guyana with the small farm development project. New technologies were introduced for cassava and vegetables, and this increased production. A project was prepared to establish a demonstration unit for the propagation of fruit

trees. A seminar was held on techniques for plantain production, and farmers were taken on tours of the Central Agricultural Station.

Other actions in Guyana centered on the project to improve milk production systems for small farmers in the Crabwood Creek and Berbice areas. Five milk production centers, now in full operation, were completed during this time. A full 50 percent of the goals were attained during the second year. The St. Stanislaus Dairy Center completed its second year of operation, becoming a fully commercial enterprise, a medium for the transfer of technology and a center for training farmers and technical personnel. The creation of the St. Stanislaus Dairy Center placed appropriate technology directly in the hands of farmers and technical personnel. The project received full support from the government, since increased milk production and self-sufficiency are the agricultural sector's stated goals for the next few years.

The project in Suriname to strengthen the Animal Health and Production Division of the Ministry of Agriculture drafted a proposal for government milk production policies, to be submitted for consideration. The government has shown great interest in the project. It has experienced serious difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange for the purchase of powdered milk, and has assigned the highest priority to increased milk production.

Area 3 - Andean

Action began in Ecuador to develop a methodology for basic product-by-product studies, with special emphasis on the identification of major technical and administrative factors affecting production and productivity. Priorities were assigned to selected products so as to support policy decisions made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG). A integrated diagnostic study was made of

production, industrialization and marketing of potatoes, milk, forage, corn and oils; a similar study was completed on the status of production, industrialization, and marketing of cassava, which was then included in the MAG operating program for 1985.

Actions in Ecuador also included specific studies of cassava production in the highland and coastal areas, with the participation of producers, industrialists and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). A course on cassava was attended by farmers, industrialists, representatives of MAG, the National Institute for Agricultural Research and the Agronomy Department of the highland campus of the university. Furthermore, a seminar was organized on the cultivation and industrialization of cassava, geared especially to the coastal region. Technical and economic support was also provided for the definition of production methods, market quotas, and price commitments to the livestock feed industry.

Support was provided in Venezuela for the program of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and the National Agricultural Research Fund to increase dairy and beef production. The program has a breeding herd and two demonstration farms, which have yielded definitive results on the economic advantages of forage. It also operates a demonstration farm for intensive calf production systems.

Area 4 - Southern

The project for cooperation with the agroenergy program of the Ministry of Agriculture in Brazil continued work begun in 1982 by creating the National African Palm Research Center and by starting a genetic collection of that species. Similarly, a program was prepared for energy forests and agricultural residues, a study was completed on the introduction of a national program for hydroelectric microplants, and prototypes were developed for small African palm processing plants.

Direct support was provided to farmers in Paraguay with the implementation of a plan for self-programming of production and credit. This included training organization directors in management and the design of small community development plans. Courses and workshops on production systems and the limits of credit use were continued as part of the activities for technical assistance in agriculture and credit.

PROMECAFE Multinational Project

The Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation in Mexico, Central America, Panama and the Caribbean (PROMECAFE) provided training in the member countries. A total of 250 specialists were trained in the physiology of coffee plants, modern coffee cultivating techniques, organization and management of specialized documentation centers, economic analysis of technological options, experimental design, processes for the generation and transfer of technology, integrated pest control and the development and breeding of rust resistant varieties. Specialists were sent to Brazil, Portugal and Costa Rica (CATIE) to train in different areas of plant breeding, plant pathology and modern coffee cultivation.

The first regional course was held on pesticide residue control, and was attended by fifty specialists from nine countries. Similarly, a course was given on technology of agrochemical applications to control coffee pests, and attended by 25 specialists.

The Seventh Latin American Coffee Cultivation Symposium was attended by specialists from PROMECAFE's member countries. Twelve publications were prepared and distributed during the year, and seven more are currently under review. Copper fungicides were tested and evaluated in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

The project gathered biological and epidemiological information on rust as a part of research projects in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. A total of 31 experiments were conducted during 1985, involving studies of 15,627 plants to determine the adaptability and agronomic characteristics of recently introduced germplasm.

The methodology for in vitro clonal reproduction of coffee plants was successfully adapted to laboratory conditions. These experiments, based on microcuttings, solved problems of oxidation and bacterial and fungal contamination.

Important additional advances were made in methodologies for the generation and transfer of technology. Work took place on a total of 37 parcels in El Salvador, while in Honduras the number was 106. Surveys were conducted in Nicaragua, Panama and Guatemala, and specialists were trained to establish similar parcels during 1986.

Actions began during the year to develop a regional coffee information network and a record file on coffee research. A greenhouse was completed in El Salvador, and bids were received for the construction of a greenhouse in Guatemala. A new laboratory section was constructed for large specimens in CATIE (Turrialba, Costa Rica).

PROGRAM VII

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND AGROINDUSTRY

The specific objective of this program is to support national, subregional and regional systems for marketing and industrialization of agricultural and forest products. The final objective is to stabilize the supply and demand of inputs and products and maintain acceptable prices for both producers and consumers. Further goals are to promote food security, improve the efficiency of domestic markets, and develop structures geared especially to disadvantaged producers and consumers.

Program VII has cooperated with IICA's member countries through integrated actions that begin with

overall analysis of agricultural marketing and include training and development of national technical teams and the preparation and implementation of programs and projects for marketing and agroindustry.

The program in 1985 supported activities to strengthen regional marketing systems, stressing export promotion and increasing the effectiveness of country participation in external markets. It also sought to reduce dependency on external sources.

General activities in marketing projects responded to the growing demand for assistance by national and regional institutions, to improve efficiency in marketing and industrialization systems for products, inputs and foodstuffs. Program activities also concentrated on import substitution and promotion of agricultural exports, design of an operational mechanism for reciprocal technical cooperation, and the inclusion of marketing and agroindustry as components of other programs.

ACTION IN THE COUNTRIES

Area 1 - Central

Institutional support was provided in Honduras, and mechanisms were developed for promoting agricultural exports. This cooperation was provided to the Export Promotion Department and the Commercial Information Department, both of the General Office of Foreign Trade, and the Marketing Department of the National Agrarian Institute. A national system was designed for technological, scientific and commercial information, and an action plan was written for launching the information network.

Background studies were completed for designing a system on dissemination of information. This required cooperation with personnel from the Ministry of the Economy and Commerce and from IDB. Discussions were held on the preparation of a national

agricultural export promotion plan, with the support of IICA Central Office technicians responsible for the CIDIA project for a Regional Information System. Analyses were carried out to establish a regional marketing company for agricultural exports.

Follow-up was provided to stage three of the Bajo Aguan project, for which a proposal was submitted to the IDB Regional Unit for Technical Assistance (RUTA), to prepare an external and internal market study. One of the tasks was to increase the use of information systems and export mechanisms, in support of the market information project in Honduras. Guidelines were prepared for domestic marketing and are now being studied by AID, which supported the study and analysis of export promotion policies for non-traditional agricultural products. The marketing specialist in Honduras provided technical support to CORECA projects by preparing an annotated bibliography on policy studies and instruments for promoting non-traditional agricultural exports from countries of Central America.

The Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources of Mexico received support in formulating and carrying out agricultural marketing policies through three basic activities: cooperation in developing trade policies; preparation of marketing studies; and inter-institutional coordination in marketing programs. A number of activities took place, ranging from the development of a training methodology for storage center outreach workers and preparation of audiovisual materials for marketing courses, to formulation of programs to support and promote agricultural and forest exports. Marketing projects received technical assistance in Guyana, with a diagnostic study and proposal for marketing training. A proposal was submitted on agricultural product marketing for Central America and the Caribbean, and was studied by the countries of the area. It later became a preparatory document for the meeting of CORECA ministers. The project on flower

exports was reviewed, and key documents were studied for trade between Mexico and the United States of America. In addition, the program for plant protection and quarantine was examined.

The possible effects of a new transportation law were analyzed. Assistance was provided for developing a basic portfolio for agricultural trade negotiations among Mexico, the United States of America and Canada. Development continued on programs to encourage agricultural exports.

The program was active in Nicaragua, where it worked with the Ministry of Domestic Trade to promote the establishment of an information system for food marketing. This will make it possible to develop policies and strategies on a sound technical basis. Information was compiled on the promotion, design and conceptualization of technical standards, organization and control of storage, and training for human resources. The program reviewed and tested production forecasts, identified sources of information, analyzed production processes, and gathered information for testing forecasts. Storage projects were reviewed with an eye to initial studies, design, assessment and location, and a rice project was prepared for Jalapa, Malacatoya and Rio Grande. Field studies were completed on grain production and marketing in seven storage facilities of Region II. A theoretical and practical course was organized, and marketing professionals received training in use of microcomputers and programming, as part of training and research activities. An investment project was prepared, and storage facilities were identified for Region II, based on a project for remodeling the silo network, submitted to the Danish Technical Commission. An analysis and document were completed on a distribution network, designed with the use of linear programming to optimize transportation and facilitate sugar distribution.

A project in the Dominican Republic promoted the consolidation of marketing services through three major activities: project writing; improved extension; and strengthening of planning. Activities during the year included completion of documents on formulating a short-term plan of action in the framework of food security. A study was performed on the development of a supermarket model in Santo Domingo for 1985-1986. A coffee marketing study was based on members of small-scale farmer organizations. Other studies and analyses were also completed.

A workshop was coordinated with leaders of the Associated Farmer Committee, for designing a market training program in 1986. Workshops were organized and held for preparing a study of Integrated Rural Service Centers (CENSERI) for the Monte Plata zone, and work was done in conjunction with local teams to prepare a plan for consolidating all CENSERI's. It was necessary to set priorities, strategies, goals and timetables, and to assign responsibilities and identify resource needs.

Area 2 - Caribbean

Actions continued in Barbados for identifying production and export projects. The emphasis was on sales in the United States of America, taking advantage of facilities provided through the Caribbean Basin Initiative. Actions were developed in conjunction with the Caribbean Development Bank and with various countries of the Caribbean and Central America, especially for trade information. IICA's computer network was used in implementing and developing a price information system based on data in CIDIA, in San Jose. This system will be the cornerstone of a future system for selective dissemination of trade opportunities throughout the Caribbean.

Action began in Saint Lucia, Grenada and Saint Vincent for technical cooperation to market agricultural products for domestic and external consumers.

Problem areas were identified in 1985, as were products with export potential, especially tropical fruits. Actions began in support of agricultural marketing in combination with other international organizations working in the Caribbean, both in institutional areas and in training and project preparation for agricultural marketing.

Area 3 - Andean

The project to support the marketing program in Colombia strengthened agricultural marketing management skills through activities to examine food consumption and distribution and to study the market structure. The project critiqued and coded a study on consumption and distribution of foodstuffs in the city of Bucaramanga, and systematized information for a data bank on consumers, wholesalers and retailers in that city. Information on the project of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was reviewed, a frame of reference was prepared, and a chapter was written on marketing. The project also provided technical cooperation by developing strategies for the implementation of food distribution programs, including such techniques as mobile markets and shop suppliers in Barranquilla, Cartagena and Bucaramanga, based on progress made in the study on consumption and distribution.

Another project in Colombia reinforced agroindustry promotion and development and carried out activities of agroindustry training, support for the farm agroindustry program, and assistance for the agroindustry program of the country's diversification plan. Major progress in 1985 included the preparation of programs and budgets for introductory agroindustry courses, as requested by El Valle University, the University of Southern Colombia in Huila, and the Polytechnic University in Medellin. A program was drawn up for a post-harvest course, and terms of reference were drafted for the technical material. The program also participated in

other training activities at the request of national and regional organizations, including the Latin American Association of Financial Institutions.

The project in Venezuela to support the Agricultural Credit Fund concentrated on plans of operation and on establishing a national credit program for agricultural marketing and agroindustry development. The project covered three areas of interest: the information and statistical system; technical training; and operational planning. The information unit received assistance in revising data collection methods, classifying users for producer records, acquiring training materials, and preparing methods for operational planning.

Progress was also made in preparing models and data bases for typing producers and technologies. Guidelines, forms and instructions were developed for collecting and systematizing information on marketing with Agricultural Fund credits, and Fund staff members received training. Assistance was also provided to the Second Subregional Latin American Workshop on Planning for Wholesale Food Markets (Barquisimeto, Venezuela), and materials were prepared on post-harvest losses of perishable agricultural products in the country. Technical cooperation was provided to the Dominican Republic in preparing the IICA/ECLAC project for vegetable and fruit exports from Central America.

Area 4 - Southern

The Program in Chile was involved in three basic activities. It helped provide marketing training, it provided advisory services for identifying and implementing cooperative marketing strategies, and it supported the establishment of information systems for domestic and foreign marketing of agricultural products.

A seminar was held on the prospects for the creation of an agricultural exchange, and was attended by nearly eighty specialists and officials of the country's agricultural sector. Cooperation was received from high level directors and technicians of the Buenos Aires Grain Exchange. Working meetings were held with the Office of Agricultural Planning (ODEPA), the National Agricultural Society, the Association of Produce and Livestock Brokers, banks and other entities, to discuss the viability of their suggestions and recommendations. Support was provided for exporting agricultural products to Peru, Uruguay and Paraguay. Cooperation was promoted with ODEPA for carrying out a study of agricultural and food imports. Workshops were prepared on farmer organization and marketing, and other training activities also took place. In a promising development, Peru received technical support through a technical and trade mission as a part of Chile's marketing project activities.

The program in Paraguay promoted efforts to strengthen the institutional agricultural marketing subsystem, with an emphasis on technical assistance to formulate the national agricultural marketing plan, establish well structured marketing institutions, develop an information system on agricultural markets, support agricultural export programs, and formulate marketing strategies for small-scale farmers. Alternative plans were developed on the basis of soybean prices in Chicago and cotton prices in Liverpool, the rate of exchange in Asuncion, and several options for bank studies and rates of exchange for export. An estimate was prepared of soybean production for 1984-1985, and a first estimate was put forward for the 1985 planting. Estimates were also developed for wheat and cotton plantings in 1985. As supplementary material, a proposal was developed for creating a Production Estimation and Forecast Service for later inclusion in the 1985-1986 plan of action. Many other training and advisory service activities also took place.

Agricultural export diversification was promoted in Uruguay. Two basic activities were carried out. In the first place, technical cooperation was provided for designing agricultural marketing subsystems to improve the country's terms of exchange and the market position of small and medium-scale producers. Second, support was provided for developing production and marketing projects for farmer associations. The following progress was made in 1985: formation of an interdisciplinary team in the Office of Agricultural Projects and Policies; identification of product lines to be studied for their international market potential; and the application and operation of computer programs for these studies. An institutional diagnosis was completed of the farming subsector, which made it possible to identify different problem variables and the constraints on subsector growth. Rural development associations of small-scale producers received assistance in preparing community investment projects. Similar activities also took place to provide advisory services and hold field days for introducing studies of external market potential.

PROGRAM VIII

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

An analysis of the agricultural sector in Latin America and the Caribbean reveals certain striking characteristics. The region is affected by institutional deficiencies, limited financial resources, a lack of skills for organizational development, a low educational level, difficulties involving fair access to the land, and other similar problems.

Faced with this situation, the countries have carried out important actions in conjunction with IICA in the process of integrated rural development. Work has focused on agrarian structures, producer organization, management of associative production

enterprises, implementation of models for intersectoral cooperation and the incorporation of women, youth and rural families into the process of agricultural production. Consequently technical support actions and training projects were carried out to fortify the structure of institutions responsible for the integrated rural development process.

The projects comprising Program VIII address several problem areas affecting countries in the region, such as: a) the imbalance existing between the large number of small farms and the concentration of agricultural land in a few large farms; b) poverty in rural areas and the migration of the rural population to urban centers in search of better incomes and standards of living, exacerbating problems of poverty; c) the organization of producers working on small isolated farms and the limited capacity of public agencies for reaching low income rural dwellers.

Information detailing successful integrated rural development models must be disseminated in order to solve the problems mentioned above, and a realistic training program is needed to insure that an intersectoral perspective is adopted.

Attempts at regional integration were made in the past as a means of concentrating efforts and increasing comparative advantages through the exchange of ideas and experiences. For this reason, IICA advocates the development of frames of reference for multinational cooperation by supporting projects and methodologies and participating in their design, implementation and follow-up.

ACTION IN THE COUNTRIES

Area 1 - Central

The Training and Study Program for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in the Central American

Isthmus and the Dominican Republic (PRACA) organized and sponsored the Nineteenth Meeting of Agrarian Reform Executives in Santo Domingo, the Dominican Republic. PRACA's Board of Directors also met at this time, and training on small projects was provided in Honduras.

A project profile reviewed in Panama included credit services, technical assistance and programming in all of PRACA's Member States as a means of supporting the consolidation of settlements, enterprises and cooperatives for agrarian reform.

The project to strengthen management of associative agricultural production enterprises (FORGE), operating in Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, held coordination meetings with project specialists to review technical matters and methodologies. Institutions in some of the countries are adapting the project's methodology to increase their own technical coverage, and case studies were done on selected cooperatives. Specialists and members of associative organizations received training with special emphasis on accounting procedures. Financial analysis and decision making processes were the subject of several seminars and workshops organized during the year.

The project for including rural youth in the process of rural development, with the Inter-American Secretariat of Rural Youth (SIJR), sponsored a seminar of experts on rural youth, which was held in Spain. The final document of the seminar served as a point of reference for the Eleventh Conference on Rural Youth, held in Washington, D.C. (USA).

The program also took an active role in organizing the seminar to evaluate the impact of credit programs on rural youth, held in Panama. The Secretariat participated in meetings of the Executive Committee of the Eleventh Conference and the meetings of the operating committee; it also supported PRACA's activities in Panama.

Work in Costa Rica was directed at training leaders of youth agricultural production cooperatives. Many training materials were prepared, and special mention should be made of production plans that were developed and of the survey held of cooperatives. This project was responsible for the following activities: the organization of training courses, technical assistance in organization for fifteen cooperatives, application of a methodological model to cooperatives, and the development of information systems. The program supported the Youth Cooperative Congress, published diagnostic studies of thirteen youth cooperatives, and carried out a study of the organization of the National Cooperative Program.

The project in Guatemala supported technical, organizational and production training for officials from the public agricultural sector and members of campesino organizations. Training with an emphasis on community diagnosis continued to be offered to extension agents, outreach workers for youth and rural clubs, home educators, and soil conservation specialists. Actions were stepped up to prepare and hold courses on project development and evaluation and on production planning. Target institutions responded favorably.

Five courses were given on development and evaluation of agricultural investment projects, and were attended by 135 specialists. An experimental laboratory was organized in Mazatenango in the Monterrey District, and another took place in the Nuevo Trapiche de Agua cooperative in Salama. A total of 250 campesinos and 18 specialists attended the events, far exceeding the goal of 70 campesinos and 10 specialists. While the experimental laboratories were underway, specialists attended courses on production plans.

The project for institutional strengthening of organizations working with rural family programs in

Honduras procured financial support for the Association of Women and Rural Youth through the IDB and AID. A general study was made of the status of women and rural youth, and an institutional assessment was completed of national programs in support of rural women. Other research and training activities were also conducted.

In the Dominican Republic, the program cooperated with actions proposed by the PRACA project (Meeting of Agrarian Reform Executives and the PRACA Board of Directors), and support was given to selt studies of associative entities included in the PROCAMPO project. A selection was made of Agrarian Institute settlements, so that their organizational and productive consolidation could be measured. Cooperation was provided to the National Foundation for the Development of Rural Youth, and to Women in Development. At the request of the Department of Extension of the Secretariat of State for Agriculture, practical manuals and materials supporting associative campesino enterprises were reviewed.

Area 2 - Caribbean

The multinational project in Jamaica to strengthen rural development programs through human resources training completed preparation of educational materials on the operation of small businesses. Training of trainers continued as planned, focusing on the management of small businesses. Financing and marketing manuals are nearly complete.

Area 3 - Andean

The integrated agricultural development project for the tropics (IICA-TROPICOS) continued to take place in Bolivia. Coordinated actions were encouraged, and a methodology for technical coordination was proposed to make field work more efficient.

Animal health activities were coordinated by technical personnel who performed a diagnosis of babesiasis and parasitic gastroenteritis, and lent technical assistance to dairy farmers. IICA-TROPICS received assistance in its survey of specialists and institutions.

During the implementation of the highlands integrated agricultural development project in Potosi, the IDB project was reformulated and expanded to benefit 150 farmers. A project to finance the Santa Ana Cooperative was initiated during this time.

The valleys integrated agricultural development project in Cochabamba supported the development of a project to strengthen producer organizations in southeast Cochabamba. Support was provided for national institutions working to identify and develop complementary projects, and assistance was given in developing an operating plan for research and technology transfer.

Technical cooperation continued in Ecuador with the project for integrated rural development, which supported projects of the Secretariat for Integrated Rural Development: Quimiag-Penipe, Salcedo, Jipi-Japa and Quininde. Cooperation was provided through each project's executive unit. Documents were prepared, training events took place, and direct action was carried out in the field, with special emphasis on organization and on technical and productive issues. The most important components have been infrastructure, land tenure, high profit crops and marketing.

A number of other actions also took place. Thirty coffee nurseries were installed, and seeding bags are now being prepared for 1,350,000 Caturra coffee seedlings. A reforestation plan was implemented to introduce agroforest systems on 100 hectares of land. The program continued to coordinate actions with the Provincial Council, in a plan to

repair roadways. Technical cooperation with the community development projects of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock was also continued. Activities were reoriented towards cooperatives, especially in terms of management and product diversification. The program promoted farmer organization for export crop cultivation and provided technical assistance.

Courses were held on accounting and financial management at the Triunfo and Machala cooperatives (theoretical and practical activities), while other courses were held on sheep management for members of Cayambe cooperatives. Members of the García Moreno project were trained in cattle management and breeding, and support was provided for the implementation of the García Moreno and Cayambe projects. A cattle production system was designed for the highlands, as part of the community development projects of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

A project in Venezuela to support the program for agricultural development in high priority areas prompted a government request for IICA's cooperation in preparing a plan for agricultural development and crop diversification in coffee growing regions. An inter-institutional team was put together with the advisory services of a specialist, and workshops were organized to consolidate the necessary information.

Area 4 - Southern

The project for cooperation in agricultural development of the north-central region of Entre Rios in Argentina continued to provide direct technical support and in-service training to identify, gauge and coordinate the project's principal components.

In accordance with the approved timetable, a seminar-workshop was held on the design, organization and administration of agricultural development projects. In addition, a technical meeting was held on

the design, organization and administration of experimental and demonstration agricultural production units. This meeting was organized in conjunction with the Cooperative Program for Agricultural Research in the Southern Cone. It is expected to generate ideas that will be useful for regions with low levels of technology, especially the north-central region of Entre Rios.

Technical cooperation continued with the regional agricultural development project of La Rioja province. A team of specialists was set up to develop a Unit for Information Systems, Follow-up and Support. The new unit received advisory services, and a joint document proposal was developed to describe the organization of the SISA System and its application to the annual operating plan of the Secretariat of State for Agriculture (SEAG). A provincial meeting was held in La Rioja, on the technological development of agriculture, with special emphasis on SEAG's integrated extension service, and its coordination with the Institute of Agricultural Technology and the Bank of La Rioja.

The project in Brazil on Rural Women and Families cooperated with the development of a project on technology transfer for rural women. Training has continued to focus on participatory diagnosis, community health and management of family production units. A document was prepared on research methodology, planning and actions to integrate production and consumption in development projects directed at small farm families. The program participated in the Ninth National Congress of Home Economists and presented a lecture on "The Small Farm Family and its Strategies for Survival." A workshop on farmer organization was coordinated. Similarly, the Institute participated in a meeting on farmer organization in Ceara. The project for cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture designed and implemented policies, plans, programs and projects for small farmer organization, and completed a document

describing the problems of small farmers and offering proposals for action. Similarly, a document was completed on the principles of associative enterprises, cooperatives and social participation.

The Agricultural Credit Office (CAH) in Paraguay provides integrated supervised credit. The project to strengthen this office concentrated on organizational matters and training for CAH specialists in the drafting of farmer credit plans. Additionally, the technological patterns were updated for crops cultivated in zones used by Agricultural Credit Users Associations (AUCA). The program also provided cooperative training to AUCA members.

CAH personnel received training and follow-up on the development of farm credit plans. AUCA members benefited from production and credit plans they themselves had developed. Similarly, specialists from CAH, SEAG and cooperatives were trained in managing the CAH-Cooperative Agreement. A project was designed for external funding, with the participation of the CAH operations office. CAH specialists were trained in the development and evaluation of projects for funding.

Actions were taken in Uruguay to organize demonstration areas in irrigation and soil conservation. The outcome of demonstration crops in the Tacuarembo area was published. A participatory diagnosis in the Ombu zone was held as a means of initiating concrete activities in support of farmer organization and agricultural production.

PROGRAM IX

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL WELL-BEING

One of the most serious handicaps to achieving agricultural development and rural well-being in the countries of the region is the limited capability in national institutions for effectively managing development activities. The countries have attempted to correct this situation, but results have not been satisfactory. Despite the difficult economic situation in the countries of the region, many high priority programs and projects with adequate funding all too often report surprisingly high rates of underuse of funds.

A solution often put forth for managing these high priority programs and projects is to establish executor units. Financial agencies often require, as a condition for approving loans, that the implementation of important programs and projects be coordinated by units created especially for this purpose. However, when such units are set up, they often exacerbate institutional conflicts.

Planning and management have not been well adapted to the problems of the agricultural sector. A contributing factor is the lack of a sustained effort for theoretical development and for training. Managers, technical personnel, producers, and other key participants must learn to use social interaction as a starting point for facing the challenge posed by today's circumstances in Latin America and the Caribbean. This will help them make meaningful progress toward agricultural and rural development.

ACTION IN THE COUNTRIES

Area 1 - Central

A multinational project took place to support the operations of the Secretariat for Regional Coordination of Agricultural Cooperation (CORECA) in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic. A document was drafted and approved by the countries, describing needs for information and identifying the data to be managed by the regional information system. The information network was established in May with the implementation of a subsystem for price and market information. All eight CORECA countries are now receiving weekly updates on 35 products, and seven of these countries provide regular reports. Mexico has not yet begun reporting.

A procedural manual was designed to govern the operating fund of the Reciprocal Technical Cooperation Program. A registry of professionals (human resources data bank) and a registry of institutions were established.

A second procedural manual was prepared on special studies for the Information and Analysis Unit. This manual describes and governs the participation of the countries, IICA and other regional organizations in preparing projects and carrying out studies. It also regulates the Special Studies Fund. The procedures are being used for carrying out three studies: 1) agricultural policies in the CORECA member countries; 2) non-traditional agricultural export policies; and 3) food security policies in the CORECA countries.

The project also carried out separate activities in each country. Efforts to strengthen the management of Costa Rica's Program to Increase Agricultural Productivity (PIPA) was helpful in achieving results agreed upon with the government. The work was done with inter-institutional task forces made up of staff members from extension agencies, extension directors from the eight regional departments of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Offices of Research and Agricultural Extension, the PIPA Executive Office, and the Executive Secretariat for Planning of the Office for the Agricultural Sector and Renewable Natural Resources. Progress was made in designing and implementing managerial mechanisms for follow-up and evaluation, coordination, and resources for the program.

The program began to support a process of decentralization through regionalization. Assistance was provided for preparing and carrying out a seminar attended by all national and regional managers from the Ministry of Agriculture. The seminar provided a forum for discussing regionalization activities, and concrete measures were proposed for continuing this process effectively.

Work continued in Guatemala with the Regional Agricultural Development Council for Region VI (COREDA VI) for improving the operations of present managerial mechanisms to guide the agricultural development process. The program cooperated with

COREDA VI and the Subregional Agricultural Development Council for Region VI-1, in preparing an orienting framework for 1985. Farmers and technicians attended seminars designed to strengthen the group role of the advisor in identifying problems, setting priorities, and generating alternatives to improve effective, integrated services to small-scale farmers.

Activities in Mexico focused on attuning the purposes and objectives of the project to redefined government priorities. Consultation with national and state governments suggested various areas of concentration, and a new working program was developed for the IICA-SARH agreement. Assistance was also provided in developing methodological guidelines for the training of state technical groups. These groups will be assigned the responsibility of working in conjunction with the central level to implement the recently approved national program for integrated rural development. Training courses were prepared on project identification and preparation and on assistance for decision making. A seminar was held on economic and social evaluation of rural development projects.

Technical cooperation continued in Nicaragua in support of the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform. The project helped design and evaluate a conceptual framework for a medium term approach to the problem of economic management for the agricultural sector. The major focus of the project continues to be on strengthening the ability to generate short term economic policies. For this purpose, training efforts were designed to increase the analytical skills of technicians and to assist then in preparing studies to define standards for decision making.

Work was done in Panama to prepare a 1985 training program. This short-term action also helped

prepare a project to establish a managerial development center in the Ministry of Agricultural Development. Technical assistance needs were identified in the sectoral investment program.

Actions took place in the Dominican Republic under the SEA/IFAD II project. Emphasis was placed on introducing directive mechanisms to achieve effective management, maximizing the use of instruments and techniques developed or adapted in previous years. Technical support was also provided for livestock production and marketing systems.

As a result of program activities, inter-institutional coordination mechanisms are operating smoothly among the Secretariat of State for Agriculture (SEA), the Agricultural Bank, the Secretariat of Public Health, and the Secretariat of Public Works and Communication. The project was reviewed and up-dated, and additional beneficiaries were included (4000 farmers owning 6 ha or less). Consultations were made on operating decisions. In addition, several training activities served to strengthen the managerial skills of national personnel.

Area 2 - Caribbean

Projects in the Caribbean were reviewed during the year and combined into a single multinational project headquartered in Barbados. The country components of this multinational project operate in Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Suriname.

A proposal was completed in Barbados for planning and budgeting the plant propagation unit. A draft project inventory and follow-up system was prepared for study by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs (MAFCA) for subsequent implementation. Fifty MAFCA technicians were trained in the use of microcomputers.

Methods were designed and tested for planning and budgeting the plant propagation unit in Saint Lucia . These methods were practiced in preparing the 1986-1987 Program-Budget. Other methods were prepared and tested for keeping the project inventory up-to-date. Support was provided for generating computer algorithms useful in processing information on international commerce and weekly retail food price data.

A course on agroindustrial projects was organized and held in Jamaica, in cooperation with the Social Sciences Faculty of the University of the West Indies and the World Bank Economic Development Institute. In addition, a two-day round table was held on agricultural and rural development projects and planning.

The Ministry of Agriculture in Suriname received assistance in preparing a study to analyze the political context of dairy development. Training in sectoral policy analysis was provided for planning professionals of the Ministry of Agriculture. A number of technicians traveled to Jamaica to attend the course on agroindustry projects.

The central office of the multinational project coordinated the preparation of a document for use in the various countries of the project and for beginning to work in other countries of the Caribbean. Saint Lucia was the site of a Caribbean dialogue on project follow-up systems and actions of the agricultural sector. Project specialists headquartered in Barbados and Jamaica provided assistance to other countries where this multinational project was not in operation. A seminar on farm planning for extension agents was organized and held in Grenada. Researchers in Guyana received training in project identification and preparation. The project in Trinidad and Tobago assisted in preparing the terms of reference for a marketing project.

Area 3 - Andean

The program in Bolivia assisted the integrated agricultural development project of Beni, Cochabamba and Potosi, in preparing and revising the original design of the integrated agricultural development model. Preliminary documents were drawn up to analyze the performance of production units and propose methods for follow-up and evaluation of institutions. The technical group for planning was trained in guidance of the planning and implementation process.

Work was done in Colombia to design and test methods for annual operational programming and for follow-up and evaluation. A team of professionals was trained in the conceptualization and use of the prepared methods. This team then cooperated in holding workshops to train in the application of the designed methods, involving a total of 95 people from the central and regional levels.

Progress was also made in designing procedures to develop guidance mechanisms that will help the Ministry of Agriculture and other specified entities use group work for developing a comprehensive view of institutional problems and areas of action. A short-term action provided support to the Ministry of Agriculture in consolidating a new organizational structure. Local technical people were hired with funds from the Ministry to assist in farm price and credit policies for specific products and inputs (rice, cotton, sugar, soybeans, potatoes, tobacco, agave, milk, beef, fertilizers and pesticides). Also included were social policies for rural housing, farm family subsidies, distribution of low cost foodstuffs, land preparation, marketing, institutional programming and coordination, and organization.

A short-term action in Ecuador supported total restructuring of the Ministry of Agriculture, adapting its role to new sectoral policies. The project

cooperated in preparing an institutional development program for the Ministry and in setting up a specialized unit to deal with this sector. This unit eventually became part of the Planning Division of the General Office.

A short-term action in Peru held a seminar workshop on evaluation and the development approach of the organization of the public agricultural sector. This workshop helped the new government in analyzing organizational problems in the agricultural sector and producing pertinent recommendations for making improvements. Support was later channeled through the Sectoral Agrarian Planning Office so that microregional development activities could take place.

Area 4 - Southern

A short-term action in Argentina provided program and project management training for technicians and managers from the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, the National Agricultural Technology Institute, and the Bank of the Nation of Argentina. This activity directly benefited farmers in the humid pampa who produce wheat, corn, soybeans and flowers, as well as northeastern cattle ranchers.

Cooperation continued in Brazil with the Development and Regional Action Agency of the Secretariat of Planning, Science and Technology of the state of Bahia, to help apply methods for program and project formulation in preparing the development program of the Corrente River Watershed. Four feasibility studies were prepared for irrigation projects, and other activities also took place. Technical personnel continued to receive training in formulation and follow-up of programs and projects.

Another short-term action in Brazil assisted with credit, settlement and agrarian reform, agroindustry, and demand analysis for agricultural products. A profile was prepared of small-scale farm

producers, and studies were done of associative production by small farmers.

Work took place in Chile through a short-term action to develop a project for strengthening agrarian planning in the Ministry of Agriculture. Advisory services were provided for establishing the national agrarian planning system.

Project profiles were prepared for generating information on appropriate technology for small and medium scale farmers, and for integrating young people into rural development projects. Feasibility studies were made of a draft animal technology program and of using improved animal traction equipment on small and medium sized farms, and a training project was studied for promoting agroforestry exports.

Hemispheric technical cooperation

Program IX technical cooperation activities were carried out through the hemispheric component of the multinational PROPLAN project. This project also acted at the national level through country components in Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic.

The hemispheric component of the multinational project for the dissemination and exchange of know-how and experiences in planning and management for rural development was active on three fronts: 1) exchange of results and experiences; 2) support for other IICA projects; 3) training for technicians and staff members.

The hemispheric component of the multinational project for institutional strengthening in planning and management for rural development in Latin America and the Caribbean continued to work in four areas: 1) conceptual and methodological development; 2) generation of training materials; 3) harmonizing the efforts of components and technical groups to carry

out technical cooperation activities and multinational courses; and 4) evaluation of the attainment of intermediate and specific project objectives.

PROGRAM X

INFORMATION FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL WELL-BEING

Program X has emphasized agricultural research needs and the academic community through its work in documental and bibliographic information. It has also encouraged projects for statistical information on the agricultural sector, for decision making and project formulation.

For many years, the program concentrated on establishing the Inter-American Information System for the Agricultural Sciences (AGRINTER), which later became a subsystem of the worldwide AGRIS information network. During its implementation phase, from 1972 to 1982, AGRINTER concentrated on the input side, or

the collection and processing of bibliographic and documental data. At the same time, the Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center (CIDIA) turned its attention to helping establish national systems for documental agricultural information, to facilitate the collection of data and dissemination in the countries.

Developments in recent years have revealed a clearly defined trend in the area of documental and bibliographic information. There is an evident need to develop new forms of technical cooperation and coordination, especially to standardize concepts, procedures, rules and terminology, and to explore alternative types of data transmision including the use of modern computer and telecommunications technology.

Specific subject areas have been singled out to receive special attention in this context: the organization and development of integrated documentation and bibliographic services; the organization and development of integrated information services and quantitative analysis; improvement of available infrastructure (such as AGRINTER), and the creation of systems and infrastructure suitable for integration in specific fields (specialized centers for the processing and analysis of statistical and numerical data).

ACTION IN THE COUNTRIES

Area 1 - Central

The information system for analysis of the agricultural sector in the countries of CORECA continued to be developed. It includes two subsystems: one is for agricultural prices and products, and the other covers socioeconomic information and agricultural production.

The AGRINTER and AGRIS input system received support in Guatemala, where personnel from the input centers of the country's Public Agricultural Sector (SPA) received training. The program also helped publish a national agricultural bibliography (1980-1984). Technicians from institutions of the SPA received training in technical management of farmer organizations, especially for production and organization.

Efforts to improve the information structure of the agricultural export sector in Honduras received partial support. The cooperative IICA/IDRC project continued to take place, introducing and disseminating the use of AGRINTER and AGRIS data bases. The final volume of the agricultural bibliography of Honduras was published.

Technical cooperation continued to take place in Mexico between the Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources and IICA, to strengthen the public information system. Information on the system was presented for study by the General Directorate of Information Sciences. Alternatives were introduced for diagnosis of the information system.

Area 2 - Caribbean

A project to strengthen the agricultural information system in Barbados and the Caribbean continued to take place. It contains 900 records on merchandise deliveries and 700 records on retail fish prices. A table was prepared of the catch per species per month for 1984, and a monthly table on markets was compiled for publication including graphs.

The program is cooperating to train government employees in Barbados in the use of microcomputers and in how to handle numerical information. Statistical analysis programs have been developed, and a commercial package was evaluated and accepted. IICA continued to cooperate in developing the fruit

production program using data base methods. It also cooperated in the design of agricultural experiments. Data from the survey on fruit production have been processed. Personnel from the Ministry of Agriculture were trained in handling information and data bases, and a seminar was held to present articles and statistical data.

The project to establish a national agricultural information system in Trinidad and Tobago provided a framework for developing a collective catalogue on periodical publications. Staff members from the libraries of the Ministry were trained in preparing AGRINTER/AGRIS input, and a reference document was drafted. A proposal was developed for a data base on plant diseases and pests in the Caribbean.

Area 3 - Andean

The project to strengthen Colombia's national subsystem for agricultural science information continued to take place. The program cooperated with the School of Agronomy of the National University in Bogota and with the School of Veterinary Sciences and Zootechnics of the University of Antioquia in information analysis. Courses were given on the AGRIS and AGRINTER method at the University of Caldas in Manizales and in the Inter-American School of Library Sciences in Medellin. The program also cooperated with the Colombian Fund for Scientific Research and Special Projects in preparing a manual on bibliographic communication.

The Sci-Mate program was installed and tested in the IICA office for handling bibliographic information, in support of a project in the Rodrigo Peña Library. Progress of the cooperative IICA/IDRC project to introduce and disseminate the use of AGRINTER and AGRIS data bases has been satisfactory, taking into account the operational limitations of the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA). During the year, the ICA received technical assistance in

developing a bibliographic data base and began the process of development and testing.

The normal activities of the Rodrigo Peña Library continued. They include overall user services such as personal consultations, loans, alert services containing tables of contents of periodicals, reference services, and specialized bibliographies. A directory was published of agricultural and rural development institutions, and the Latin American Bibliography on Rural Development and the catalogue of periodicals in the library were continuously up dated.

Selective dissemination of information continued in Peru, targeting national and international institutions. An alert service of tables of contents was introduced. Progress was made in expanding and improving 30 project profiles of technical and scientific interest at La Molina University and external institutions.

CIDIA guidelines and other institutional standards, such as the FAO Multilingual Agricultural Vocabulary (AGROVOC), were used for evaluating the selection, analysis and processing of nonconventional documents on the agricultural sector and related sciences. The information was processed and registered on AGRINTER forms and returned to CIDIA for inclusion in the AGRINTER/AGRIS data base. The project, as outlined, received financial support from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

Agreement was reached on a project in Venezuela to support the national agricultural information network. IICA will allocate funds for training on the AGRINTER/AGRIS methodology and on uses of data bases. Connections have been made with AGRIS in Vienna. CIDIA gave technical assistance for installing AGRINTER and AGRIS with the use of MINISIS for the National Council for Scientific and Technological Research (CONICYT).

The project moved into a more specialized phase to improve user services and establish methods and procedures for data processing. The Institute has grown closer to CONICYT, working to strengthen the agricultural operations of its information center, which were the weakest link in the total network. The project has a reputation for providing broad-based cooperation, as the network is a channel for contact with almost all the schools of agriculture in the country and with other documentation centers.

Area 4 - Southern

The project for cooperation with the national system for information and documentation in the agricultural sciences in Argentina completed a national directory of human resources in plant protection for 1985. Forms and instructions were prepared for computerized records of inspection and interception of dangerous agents in agricultural products and byproducts.

Information continued to be updated on institutions for research, extension and higher agricultural education. Records were compiled of professionals working in each program of the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA), and classified by field specialization. A catalogue was completed of nearly 3000 documents prepared by the Argentine Association of Rural Consortia for Agricultural Experimentation. A draft project was submitted for the establishment of an information and documentation center in INTA.

Material was published to help in obtaining data for a registry of professionals in soil conservation and management. The publication was then sent to pertinent authorities.

Cooperation has increased on implementing information subsystems for use by the Health Campaign

Service, the Animal Product Inspection Service, and the Laboratory Service. Computer programs on epidemiological surveys were also made available. Data were recorded on organophosphate and other heavy element residues in meat products.

A project continued in Brazil to support the installation of a documentation and information system with the Fishery Development Superintendency.

Support also continued for activities of the National Agricultural Documental Information Center (CENAGRI). One of the most important results was the analysis of a document submitted by CENAGRI on a national agricultural information plan, discussed in a meeting sponsored by IICA.

B. CENTERS

Investment Projects Center CEPI

Demands are growing in all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean for projects selected, developed and implemented on the basis of technically and economically sound studies. Although resources have been plentiful in the past, problems have been arising in the disbursement and placement of resources at the producer level, frequently due to technical and conceptual limitations on the part of the various participants in the process.

Some of the most common problems in this area are shorter repayment periods; rising interest rates; the predominance of economic efficiency as the chief criteria, displacing broader development perspectives; and the lack of other criteria for evaluation. These are but a few of the difficulties encountered by those responsible for identifying and writing projects. IICA can play a direct role in some of these cases, while in others the Institute can help raise awareness of these problems at international gatherings and in its dealings with other institutions.

Since its inception, the Investment Projects Center (CEPI) has carried out three lines of action: training and methodological development; identification and development of externally funded projects; and identification and formulation of quota-funded projects.

During the past year, CEPI implemented the following projects:

Training and development of methodologies and identification and formulation of projects.

Formulation of quota and extra-quota projects.

IICA/IDB project preparation unit.

Regional Unit for Technical Assistance (RUTA), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/IICA. Assistance for the preparation of rural and agricultural projects in Central America and Panama.

Training activities have experienced rapid growth. While 141 officials from 18 countries were trained in 1983, the number had risen to 259 officials from 25 countries in 1985. These training activities were consolidated with the support of the World Bank Economic Development Institute, which for the first time in 1985 worked with IICA on a course for instructors.

Summary of Actions

During 1985, CEPI organized the following training activities:

a. Seminar on the use of microcomputers for economic and social evaluation of agricultural projects. Panama.

b. Course on agroindustry projects for the English-speaking Caribbean. Jamaica.

c. Third course on agricultural projects for credit agents. National Bank of Costa Rica.

d. Course on economic and financial project evaluation Agricultural Credit Fund. Venezuela.

e. International course on agricultural projects for trainers IICA/EDI (World Bank). Costa Rica.

f. Regional course on economic and financial analysis of technological options for coffee. Costa Rica.

g. Course on economic project evaluation. CEPI/RUTA. Nicaragua.

CEPI also provided direct cooperation to the following activities:

a. Course on project preparation and financial analysis. MIDEPLAN, Costa Rica.

b. Course-workshop on the preparation of small projects. INA, Honduras.

c. Course on project management and follow-up. MIDA, Panama.

The following actions were carried out to identify and develop projects:

a. PROCENOR project profile (north-central area of Entre Rios province). Argentina.

b. IICA/IDB survey mission and the preparation of an agricultural technological development program (PROTECA). Ecuador.

c. IICA/IDB survey mission for the preparation of the Palmar Sur Project. Costa Rica.

d. Joint preparation of the project profile for phase three of the agricultural technology project. IICA office in Paraguay.

e. Joint preparation of a project profile on agricultural research and extension. IICA office in Honduras.

f. Joint preparation of an investment program for the Parrita River watershed, management plan. IICA office in Costa Rica.

g. IICA/IDB survey mission for the preparation of an integrated livestock development project. Barbados.

h. IICA/IDB survey mission for the preparation of plant protection and animal health projects and promotion of cattle and swine production. Panama.

i. Programs to reactivate the beef industry. Costa Rica.

List of countries benefiting from CEPI's action

A total of 259 national officials were trained in project methodology design in Argentina, Barbados, Belice, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.

The following countries benefited from actions to identify and formulate projects: Argentina, Barbados, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela.

Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center - CIDIA

Some of the most important factors affecting agricultural information in the region are: a) the lack of information systems in the countries; b) simultaneous efforts by several different agencies in data management and generation, resulting in a duplication of effort and gaps in available information; c) the lack of clear objectives to guide agencies and units responsible for data generation and management; d) inappropriate training for human resources and inadequate economic resources; and e) the low priority assigned to information projects. The resulting statistics are unreliable, outdated, and of limited scope and quality.

These circumstances suggest the importance of an objective evaluation of CIDIA's goals, strategies and actions in light of the needs for support in the area of agricultural information in the individual countries and in the region as a whole. Information on the status of the agricultural sector must receive uniform treatment throughout the hemisphere, and actions must be taken to standardize criteria, definitions and approaches to ensure the usefulness of information among countries. Service agencies and standard-setting bodies require a certain degree of centralization so that the critical mass will be available to provide effective support at the hemisphere level. The dispersal of available human resources is detrimental for information handling.

The AGRINTER data base is a good example of the success that can be achieved by concentrating actions, placing special emphasis on technical support and efforts at standardization, and focusing human resources on goals common to many countries.

Actions in the future can be expected to involve regional or hemispheric projects that will set standards for quality and efficiency while offering or laying the groundwork for support services to countries or groups of countries in new, related areas.

ACTION IN THE COUNTRIES

Documental Information Systems and Services for Latin America and the Caribbean

The objective of this project is to strengthen national centers for agricultural information in Latin America and the Caribbean and to expand the AGRINTER data base.

The Orton and Venezuela libraries continued to preserve and enrich their bibliographic collections. They provide regular library services and compile bibliographies which are sent to users.

The Hemispheric Numerical Information Project

The objective of this project is to develop the countries' capabilities for data generating, management and analysis covering the agricultural sector in Latin America and the Caribbean as a means of improving their understanding of the sector.

As part of this strategy, a data base was constructed and developed using records already available on magnetic media. Information on the contents of the data base was then disseminated, and computer printouts were sent to IICA offices and agricultural sector agencies in several countries.

This strategy requires a modular information system structured in such a way that services can be provided to users on the basis of already existing facilities. This approach applies both to subject areas and to geographic coverage. Three features

are given special attention: the creation and regular updating of a data base; the design and installation of stations and channels for the compilation and flow of information; and services for data analysis.

During 1985, the data base on sociological and production statistics was reorganized and updated using records available from FAO and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Presently, the data base contains records on more than 2500 variables from IICA's Member States; some of the series date back to 1960.

As an example of an information module for a subregion, an information system for analyizing the agricultural sector was developed for the countries of the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA).

A second data base developed for CORECA contains socioeconomic and agricultural production information appearing on computerized lists distributed in the countries. A guide for analysis of price information was developed for the use of CORECA countries, and a data series was analyzed for the Directorate of Agricultural Marketing of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in Costa Rica. These analyses, besides serving the immediate purpose of supporting the Directorate of Marketing, provided a model on the use of price information in other CORECA countries.

Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center CATIE

CATIE is a scientific, educational, civic, non-profit association created by IICA and the Government of Costa Rica. A new contract was signed to this effect in 1983. Presently CATIE is comprised of the following member countries: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic. Other countries and institutions have formally requested membership, and these requests are being duly considered by the Center's Council of Directors.

CATIE's principal goal is to use research and training to generate, adapt and transfer technologies to solve urgent problems related to agricultural and forest development in the countries. The Center's task involves solving problems related to food security, agricultural production and development and conservation of natural resources.

In order to attain these goals, CATIE must maintain high standards of research, post-graduate education and training. This can be achieved only by working with the highest calibre professional staff, having adequate material and financial resources, and establishing a proper balance and interaction between training and research. For CATIE, cooperation with national and international scientific, educational and technical cooperation agencies is crucial to maintaining these high standards, and this has been the focal point of CATIE management during 1985.

CATIE has formulated a series of strategies to reconfirm its dedication to agriculture and silviculture in the countries.

The Center's first line of strategy consists of a joint planning process based on permanent mechanisms for consultation with the countries, through their research and training institutions and the planners and decision makers who guide the development of agriculture. These joint actions enable CATIE to identify real needs and program its research and training activities to work with and support development in the countries.

CATIE's second line of strategy is to help strengthen national research and training institutions. This contribution should spark complementary actions by the countries.

The third strategy deals with strengthening ties for technical cooperation through the implementation or development of joint or complementary actions with national institutions and other international and regional centers.

The fourth line of strategy is to strengthen CATIE's academic and scientific capabilities so as to make maximum use of its personnel and ensure the success of its projects and programs.

The Center's fifth strategy, known as "CATIE research action with an integrated, multidisciplinary approach," refers basically to working methods keyed to research for development. This strategy is, in essence, the application of the systems approach.

The sixth strategy refers to the search for resources to strengthen CATIE's basic budget.

During 1985, CATIE worked to define future lines of action and put forth specific training and research programs for the medium term, directed at crop production. CATIE has successfully completed the design of research methodologies for farm-level production or cropping systems, and is now projecting and broadening the experience, using the concept of

integrated production systems. Thus, existing results will be applied to concrete situations, and a balance will be maintained between basic and applied research and between research by discipline and research by product. All this will take place within the framework of an integrated multidisciplinary perspective, under agroecological conditions typical of the American tropics.

During the past year, special attention was given to the evaluation and systematization of results obtained and to experience with crop systems, and actions were taken to make these results available to national programs. Special importance was attached to the generation and technical and economic testing of technology options available to producers with limited resources. In this context, work was done to develop improved farm production systems in Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador, and training activities took place in these same countries and in Guatemala and the Dominican Republic.

editorial IICA

C. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SERVICES

Information Services

During 1985, the General Directorate created an Information Service Unit as a means of reorganizing the Institute's computer resources and standardizing computerized information handling procedures. This section summarizes the achievements of the Information Service during its first six months of operation (July to December 1985).

a. Data Processing

Data processing was used for administrative matters, bibliographic information and scientific numerical data. The SAS software package was used to analyze experimental data, surveys and data bases. Additionally, the CRIES package was used to process information from the map collection.

b. Technical Assistance

A technical computer group was created to improve monitoring of advances and their effect on user needs. This will be useful in solving real problems.

Substantial support was provided to microcomputer users in the operation and utilization of basic software programs, such as word processors, spreadsheets, micro ISIS, and other programs. The service also assisted in the installation and operation of an electronic mail system, and supported CORECA in using its data base.

c. Training

The countries of Central America received assistance in the use of electronic mail

systems. IICA also participated in a seminar organized by AIBDA on the application of the ISIS system to mainframe and microcomputers.

d. System Analysis and Design

A software development plan was examined and prepared for a data base package to support IICA's administrative, financial and operational needs.

IICA'S Editorial Service

Since its founding, IICA has stressed public dissemination of its educational materials, research findings and agricultural development know-how as a means of providing the Member States with the benefit of the Institute's accumulated experience. It was not until 1958, however, that IICA created a program specifically oriented towards educational text production, known as the Educational Books and Materials Series. It publishes primarily titles written by Latin American authors on agricultural problems native to the region.

The following is a list of activities carried out during the course of 1985:

a. Editorial Unit

This unit, formerly known as the Technical Communication Unit, is directly responsible for the production of IICA's Educational Books and Materials Series, and for providing editorial advisory services to other units and offices requesting them.

The Editorial Unit sponsored IICA's participation in three international and five national book fairs and concluded a survey to determine the bibliographic needs of higher agricultural education in Latin America. A total of 4000 forms were mailed out as part of the survey. Of these, 2600 were returned and at the end of the year were being analyzed for future synthesis.

Finally, the unit established a mail order book service. Using the experience of large publishing houses, IICA obtained, sorted and updated

the addresses of 5000 potential customers, both individuals and institutions, throughout Latin America.

b. Distribution Unit

During the course of the past year, the Distribution Unit was responsible for disseminating IICA's technical publications. Over 35,000 copies of books and journals were mailed to IICA's national offices. Total sales for the year exceeded 22,000 copies--the highest on record. Nicaragua earned the distinction of being the single largest buyer of IICA's books.

c. The Graphic Arts Unit and the Printshop

These units are responsible for graphic arts and reproduction of the Institute's publications. They printed periodicals, leaflets, bibliographies, books, bulletins, journals, posters, forms, stationery and diplomas requested by users. In 1985 the Unit printed nearly ten million pages of institutional materials.

CHAPTER III
International Relations

This chapter summarizes activities conducted by the Institute in 1985 to pursue cooperative or complementary relations with IICA's governing bodies; the governments of the Member States and their institutions; the organizations and agencies of the Inter-American System; regional and subregional organizations; organizations and agencies of the United Nations system; the governments and institutions of the Permanent Observers; and other international public service institutions. It also describes the activities of IICA's representatives in the United States of America and Canada.

In order to facilitate these relations, IICA has been designated as an observer to the governing bodies of agencies of the inter-American and United Nations systems. It sponsors and organizes international gatherings and meetings intended to promote agriculture and rural development. In addition, it maintains direct contact and conducts special missions with heads of governments and national or international institutions interested in IICA's work.

IICA'S GOVERNING BODIES

Executive Committee

The Fifth Regular Meeting of IICA's Executive Committee took place from July 29 through August 2, 1985 at IICA headquarters. Its purpose was to serve as a preparatory meeting for the Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA).

The Committee discussed financial and staff rule proposals. It put forth a basis and guidelines for preparing the 1988-1992 Medium-Term Plan, which will enable the Institute to respond to new conditions and challenges facing the countries. It agreed to review and evaluate the 1983-1987 Medium-Term Plan.

The Fifth Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee was attended by the following Member States: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Saint Lucia and the United States of America.

Also present were representatives of observer countries to the 1985 Executive Committee: Brazil, Canada, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Suriname and Venezuela.

The meeting was also attended by representatives of the Institute's permanent observer states: France, Italy, Korea and Spain, and representatives from the OAS, PAHO/WHO, CATIE, CREFAL, FAO, ILO, and SIECA.

Inter-American Board of Agriculture

The Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA) took place in Montevideo, Uruguay from October 21 to 25, 1985. Dr. Martín Piñeiro, nominated by the Government of Argentina to the position of Director General of IICA for the 1986-1990 term, was elected by acclamation.

This meeting of the Institute's highest governing body approved the Staff Rules, Standards for Personnel Classification, and the System for the Determination of Remuneration for IICA Personnel, to go into effect on January 1, 1986. It also approved the Institute's Financial Rules.

The Board approved the proposed Program-Budget for 1986-1987, with quota funding from the Member States totalling US$ 20,289,082 each year. This Program-Budget called for no increase in quota commitments by the countries.

The Board agreed to create a special Simon Bolivar Agricultural Development Fund, similar to the Simon Bolivar Fund. The purpose of this fund is to support the implementation of specific projects that will help speed agricultural development and rural well-being in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. It will be made up of voluntary contributions from the Member States, IICA's observer countries, and other sources.

The present Medium-Term Plan contains standards and describes a framework to guide IICA's activities. It completes its term in 1987, and the Board agreed to evaluate the plan in light of the changing needs

of the member countries. The result of this evaluation will be used in formulating a new 1988-1992 Medium-Term Plan and setting new strategies for the decade of the 1990's. The Board decided to call a special meeting to be held in Mexico in 1986 to study and approve the new plan.

The Third Regular Meeting of the IABA was attended by delegates from: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Representatives attended from permanent observer countries including the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy. Also present was Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Representatives from agencies of the inter-American and United Nations systems also attended the meeting.

AGENCIES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM

Organization of American States (OAS)

Permanent Council

The IICA Representative in the United States of America regularly attended the sessions of the Council as an observer. Many of the items discussed by the Council are pertinent to IICA, including personnel matters, regional development programs, the Administrative Tribunal, the pension fund, etc.

In addition to the regular sessions, the Institute was represented during 1985 in special formal sessions held by the Permanent Council to receive visits from heads of states.

General Assembly

IICA attended the Fourteenth Special Session and the Fifteenth Regular Session of the General Assembly, held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia in December 1985.

Educational Development

IICA worked with the Regional Educational Development Program (PREDE) of the OAS and the Foundation for the Brazilian Literacy Movement to hold an International Seminar on Basic Education for Young People and Adults, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The seminar took place during the Eleventh Technical Meeting on Adult Education organized by PREDE/OAS, also with IICA's cooperation.

Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW)

The Regional Seminar to Evaluate the Decade for Women, 1976-1985, was held by the ICAW in cooperation with IICA, in Cordoba, Argentina in 1984. The seminar formally recommended that IICA provide technical assistance to requesting countries for preparing activities to target the food security problem.

In response, the Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, held in October of 1985, adopted Resolution 63, charging the Director General of IICA to formulate a project for providing technical assistance and training to women in rural zones, concentrating on the identification, planning, preparation, follow-up and evaluation of self-management projects. The Institute prepared guidelines for the project requested by the IABA, which will be submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee in 1986.

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

Cooperation with this agency continued to focus on animal health, especially in a joint technical cooperation project in Brazil. Relations with PAHO have been intensified through the Pan American Center for Human Ecology and Health, with which IICA is carrying out a joint study on pesticides in Mexico.

Inter-American Indian Institute (IAII)

IICA cooperated with the Inter-American Indian Institute and the Regional Center for Basic Education in Mexico to make a presentation on marketing in a course on rural development in indigenous zones of that country.

IICA also participated in the Ninth Inter-American Indian Congress held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA in November, 1985.

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

During 1985, contacts were continued with IDB officials in Washington and its regional offices, to ensure the continuity and coordination of inter-American technical and financial cooperation to benefit agricultural development in the member countries and to identify new opportunities for cooperation.

IICA participated with the IDB in the following activities:

a. In April of 1985, the second phase of the Technical Cooperation Agreement between IDB and IICA was signed, thus continuing the technical cooperation program for preparing investment projects in the agricultural sector of IICA's member countries. This new agreement calls for an IDB contribution of US$ 1,500,000 and an IICA contribution

of US$ 189,800, to be made through the Investment Projects Center. The first inter-institutional meeting of IICA and the IDB was held in June 1985, with the participation of technical staff from both intitutions. The meeting agreed on mutually acceptable working criteria to be used in the agreement.

b. The Institute continued to administer the Cooperative Program for Agricultural Research in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR), with IDB funding, and supported the implementation phase of the project.

c. An agreement was signed with the IDB on technical cooperation for holding a seminar to evaluate the repercussions of credit programs for rural youth. This seminar took place in Panama in August, 1985. Its purpose was to design mechanisms to facilitate the access of rural young people to sources of credit for agricultural production and marketing.

d. The Executive Directors of the IDB gave preliminary approval to the plan of operation of the Cooperative Program for Agricultural Development in the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO), to be carried out by the Institute, and made a contribution of US$2,300 000. The Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, held in October 1985, adopted Resolution No. 67, granting authorization to continue negotiations with the IDB and with the program's beneficiary countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela), and to sign the legal instru- ments required for implementing the project.

e. The Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, held in October, adopted Resolution No. 79, authorizing the Director General of IICA to approach the IDB and negotiate any support needed for obtaining partial funding of the Cooperative Program for Agricultural Research in the Central Subregion.

f. The possibility is under study of signing a general agreement between the IDB and IICA to establish criteria and managerial operating procedures for the two organizations.

REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cooperation activities carried out with regional and subregional organizations around the continent are summarized below.

Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)

In 1985, OLADE and IICA worked together in the field of agroenergy, with particular attention to the Institute's multinational agroenergy project.

Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)

The basic agreement for cooperation signed by ALADI and IICA provided a framework for a number of actions in 1985, which took place at ALADI headquarters in Montevideo through IICA's Agricultural and Marketing Program. In the first place a pilot project was negotiated for agricultural export promotion. It will begin with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, and results will be evaluated for later project expansion to the hemispheric level to promote exports in the Andean area and the Caribbean.

Latin American Economic System (SELA)

IICA continued its cooperative relations with the SELA Action Committee for Regional Food Security (CASAR), through projects and activities carried out by the Institute in this field.

During the Third Regular Meeting of the IABA, the president of CASAR proposed that IICA sign an agreement for the promotion of inter-American trade of basic foodstuffs. The document is now being negotiated for signature by the two organizations. IICA attended a meeting of managers of food marketing companies in Latin America and the Caribbean, held by CASAR in Buenos Aires, Argentina in December. The Institute was present as an observer in the regular meeting of CASAR, held in August of 1985 in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Contact was maintained in 1985 with the SELA Office of Regional Cooperation. The two organizations reviewed areas of agriculture in which their actions overlapped, eventually signing a cooperation agreement.

Latin American Association of Financial Institutions (ALIDE)

IICA attended the general assembly of ALIDE, held in Cartagena, Colombia in May of 1985. The Institute presented a paper on agricultural credit.

International Regional Organization of Plant Protection and Animal Health Care (OIRSA)

In 1985, IICA's Plant Protection Program cooperated with the project on alternatives to the use of EDB in tropical fruits (mango and papaya). OIRSA also received assistance in the meeting of the Regional Technical Committee on Plant Protection in the Central Area, held in November in Guatemala.

IICA was present at the Twenty-Second Meeting of the International Regional Committee for Plant Protection and Animal Health Care (CIRSA), the governing body of OIRSA, held in March in Panama. IICA and OIRSA presented draft regulations on the registration, marketing and control of agricultural pesticides and similar substances, and it was decided that this draft should be used as a model for writing pesticide legislation in the countries of the Central Area.

The Institute completed negotiations with OIRSA on a cooperative agreement to join efforts for assisting Mexico, Central America and Panama in solving animal health and plant protection problems.

Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC)

The General Cooperation Agreement signed in 1984 provided a framework for IICA's actions to support JUNAC in 1985 for preparing two case studies in Bolivia and Peru, using IICA methodologies. IICA's approach was used for developing a diagnostic study on food security, a project profile in Bolivia and a progress report on conceptualization of food problems and policies in Peru. The Institute also assisted JUNAC in revising the list of quarantine pests for the Andean Area.

The office of the Andean area and the IICA office in Peru were very active during the period with JUNAC's Agricultural Development Department, in various agricultural subjects of common interest. The Institute attended as an observer to the Eighth Meeting of the Agricultural Council of the Andean Group, held in Lima, Peru.

Amazon Cooperation Treaty (TCA)

The IICA-TROPICS project held a meeting of representatives of the governments of Amazon countries in Brasilia, Brazil, in July of 1984. The purpose

of the meeting was to discuss a proposal to revitalize the IICA-TROPICS project and examine its relationship with the Amazon Cooperation Treaty. IICA's proposal took the form of a project profile. It was fully approved by the representatives, who recommended that IICA prepare a project document in consultation with the countries.

A meeting held in Maracay, Venezuela from May 8 to 10, 1985 provided a forum in which IICA presented the proposal in the presence of a representative of the pro-tempore Secretariat. It was approved as a frame of reference for the final document, which will be written on the basis of priorities established in surveys held by the IICA-TROPICS project. These priorities will then be reconfirmed by the countries. The major activities for 1985 and for the 1986-1987 biennium were also approved.

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

A general cooperation agreement was signed between CARICOM and IICA during the Third Regular Meeting of the IABA. Its purpose is to help strengthen the national institutions and organizations of the agricultural sector in the countries of the community, to speed the improvement of agriculture and rural development.

Development Fund for the La Plata Watershed (FONPLATA)

A general agreement for technical cooperation was signed by FONPLATA and IICA during the Third Regular Meeting of the IABA in October of 1985. Its purpose is to make a meaningful contribution toward intensifying the improvement of agriculture and rural development through the identification and implementation of projects of interest to the region, providing a framework and a legal basis for future specific operating agreements on cooperation.

Central American Bank of Integration (BCI)

Institute representatives visited BCI headquarters, and the terms were devised for a general cooperation agreement between the BCI and IICA. This agreement is now being drafted.

AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Cooperative relationships were developed during the period with agencies of the United Nations system, as described below.

World Bank (IBRD)

a. Amendment number 2 of Attachment I of the agreement between the World Bank Economic Development Institute (EDI) and IICA was signed in July. It provides for a cooperative training program for the agricultural sector in Latin America and the Caribbean, to improve the know-how and skills of participants in the identification, design and analysis of agroindustry projects, and to improve their understanding of the implementation of sound agricultural policies.

b. Attachment III was signed with EDI in August, for joint sponsorship of the symposium "The Agricultural Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean and the International Financial Crisis," which took place on October 22, 1985 in Montevideo, Uruguay, during the Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

An ad-hoc group was established in 1985 by IICA and FAO for the development of plant protection activities and the strengthening of cooperation in

Latin America and the Caribbean. The group is made up of regional and international organizations from around the hemisphere.

The second meeting on cotton boll weevil was held with FAO in Foz de Iguazu, Brazil, to discuss quarantine and pest prevention measures for Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay.

IICA participated in the FAO Ninth World Forestry Congress held in Mexico in July 1985 and attended the Twenty-Third Session of the FAO Conference, held in November 1985 in Rome, Italy.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The technical assistance project for preparation and training in agricultural and rural development projects was completed in August of 1985 in Central America and Panama. Known as RUTA, the project was carried out by the World Bank with funding from UNDP and support from IFAD and IICA. Negotiations are underway with UNDP to carry out a second stage of the project in the field of preinvestment.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

IFAD took part in the RUTA project until it was completed in August of 1985.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Work focussed on planning, with discussions and information exchange in the PROCADES group as a part of the ECLAC/FAO group.

IICA attended the Eighteenth Session of the ECLAC Plenary Committee, held in August in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The purpose of the meeting was to analyze options available to Latin America and the

Caribbean for dealing with the consequences of the present crisis, and to examine long term economic and social development policies.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

This general heading covers IICA's cooperative relations with other organizations active in major programs for agricultural development and rural well-being in the Institute's member countries.

International Center for Corn and Wheat Improvement (CIMMYT)

A specific agreement was signed with CIMMYT to carry out joint actions for agricultural research in Brazil.

Several CIMMYT specialists made major contributions to the Regional Cooperative Program for Agricultural Research that IICA is carrying out in the countries of the Southern Cone with IDB funding.

International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)

A meeting was held in IICA's Central Office to sign a general agreement with CIAT, under which joint actions will be carried out in Latin America and the Caribbean for agricultural development and rural well-being. The agreement has a three-year term and replaces an earlier agreement signed in 1975. It will cover the development of projects for agricultural information and documentation, technology transfer, and training for agricultural research.

International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)

IICA cooperated with ICRAF in holding an international course on agroforestry research in Yurimaguas, Peru in June 1985. The course was attended by technical people from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

International Potato Center (CIP)

A letter of understanding with CIP provided a framework for continued support of a researcher working with the National Agricultural Research Fund (FONPLATA) of Venezuela in potato seed production.

INTER-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Institute provides technical assistance and administrative support to seven inter-American scientific associations in the field of agriculture and rural development. These are: the Latin American Agricultural Sciences Association (ALCA), the Latin American Animal Production Association (ALPA), the Latin American Association for Higher Agricultural Education (ALEAS), the Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (AIBDA), the Caribbean Food Crops Society (CFCS), the American Society for Horticultural Science, Tropical Region (ASHC-TR), and the Latin American Rural Sociology Association (ALASRU).

Assistance takes the form of financial and technical support through annual monetary contributions and the cooperation of Institute specialists in joint projects, publications, conferences and meetings.

In 1985, the Institute held the first meeting with directors of these scientific associations at its headquarters office. Discussion focused on the nature of IICA's relations with the associations, with an eye to redefining reciprocal cooperation. Fifteen recommendations emerged from the meeting and are now being carried out.

Cooperation agreements with three of the associations were renewed during the year: the Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians and

Documentalists (AIBDA), the Latin American Agricultural Sciences Association (ALCA), and the American Society for Horticultural Science, Tropical Region (ASHS-TR).

The office in Trinidad and Tobago provided logistic support to the Twenty First Annual Meeting of the Caribbean Food Crops Society and the American Society for Horticultural Sciences, Tropical Region. The meeting was held in Port-of-Spain, and Institute specialists participated.

GOVERNMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS OF OBSERVER COUNTRIES

Spain: IICA continued to received support from Spain, which financed ten young specialists to work in IICA projects. These cooperating specialists were assigned to CORECA, PROPLAN, CIDIA, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Colombia, Paraguay and Argentina.

A letter of understanding was signed in March with the Ibero-American Cooperation Institute (ICI) of Spain to set the terms for Spanish cooperating specialists providing services to the Institute, and the implementation of joint projects.

A meeting was held at IICA headquarters in November to evaluate this form of cooperation. It was attended by the cooperating specialists and representatives of the following Spanish organizations: the General Office of International Technical Cooperation, ICI, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Nutrition, and the Council for Integrated Spanish Cooperation in Costa Rica.

A general agreement for technical cooperation was signed in February with the Spanish Federation of Outreach Workers for Services and Nutrition, for agroindustry development and food security.

Madrid was the site of the March preparatory meeting for the Eleventh Conference on Rural Youth, which received active participation from IICA.

Spain recently established a Secretariat of State for Cooperation to coordinate all the country's external cooperation. The new agency asked IICA for a list of projects requiring Spanish cooperation.

France: French cooperation in 1985 continued to take place in the following Institute activities: program for agroclimatic zoning in Latin America and the Caribbean, under the cooperation agreement between IICA and the French Office of Overseas Scientific and Technical Research (ORSTOM); the Regional Cooperative Program for the Protection and Modernization of Coffee Production (PROMECAFE), in the framework of a cooperation agreement between IICA and the Institute for Coffee and Cacao Research (IICC) of the Center for International Cooperation in Agricultural Research for Development; the contribution of human, financial and training resources for the Program to Strengthen Managerial Skills of Associative Agricultural Production Enterprises (FORGE), by the European Economic Community (EEC).

IICA's present agreements with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France provided a framework for the Institute to adapt, translate and publish the work Memento de l'Agronome, by the French Ministry of Cooperation. The first of three volumes was published, entitled Compendio de Agronomía Tropical. This first volume discusses the scientific and technical factors that provide an indispensable foundation for all agronomic sciences.

The Netherlands: The final phase of the GOBOL/IICA/PRACA Project is taking place in Nicaragua, with the project for genetic improvement of basic grains.

Discussions began with Radio Neederlands, the Ministry of Cooperation of the Netherlands and IICA

to establish a center at IICA headquarters in Costa Rica for the production of audiovisual materials and training courses for communicators.

Portugal: Addendum number 1 to the contract between IICA and the Institute for Tropical Scientific Research (IICT) was signed in May, through the Centro de Investigaçao das Ferrugens do Cafeeiro (CIFC) in Oeiras.

European Economic Community (EEC)

The EEC evaluated the FORGE project in 1985, and this evaluation will determine whether or not the project is to be continued, or new projects are to be established, following its conclusion in 1986.

An IICA team of personnel from the Offices of the Assistant Deputy Directors General for External Affairs and Program Development visited France (Paris-Montpellier), Belgium (EEC), Spain (Madrid-Barcelona), Portugal and the Netherlands to establish or strengthen cooperative relations. Projects were submitted to these countries to request their technical and financial participation.

ACTIVITIES BY THE IICA REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IICA adopted a policy to join forces with organizations in the United States of America and other organizations headquartered in Washington, D.C. In this context, working meetings were coordinated, planned and attended with the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the OAS, the General Secretariat of the OAS, the Office of International Cooperation and Develpment (OICD) of the Department of Agriculture, the Inter-American Development Bank, and other technical, financial and diplomatic entities.

The Institute helped support human resources training. This included activities to locate training opportunities, acquire scholarships, facilitate admissions, immigration and orientation procedures and process payment of stipends, insurance and tuition for scholarship students attending graduate courses in institutions of that country.

The Institute's representative in Washington cooperated in the identification, negotiation and hiring of United States consultants to provide professional services to IICA's projects and activities in cooperation with national organizations. The office also provided major support in contacting consultants in computerization, and arranged the shipment of equipment, parts and materials for the operation of microcomputers.

ACTIVITIES BY THE IICA REPRESENTATIVE IN CANADA

During this second year of IICA office operations in Canada, activities in the area of communication were increased substantially.

Relations were strengthened with the Ministries of External Affairs and Agriculture, the Public Service Commission, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and nongovernmental agencies and institutions. These include the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Canadian Cooperative Development Foundation, and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

A memorandum of understanding was signed between the Government of Canada and IICA. Its central purpose is to define IICA's institutional relationships with the country. This document, together with the Government Decree on Privileges and Immunities of IICA, provides the Institute with conditions similar to those set down in a basic agreement.

Important activities continued to take place to develop strong relations and joint undertakings with universities in the country. Promotional and informational visits were paid by the Directors of Animal Health and Plant Protection of IICA to McGill and Guelph Universities, and this was helpful in identifying potential areas for cooperative action.

LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

Basic agreements provide the framework for actions to structure the relationships of cooperation described in this chapter. The purpose of these agreements is to formalize relations with the Member States. General agreements were signed with national and international institutions to establish a framework for future cooperation activities. Operating agreements, contracts and letters of understanding were signed for carrying these relations to the operational level. In general, this type of cooperation took the form of funding for projects in the field, to strengthen the Institute's regular activities in the interest of the Member States. The following table summarizes legal instruments registered during 1985.

AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS AND LETTERS OF UNDERSTANDING REGISTERED BY THE LEGAL ADVISORY OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE 1985

Signing States	Number
Argentina	1
Barbados	1
Bolivia	5
Brazil	25
Canada	1
Chile	1
Colombia	5
Costa Rica	2
Dominican Republic	6
Ecuador	3
El Salvador	1
Grenada	2
Guatemala	1
Haiti	1
Honduras	3
Jamaica	6
Paraguay	2
Peru	7
Uruguay	3
United States of America	9
Venezuela	3

Others	Number
Special scientific, educational or social entities	
Caribbean Community	1
FONPLATA	1

International Centers	
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	1
Multinational (signed by more than one Member State)	
CORECA	1
Scientific Associations	
Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (AIBDA)	1
Latin American Agricultural Sciences Association (ALCA)	1
American Society for Horticultural Science, Tropical Region (ASHS-TR)	1
Observer Countries	
Spain	
Federation of Outreach Workers for Services and Nutrition (PROSEMA)	1
Ibero-American Cooperation Institute (ICI)	1
France	
Institute for Coffee and Cacao Research (IRCC)	1
Portugal	
Institute for Tropical Scientific Research (IICT) through the Centro de Investigaçao das Ferrugens do Cafeeiro, de Oeiras (CIFC)	1
Inter-American System	
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	2
United Nations	
World Bank (EDI)	2
TOTAL	103

CHAPTER IV
Human Resources

IICA's Staff Rules, Remuneration System and Standards for Personnel Classification were approved by the Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and went into effect early in 1986. The proposals had numerous revisions resulting from analysis and discussion by the Executive Committee and proposals made by the Member States. These new instruments supplanted all existing documentation governing staff relations.

The approved Staff Rules contain ten chapters that set out the central policy issues dealing with international and local professional and general

services personnel management. These Staff Rules, which serve to complement and expand upon the stipulations contained in the Rules of Procedure of the General Directorate, will be applied through the forthcoming Staff Manual, to contain more detailed provisions and necessary procedures.

The Institute's Remuneration System contains the rules and regulations of compensation and benefits for personnel. The system gives a new salary structure for international professional personnel, introducing a P-6 level, altering the number of steps per level and establishing a fixed percentage between levels and steps. This structure was used to prepare salary scales for international professionals for 1986 and 1987, as approved by the IABA. Additional innovations going into effect in 1986 include a special bonus for outstanding performance and the implementation of a new basis for calculating the post adjustment. Changes in the local professional category include a restructured classification scale, increasing the number of steps per level and adding the PL-4 level. The number of steps per level in the general services personnel category was also increased. Levels were given a new designation, and the number was increased to nine as a means of reflecting high level duties and responsibilities in certain positions of this category. IICA has also decided to provide local perssonel with additional coverage and benefits not included in the social security systems of the various countries, and to pay for a mandatory two year medical examination for employees over 40 years of age.

The Standards for IICA Personnel Classification contain detailed descriptions of the criteria for classification defined for each level within the Institute's different personnel categories. The standards are based on the following factors: background, qualifications (education, languages, and other personal qualifications), seniority, and kind and quality of service (kind, difficulty and impact of

service, working relationships, autonomy of action, written communications). Additional criteria are set down in the Position Classification Standards, which are used to determine the level at which every position in the Institute is classified. This document describes general standards and special standards for occupational series, covering special types or families of positions. A special standard is included for positions at the D-1 and D-2 levels. Also a specific standard is used for supervisory levels in the general services and professional categories. During its Fourth Regular Meeting in December of 1984, the Executive Committee approved the classification standards ad referendum, and requested the Director General to prepare job descriptions for the entire Institute and to conduct an audit of each position, submitting the findings to the Executive Committee at its meeting in July 1985.

Personnel training included provision of educational allowances and the organization of activities to meet specific needs of the Institute. For example four courses were given on microcomputer text processing to train 80 staff members from the Central Office. Two courses were given by an instructor from CEPI as a basic introduction to the Multiplan spreadsheet, and a course was offered on public relations and protocol.

In compliance with existing regulations, a total of 44 reviews of local salary scales in all the IICA countries were carried out. The new procedures established a more accurate mechanism for gathering and controlling information through local salary surveys.

Operating procedures were improved through the development of a computerized human resources system designed to solve incipient problems resulting from the greater volume and complexity of IICA actions. The current system was carefully analyzed and a new system designed, including flow charts, a data dictionary, and file, input and output design.

Initial steps were taken to prepare a data base, load it, and design programs for the system. The data base contains basic information on personnel, classified by duty station, and on salary scales in all of the countries. Similarly, work was completed on the computerized bank of potential candidates, which is now operational and available to all Institute offices. This data bank contains background information on 800 candidates classified according to 30 variables of personal information and a list of 100 areas of professional specialization of interest to IICA. This instrument is extremely useful in the rapid identification and selection of candidates for positions within IICA or for specific consultancies.

Table 1. IICA human resources by category and funding source

	Quota	%	Extra quota	%	Total	%
Internat. Prof. Personnel	170	29.15	94	21.51	264	25.88
Local Prof. Personnel	54	9.26	116	26.54	170	16.67
General Serv. Personnel	359	61.59	227	51.95	586	57.45
Subtotal	583	100.00	437	100.00	1.020	100.00

Table 2. Personnel by nationality and category as of 31 December 1985

NATIONALITY	Int. Prof. Pers.	Local Prof. Pers. and Gen. Servs.	Total	%
Costa Rica	6	245	251	24.60
Brazil	10	181	191	18.72
Colombia	27	45	72	7.05
Peru	33	16	49	4.80
Uruguay	21	18	39	3.82
Chile	25	11	36	3.52
United States of America	22	4	26	2.54
Argentina	15	9	24	2.35
Bolivia	10	15	25	2.45
Venezuela	11	19	30	2.94
Ecuador	8	17	25	2.45
Guatemala	9	14	23	2.25
Honduras	3	19	22	2.16
Dominican Rep.	3	18	21	2.05
Mexico	11	9	20	1.97
Nicaragua	5	11	16	1.60
Haiti	1	20	21	2.06
Paraguay	2	11	13	1.27
Jamaica	3	9	12	1.18
El Salvador	4	9	13	1.27
Guyana	1	12	13	1.27
Panama	1	8	9	0.90
Grenada	1	7	8	0.78
Trinidad & Tobago	2	5	7	0.70
Barbados	1	6	7	0.70
Canada	3	1	4	0.39
Suriname	-	3	3	0.29
Dominica	-	4	4	0.39
Saint Lucia	-	6	6	0.80
Subtotal	238	752	990	97.06
Other Countries*	26	4	30	2.94
TOTAL	264	756	1.020	100.00
PERCENTAGE	25.88	74.12		100.00

* Cuba, Belgium, United Kingdom, Spain, Germany, Holland, New Zealand, Japan, Malaysia, Portugal, India, China, France, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Pakistan, Australia and Egypt.

Table 3. Distribution of IICA personnel by category and geographic area as of 31 December 1985

	LOCAL PROF. PERSONNEL		GENERAL SERV. PERSONNEL		INTERNATIONAL PROF. PERSONNEL		TOTAL
Area 1 - Central	Quota	Extra-Quota	Quota	Extra-Quota	Quota	Extra-Quota	
Costa Rica	1	7	16	3	11	2	40
El Salvador	1	-	4	4	4	1	14
Guatemala	-	2	9	3	7	5	26
Honduras	1	1	11	6	6	1	26
Mexico	1	-	8	-	8	-	17
Nicaragua	-	1	10	-	3	-	14
Panama	1	-	5	2	5	-	13
Dominican Rep.	-	3	8	7	7	1	26
Subtotal	5	14	71	25	51	10	176
Area 2 - Caribbean							
Barbados	-	-	6	-	4	-	10
Dominica	1	-	3	-	-	-	4
Grenada	2	-	5	-	-	-	7
Guyana	1	-	11	-	2	-	14
Haiti	1	4	7	8	2	5	27
Jamaica	-	1	7	1	5	-	14
Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	5	-	3	-	8
Suriname	-	-	3	-	2	-	5
Saint Lucia	-	-	5	-	1	-	7
Subtotal	6	5	52	9	19	5	96
Area 3 - Andean							
Bolivia	6	-	9	-	6	-	21
Colombia	1	7	14	23	6	1	51
Ecuador	-	1	5	11	6	2	25
Peru	3	1	11	1	4	-	20
Venezuela	-	6	6	7	6	-	25
Subtotal	10	15	45	42	27	3	142
Area 4 - Southern							
Argentina	1	-	8	-	4	-	13
Brazil	-	79	12	94	9	70	264
Chile	2	-	8	1	5	-	16
Uruguay	2	-	10	6	6	2	26
Paraguay	1	-	7	3	5	-	16
Subtotal	6	79	45	104	29	72	335
Central Office	27	3	143	45	36	5	259
CATIE/TURRIALBA	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
United States	-	-	2	2	2	2	8
Canada	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Subtotal	27	3	146	47	41	7	271
					GRAND TOTAL		1.020

Table 4. IICA human resources by category and sex as of December 31 1985

CATEGORY	S E X MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%
Int. Prof. Pers.	251	24.61	13	1.27	264	25.88
Local Prof. Pers.	138	13.53	32	3.14	170	16.67
Gen. Serv. Pers.	261	25.59	325	31.86	586	57.45
TOTAL	650	63.73	370	36.27	1.020	100.00

Table 5. IICA human resources according to year of entry and category, as of 31 December 1985

YEAR	INTERNAT. PROF. PERS.		LOCAL PROF. PERS.		GENERAL SERV. PERS.		TOTAL	%
51-55	2		5		12		19	1.86
56-60	9		5		6		20	1.96
61-65	18		7		16		41	4.02
66-70	26		5		25		56	5.49
71-75	34		10		64		108	10.59
76-80	77		20		172		269	26.37
81-85	98		118		291		507	49.71
TOTAL	264	25.88%	170	16.67%	586	57.45%	1020	100.00%

Table 6. IICA international professional personnel by age and category, as of 31 December 1985

AGE	INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL PERSON.				TOTAL	
	M.	%	F.	%	No.	%
30-35	9		2		11	4.17
36-40	26		3		29	10.98
41-45	46		3		49	18.56
46-50	59		1		60	22.73
51-55	42		2		44	16.67
56-60	45		-		45	17.04
Over 60	24		2		26	9.85
TOTAL	251	95.08	13	4.92	264	100.00%

CHAPTER V

Financial Statement
1985 Fiscal Year

IICA's regular budget execution for fiscal year 1985 consumed 95 percent of programmed funds. At the end of the year, the accounts contained US$ 5.4 million in cash on hand and in banks, and short-term investments were available for covering the operations of the first month of 1986 and to settle those obligations which appeared on the as liabilities books at closing. IICA thus complied with the policy of protecting resources contributed by different agencies and institutions under special contracts. These resources, which total approximately US$ 1.5 million, are restricted for special use.

Progress was made in developing accounting programs for the microcomputers in the national offices. These programs will make it possible to exercise independent, nearly simultaneous control mechanisms. In 1985, the equipment was distributed to national offices so that the accounting programs can be adopted. The offices will be able to use their equipment as part of a uniform system that will gradually improve and grow more efficient. Each office, on its own initiative, will be able to expand its field of computer operations to control and streamline technical assistance services to the host country and adopt modern management practices. By the end of the year, eight offices were equipped with data transmission and reception links with IICA headquarters.

Quota Collection

Quota collections totaled US$ 18.3 million, of which US$ 5.3 million were received in payment of overdue quotas. By the end of the year, US$ 7.0 million in quota payments were still outstanding from 1985, and US$2.0 million were owed by the countries from previous years. Thus, a total of US$9.0 million in quota payments were still receivable from the Member States.

Table 1 and Figure 2 show quota payments by country and as a whole. IICA's basic budget depends on payment of country contributions, and therefore, technical cooperation services can be effective only to the extent that quota payments are met on schedule.

Incoming funds were used carefully, and active control was exercised over project programming and implementation. As a result, 95 percent of planned services to the countries were successfully carried out, and no debts were incurred.

Total Resources

IICA was responsible for the management and correct use of US$38.1 million (Table 2 and Figure 3) in 1985. Of this total, US$19.2 million stemmed from expenditure of quota funds, which increased by US$1.7 million (10 percent) over 1984. A total of US$12.6 million derived from agreements and contracts with governments, agencies and organizations interested in agricultural and rural development. Total funds used for extra quota projects dropped by US$700,000 from 1984.

An immediate effect of the reduction in extra quota project expenditures was a fall in CATI income available for the year. Total CATI receipts were US$1.1 million which, even added to the balance on hand at the beginning of the year (US$41,200), was not enough to cover the expenditures of the period, totalling US$1.4 million. Expenditures surpassed receipts by US$252,200, which was covered with surplus from other income.

Simon Bolivar Fund

The Simon Bolivar Fund, created in 1974, carried out projects for two decades to promote agricultural development and rural well-being in the Institute's Member States. The initial contribution to the Fund by the government of Venezuela, and the additional contributions made by other countries, have been almost totally spent. The Simon Bolivar Fund still has a balance of US$174,500. The Third Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture created a Special Simon Bolivar Agricultural Development Fund, which will be governed by rules based on the regulations of the former Simon Bolivar Fund and guidelines set by the Board in 1985. Any balance of resources from the Simon Bolivar Fund will pass into the new fund.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITES AND THE GENERAL WORKING FUND

Assets

Total assets were US$16.8 million. Of this total, US$2.7 million was made up of cash on hand and in banks and of interest-bearing investments used to prevent the Institute from holding frozen funds (Table 3). At the close of 1985 operations, these investments totalled US$2.7 million. Therefore, the Institute had US$5.4 million in liquid funds on hand to begin 1986 activities and meet payments on pending 1985 obligations.

Accounts receivable include balances due on agreements and contracts signed by the Institute with national and international organizations (National Funds, Other Items). It also shows balances due from commercial operations, miscellaneous services and income tax reimbursements from the Government of the United States of America for citizens of that country. This item includes doubtful accounts due, which total US$113.300. This item is soon to be studied by the external auditors, who will give an opinion on these accounts as a part of their study of the Institute's financial statements on the Regular Fund.

Assets in inventory include consumable goods, such as office supplies, stationery, cleaning materials, etc. This category also reflects books and publications in stock.

The assets include a figure of US$1.2 million listed as Trust Funds and Contracts. This is the total that IICA should receive as reimbursement on expenditures for the implementation of extra quota projects. Other smaller items included in assets are self-explanatory.

Liabilities

Liabilities are made up of accounts payable and cumulative expenditures. This includes carryover obligations, payments to suppliers, benefits required by labor laws, and other payables. It also includes accounts due to IICA on National Fund projects and Simon Bolivar Fund projects.

The liabilities also include certain accrued benefits for staff members, such as recruitment expenses, repatriation, recognition for years of service, severance pay, and other legally mandated benefits. These are covered partially by reserves and partially by the pertinent revolving funds.

Table 3 shows the various liability items. The total for the revolving funds is made up of the Personnel Movement Fund, with a balance of US$957,300, and the Revolving Fund for Publications, with a balance of US$295,100.

It is important to note that the use of these revolving funds is limited to the 1986 fiscal year, as the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, in its Third Regular Meeting, adopted Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.68(III-O/85), which revoked earlier resolutions authorizing the Director General to operate revolving funds. These revolving funds should be closed as soon as possible, but not prior to the beginning of the 1987 fiscal year. This resolution allows for the continued operation of a revolving fund for legal benefits and pensions for local personnel, following presentation of a study performed by the Director General for the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, describing the legal and financial repercussions of this type of fund.

The Agreements and Contracts item, which contains US$2.9 million, should be seen as the balance of income received for carrying out extra quota projects. To this should be added US$1.2 million, the deficit in Institute assets for these agreements.

Working Subfund of the Regular Fund

This account has a balance of US$10.6 million. The income derives primarily from the balance of uncommitted allocations on hand at the end of each fiscal year and surplus income from commercial operations and other miscellaneous sources.

EXECUTION OF THE QUOTA PROGRAM-BUDGET

The Inter-American Board of Agriculture approved a program-budget totaling US$20,289,100, financed with Member State quotas for the 1985 fiscal year.

During the fiscal year, US$19.2 million of these resources were spent, for a 95 percent budget execution by the Institute as a whole. The degree of expenditure of resources depends largely on the promptness of Member State quota payments to the Institute.

Chapter I, Direct Technical Cooperation Services, showed an 88 percent budget execution level. The highest degree of expenditures was found in the centers, with 98 percent (Tables 4 and 5, Figure 1).

Budget execution for the programs was 87 percent. In the previous fiscal year, it had been 80 percent, which means that cooperation services to the countries increased. Of all the programs, the highest budget execution figure was in Program I (Formal Agricultural Education), with 118 percent. Other programs with high levels of execution were Program VI (Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production) and Program VII (Agricultural Marketing and Agroindustry). Lower levels of execution were found in Programs VIII (Integrated Rural Development) and X (Information for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being). Transfers had to be made among programs in order to expand resources. This occurred with Program I (Formal Agricultural Education) and Program

VI (Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production), which received total authorized transfers of US$159,129.

Budget execution was high for the centers, with an average of 97 percent. The lowest was CEPI, with 77 percent (Tables 4 and 5).

Chapter II includes Costs of General Directorate, or resources allocated for management, supervision and support. Expenditures totalled 109 percent of the budget under this heading, due to high expenditures in the Offices of the Director General and the Assistant Deputy Director General for Operations. This required transfers totalling US$569,535 (Table 4).

Budget execution in Chapter III was 98 percent, and the surplus at year's end was only US$11,216. In this chapter, as in the previous one, two items needed to be increased: payment to the OAS Administrative Tribunal and expenditures for the pensions of former Directors General of IICA (Table 4).

An important contributing factor to budgetary execution, with an impact on technical cooperation activities, was the process of economic, social and political changes in the countries themselves. These shifting currents necessitated adjustment in the programming approved by the IABA. The Director General is authorized to make transfers of up to 20 percent between chapters, and this mechanism was used to meet needs as they arose.

Transfers made during 1985 took place primarily between Chapter I (Direct Services of Technical Cooperation) and Chapter II (General Directorate Costs), which was increased by US$569,535. This increase was needed due to: i) costs incurred for completion of regulations for human resources and finances (Staff Rules and Financial Rules); ii) high expenditures to continue the design and

implementation of the computerized system for accounting and finances; iii) a special effort to provide needed supervisory assistance for the management of IICA offices, in support of technical cooperation services; and iv) the higher cost of meetings of the Institute's governing bodies.

The "Expenditures" item was used for those figures which did not represent real cash expenditures, but generated expenditures through budgetary transfers to establish reserves for labor benefits required by law, recognition for years of service, and mandatory annual increases in the Working Subfund of the Regular Fund.

Table 1. Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture. Statement of Member State Quota Payments through December 31, 1985 (in US$)

COUNTRY	TOTAL DUE			RECEIVED			BALANCE DUE		
	TO DECEMBER 31, 1984	1985 QUOTA RESOLUTION	TOTAL TO JANUARY 1, 1985	FROM PREVIOUS YEARS	FOR PRESENT PERIOD	TOTAL	FROM PREVIOUS YEARS	FOR PRESENT PERIOD	TOTAL
Argentina	2 688 838	1 417 279	4 106 117	1 339 048	-	1 339 048	1 349 790	1 417 279	2 767 069
Barbados	-	15 158	15 158	-	15 158	15 158	-	-	-
Bolivia	92 107	34 106	126 213	92 107	-	92 107	-	34 106	34 106
Brazil	3 301 177	1 775 389	5 076 566	3 301 177	-	3 301 177	-	1 775 389	1 775 389
Canada	-	1 314 963	1 314 963	-	1 314 963	1 314 963	-	-	-
Chile	-	153 475	153 475	-	153 475	153 475	-	-	-
Colombia	23 547	187 581	211 128	23 547	656	24 203	-	186 925	186 925
Costa Rica	28 842	34 106	62 948	28 842	14 811	43 653	-	19 295	19 295
Dominica	4 646	3 790	8 436	4 646	3 708	8 354	-	82	82
Dominican Rep	79 082	34 106	113 188	32 359	-	32 359	46 723	34 106	80 829
Ecuador	39 632	34 106	73 738	39 632	23 858	63 490	-	10 248	10 248
El Salvador	138 584	34 106	172 690	7 179	-	7 179	131 405	34 106	165 511
Grenada	5 156	5 684	10 840	2 842	-	2 842	2 314	5 684	7 998
Guatemala	32 823	34 106	66 929	32 823	-	32 823	-	34 106	34 106
Guyana	91 036	26 527	117 563	-	-	-	91 036	26 527	117 563
Haiti	99 685	34 106	133 791	17 141	-	17 141	82 544	34 106	116 650
Honduras	33 417	34 106	67 523	33 417	34 106	67 523	-	-	-
Jamaica	68	34 106	34 174	68	30 900	30 968	-	3 206	3 206
Mexico	-	1 332 015	1 332 015	-	1 233 055	1 233 055	-	98 960	98 960
Nicaragua	198 574	34 106	232 680	-	-	-	198 574	34 106	232 680
Panama	2 255	34 106	36 361	2 255	31 851	34 106	-	2 255	2 255
Paraguay	63 417	34 106	97 523	63 417	-	63 417	-	34 106	34 106
Peru	190 248	102 317	292 565	92 804	-	92 804	97 444	102 317	199 761
Saint Lucia	10 569	5 684	16 253	5 413	-	5 413	5 156	5 684	10 840
Suriname	-	24 631	24 631	-	-	-	-	24 631	24 631
Trinidad & Tobago	32 823	34 106	66 929	30 594	-	30 594	2 229	34 106	36 335
United States	-	12 505 410	12 505 410	-	9 379 058	9 379 058	-	3 126 352	3 126 352
Uruguay	126 832	68 211	195 043	126 832	67 530	194 362	-	681	681
Venezuela	84 903	684 008	768 911	84 903	684 008	768 911	-	-	-
TOTAL *	7 368 261	20 065 500	27 433 761	5 361 046	12 987 137	18 348 183	2 007 215	7 078 363	9 085 578

* NOT INCLUDING CUBA (US$2 222 970)

Table 2 Total Resources used through December 31, 1985 (in US$)

	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%
Quotas	14 633 099	34.5	17 173 062	36.7	17 497 441	48.0	19 234 498	50.4
S.B.F.	1 802 004	4.0	1 093 126	0.4	34 140	0.1	22 856	0.1
Agreements, etc.	26 113 400	61.5	27 903 641	62.9	18 906 665	51.9	18 884 304	49.5
	42 548 503	100.0	46 169 829	100.0	36 438 246	100.0	38 141 658	100.0

Table 3. Comparative Statement of Assets and Liabilities. 12/31/84 vs. 12/31/85 (in US$)

ASSETS	12/31/85	12/31/84	LIABILITIES AND WORKING SUBFUND	12/31/85	12/31/84
Cash on hand and in banks	2 665 099	5 002 582	Accounts payable and cumulative expend.	981 917	1 312 143
Short-term investments	2 716 250	554 863	Accounts payable-Natl. Funds	113 843	132 502
Accounts receivable:					
Member State quotas*	9 085 579	7 292 472	Accounts payable-S.B.F.	174 532	186 733
National Funds	233 701	189 485	Revolving funds	1 295 447	700 489
Other	364 990	381 783			
			Reserve-labor payments	161 063	245 967
			Reserve-years of service	523 218	455 661
			Other reserves	30 000	80 383
Inventories	286 632	249 604			
Anticipated expenditures	233 821	109 322			
Other assets	15 250	45 010	Agreements and contracts	2 924 175	2 466 936
Agreements, contracts	1 222 670	905 396	Working Subfund	10 619 797	9 149 705
	16 823 992	14 730 519		16 823 992	14 730 519

* Not including Cuba

Table 4: Quota Funds. Consolidated Budget Statement through December 31, 1985 (in US$)

CHAPTER I DIRECT TECHNICAL COOPERATION SERVICES	BUDGET	EXPENDITURES	BUDGET BALANCE Surplus (Deficit)
PROGRAMS			
PROGRAM I			
Formal Agricultural Education	435 800	515 199	(79 399)
PROGRAM II			
Support of National Institutions for the Generation and Transfer of Agricultural Technology	2 003 700	1 868 270	135 430
PROGRAM III			
Conservation and Management of Renewable Natural Resources	983 300	829 010	154 290
PROGRAM IV			
Animal Health	976 400	840 802	135 598
PROGRAM V			
Plant Protection	841 600	769 253	72 347
PROGRAM VI			
Stimulus of Agricultural and Forest Production	1 156 700	1 236 430	(79 730)
PROGRAM VII			
Agricultural Marketing and Agroindustry	856 600	823 763	32 837
PROGRAM VIII			
Integrated Rural Development	1 907 700	1 175 259	732 441
PROGRAM IX			
Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-being	1 341 600	1 158 966	182 634
PROGRAM X			
Information for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-being	610 200	455 921	154 279
TOTAL PROGRAMS	11 113 600	9 672 873	1 440 727

CHAPTER I DIRECT TECHNICAL COOPERATION SERVICES	BUDGET	EXPENDITURES	BUDGET BALANCE Surplus (Deficit)
CENTERS			
Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Center -CATIE-	1 004 400	1 004 400	-
Inter-American Agricultural Documentation and Information Center -CIDIA-	808 500	854 060	(45 560)
Investment Projects Center -CEPI-	377 900	289 289	88 611
TOTAL CENTERS	2 190 800	2 147 749	43 051
TOTAL SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND PREINVESTMENT	147 500	18 357	129 143
TOTAL CHAPTER I	13 451 900	11 838 979	1 612 921
CHAPTER II -MANAGEMENT, SUPERVISION AND SUPPORT			
Office of the Director General	1 653 400	1 959 631	(306 231)
A.D.D.G. Operations	3 025 800	3 328 955	(303 155)
A.D.D.G. External Affairs	1 174 900	1 134 244	40 656
A.D.D.G. Program Development	412 100	412 905	(805)
TOTAL CHAPTER II	6 266 200	6 835 735	(569 535)
CHAPTER III -GENERAL COSTS AND PROVISIONS			
General Working Subfund	303 600	303 582	18
Equipment and Furniture	175 100	174 351	749
OAS Administrative Tribunal	6 000	10 440	(4 440)
IICA Insurance	54 000	35 441	18 559
Pension Former Directors General	32 300	35 970	(3 670)
TOTAL CHAPTER III	571 000	559 784	11 216
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS	20 289 100	19 234 498	1 054 602

Table 5: Real expenditures of Quota Budget by level of programming (in US$)

	TOTAL EXPENDITURES			
	Amount		%	
A. Programs		9 672 873		50.3
1. Program I	515 199		2.7	
2. Program II	1 868 270		9.7	
3. Program III	829 010		4.3	
4. Program IV	840 802		4.4	
5. Program V	769 253		4.0	
6. Program VI	1 236 430		6.4	
7. Program VII	823 763		4.3	
8. Program VIII	1 175 259		6.1	
9. Program IX	1 158 966		6.0	
10. Program X	455 921		2.4	
B. Centers		2 147 749		11.2
11. CATIE	1 004 400		5.2	
12. CIDIA	854 060		4.5	
13. CEPI	289 289		1.5	
Short Term Tech. Coop. and Preinv.		18 357		0.1
14. Short Term Tech. Coop. and Preinv.	18 357		0.1	
15. Mgmt., Superv. & Support		6 835 735		35.5
16. Gen. Costs and Prov.		559 784		2.9
TOTAL		19 234 498		100.0

Appendix 1

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, SHORT-TERM ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY IICA IN THE COUNTRIES DURING 1985

The activities summarized below do not reflect the entirety of IICA's work. The list contains only those activities which correspond to projects carried out during the period.

PROGRAM I

Formal Agricultural Education

Bolivia	Strengthening curricular structure for schools of agricultural sciences in the Universities of Cochabamba, Potosi and Beni.
	Activities: 3
Brazil	Cooperation with the State Government of Amazonas in implementing the educational component of the PDRI (Integrated Rural Development Program).
	Activities: 1
	Cooperation with the Secretariat of Education of the State of Rio de Janeiro in rural education programs.
	Activities: 3
	Cooperation with the Secretariat of Education of the State of Pernambuco in evaluation and participatory planning of rural education programs.
	Activities: 3
	Promotion of technical and scientific cooperation between Brazilians and Latin Americans (short-term action).

	Cooperation with the Secretariat of Education of the State of Piaui in implementing the Piaui rural education program.
	Activities: 4
Chile	Technical cooperation to strengthen formal agricultural education organizations in Chile.
	Activities: 4
Colombia	Training in high priority areas for agricultural sector organizations (National Agricultural Training Program-PNCA).
	Activities: 5
Costa Rica	Integrated planning for agricultural school farms.
	Activities: 3
	Program I headquarters (multinational project).
	Activities: 2
Haiti	Improving the capabilities of the School of Agronomy to train skilled agricultural sector technicians (short-term action).
Honduras	Technical support to formulate and carry out the ENA-SRN development program.
	Activities: 4

Paraguay	Strengthening the agricultural and forest education subsystem of Paraguay.
	Activities: 6
Peru	Strengthening Peruvian institutions for university level agricultural education.
	Activities: 1
Venezuela	Support for the Central University of Venezuela and the Simon Bolivar School in research, training, scientific dissemination and academic administration.
	Activities: 3

PROGRAM II

Technology Generation and Transfer

Barbados	Support of technology transfer for food crop production.
	Activities: 3
	Fruit crop development program.
	Activities: 8
Brazil	Technical cooperation to strengthen agricultural research in Brazil (EMBRAPA).
	Activities: 12
	Technical cooperation to the CEPLAC physical and biological research program.

	Activities: 13
	Technical cooperation to the CEPLAC research program for witches broom disease control.
	Activities: 1
Chile	Technical cooperation with national efforts for technology generation and transfer.
	Activities: 4
Colombia	Support for the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA).
	Activities: 5
	Support for the CENICAÑA institutional research model.
	Activities: 4
Ecuador	Support for INIAP management in agricultural technology generation and transfer.
	Activities: 1
	Support for the project on tropical grassland evaluation in Ecuador.
	Activities: 1
Grenada	Training, research and development for agricultural production.
	Activities: 2
	Moko disease of banana in Grenada (short-term action).

Guatemala	Support for the SPA in controlled technology transfer using production technology modules.
	Activities: 3
	Improvement of the cattle production system in Guatemala.
	Activities: 5
	Support of research and technology transfer organizations for animal production in Area I-Central (multinational project).
	Activities: 5
Jamaica	Support for national institutions in technology generation and transfer. Research program on farm systems.
	Activities: 3
Mexico	Strengthening the technology generation and transfer system through staff training, emphasizing the tropical zone.
	Activities: 2
	Support for INIA Southern Zone in programming and evaluating the plant pathology project.
	Activities: 3
Nicaragua	Technical cooperation to strengthen agricultural research in the Nicaraguan humid tropics.
	Activities: 4

Panama	Support for the agricultural technology generation and transfer system. Activities: 4
Paraguay	Development of agricultural technology generation and transfer. Activities: 9
Peru	Support for the National Institute of Agricultural Research and Outreach (INIPA). Activities: 8 Research of Andean farming systems in campesino communities. Activities: 5 Post-harvest research of Andean crops. Activities: 3
Suriname	Strengthening the agricultural extension service of the Ministry of Agriculture (short-term action). Establishment of a coconut and oil palm center. Activities: 2
Trinidad & Tobago	Research and technical cooperation with regional agricultural organizations. Activities: 3

Uruguay — Cooperation with agricultural research in the Southern Zone--IICA/IDB/PROCISUR (multinational project).

Activities: 21

Venezuela — Operational reorientation of technology generation and transfer in official agencies (MAC-FONAIAP).

Activities: 3

Direction and application of systems for identifying and setting priorities among problems and projects to support national agricultural technology generation and transfer institutions (multinational project).

Activities: 6

PROGRAM III

C Conservation and Management of Renewable E Natural Resources

Brazil — Cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior and related agencies in the definition, preparation and implementation of irrigation plans, programs and projects.

Activities: 10

Technical cooperation with CODEVASF in operation and maintenance of irrigation districts.

Activities: 8

Technical cooperation with DNOCS in the operation and maintenance of irrigation districts.

Activities: 5

Technical cooperation with national PROVARZEAS of the Ministry of Agriculture in programs for irrigated agriculture.

Activities: 4

Technical cooperation with the Federal District Secretariat of Agriculture and Production in the area of irrigation.

Activities: 3

Technical cooperation with national organizations in developing support programs for irrigated agriculture.

Activities: 3

Technical cooperation in the area of natural resources and irrigation in the State of Bahia.

Activities: 3

Rational use of renewable natural resources of the humid tropics in Amazon countries, IICA-TROPICS (multinational project).

Activities: 6

Costa Rica	Support for renewable natural resource conservation and management programs in Central America (multinational project).
	Activities: 3
	Agroclimate studing and zoning in Latin America and the Caribbean (multinational project).
	Activities: 5
	Support for the development of the Parrita River Watershed management plan.
	Activities: 3
Dominican Republic	Strengthening the renewable natural resource conservation and management system.
	Activities: 5
	Protection plan for the Blanco River Hydroelectric Project Watersheds.
	Activities: 3
	Study of the operations of the hydroelectric resource system of the Nizao Watershed - Valdesia Dam Systems.
	Activities: 5
Haiti	Support for the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development and for the Office for Artibonite Valley Development (short-term action).

Jamaica	Program III headquarters (multinational project).
Panama	Support for the National Office of Renewable Natural Resources.
	Activities: 4
Uruguay	Promotion of a national program for land and water conservation and management.
	Activities: 2
Venezuela	Technical support for the MAC General Sectoral Office of Irrigation.
	Activities: 2

PROGRAM IV

Animal Health

Argentina	Strengthening and development of programs for the prevention and eradication of animal diseases (multinational project).
	Activities: 4
Brazil	Technical cooperation for animal health (multinational project).
	Activities: 26
Colombia	Institutional strengthening of animal health organizations in Colombia and Venezuela (multinational project).
	Activities: 3

Costa Rica	Technical cooperation for the prevention, control and eradication of livestock pests and diseases in Central America (multinational project).
	Activities: 4
Guatemala	Technical cooperation for institutional strengthening of the Animal Health Program.
	Activities: 3
Guyana	Technical cooperation for the prevention and control of livestock pests and diseases in the Caribbean (multinational project).
	Activities: 4
Haiti	Animal health and disease surveillance.
	Activities: 1
Mexico	Technical cooperation for the prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases in Mexico, the Dominican Republic and Haiti (multinational project).
	Activities: 3
Peru	Technical cooperation for the prevention, control and eradication of livestock diseases in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia (multinational project).
	Activities: 4
United States of America	Program IV headquarters (multinational project).
	Activities: 3

Venezuela	Reinforcing the Animal Health Program of the MAC General Office of Livestock Development.
	Activities: 9

PROGRAM V

Plant Protection

Argentina	Prevention, control and eradication of pests of economic and quarantine importance in the Southern Area (multinational project).
	Activities: 6
Chile	Technical cooperation with plant protection programs in Chile.
	Activities: 4
Costa Rica	Program V headquarters (multinational project).
	Activities: 4
Dominica	Improving plant protection technical capabilities in the Ministry of Agriculture.
	Activities: 4
Grenada	Improving plant protection technical capacity in the Ministry of Agriculture.
	Activities: 4

Panama	Strengthening technical and operating capabilities in plant protection institutions of the Central Area (multinational project).
	Activities: 5
Paraguay	Support for the development and strengthening of the plant protection subsystem.
	Activities: 3
Peru	Support for plant protection programs in the Andean Area (multinational project).
	Activities: 9
Saint Lucia	Improving plant protection technical capabilities in the Ministry of Agriculture.
	Activities: 4
Trinidad and Tobago	Plant protection program for the Caribbean Area (multinational project).
	Activities: 6
Uruguay	Prevention, control and eradication of pests of economic and quarantine importance in the Southern Area (multinational project).
	Activities: 5

PROGRAM VI

Stimulus for Agricultural and Forest Production

Bolivia	Cooperation with the agroenergy program of the Ministry of Agriculture.
	Activities: 9
Brazil	Technical cooperation to carry out PROBOR.
	Activities: 10
	Agroenergy cooperation (multinational project).
	Activities: 6
Costa Rica	Cooperative program for the protection and modernization of coffee cultivation in Mexico, Central America, Panama and the Caribbean -PROMECAFE- (multinational project).
	Activities: 7
	Strengthening national systems for agricultural credit and insurance (multinational project).
	Activities: 3
El Salvador	Strengthening cooperating capabilities of institutions responsible for motivating agricultural production.
	Activities: 6
Guyana	Improving dairy production systems for small scale farmers.
	Activities: 3

	Improving fruit production.
	Activities: 4
Haiti	Strengthening the Animal Production Division of DARNDR.
	Activities: 1
	Intermediate phase of the swine repopulation project.
	Activities: 1
Honduras	Implementing the national livestock development plan.
	Activities: 2
	Support for staff training in project preparation in BANADESA (multinational project).
	Activities: 3
Jamaica	Program VI headquarters (multinational project).
	Assistance for agricultural diversification in programs of the Caribbean Area.
	Activities: 3
	Promotion of crop credit and insurance (short-term action).
Mexico	Support for improving dairy production in the tropics.
	Activities: 1

Saint Lucia	Strengthening technical training teams for small scale producers in production and marketing projects.
	Activities: 1
Suriname	Strengthening the Animal Health and Production Division of the Ministry of Agriculture to respond to dairy production needs in Suriname.
	Activities: 3
Trinidad and Tobago	Technical assistance to establish a project for cacao rehabilitation in Trinidad and Tobago (short-term action).
Venezuela	Support for the beef and dairy production program of MAC-FONAIAP-FCA.
	Activities: 3

PROGRAM VII

Agricultural Marketing and Agroindustry

Barbados	Promotion of marketing activities (short-term action).
Chile	Marketing strategies with agricultural producers, COPAGRO-IICA-MINAGRI.
	Activities: 3
Colombia	Strengthening agroindustry outreach and development.
	Activities: 2

	Marketing support for the DRI-PAN program.
	Activities: 4
Dominican Republic	Consolidating marketing services.
	Activities: 2
Honduras	Support for institutional mechanisms to promote agricultural exports.
	Activities: 3
Mexico	Support for the General Office of Agricultural Economics of SARH in formulating and carrying out marketing policies.
	Activities: 2
Nicaragua	Strengthening the Studies and Projects Division of the Ministry of Domestic Commerce (MICOIN), to establish an information system for marketing basic consumer goods.
	Activities: 3
Paraguay	Strengthening the marketing institutional subsystem of Paraguay.
	Activities: 6
Uruguay	Export promotion and diversification to favor small and medium scale producers.
	Activities: 2

Venezuela	Support for FCA in operational planning and establishing the national credit program for agricultural marketing and agroindustry development.
	Activities: 4

PROGRAM VIII

Integrated Rural Development

Argentina	Technical cooperation with the Regional Agricultural Development project in La Rioja province.
	Activities: 5
Bolivia	Implementation of the integrated agricultural development project for the highlands.
	Activities: 5
	Implementation of the integrated agricultural development project for the tropics.
	Activities: 5
	Implementation of the integrated agricultural development project for the valleys.
	Activities: 5
Brazil	Cooperation with the government of the State of Ciara in implementing the Ciara PDRI for farmer organization and training.
	Activities: 3

	Technical cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture in formulating and carrying out policies, plans, programs and projects for small scale rural producers.
	Activities: 3
	Rural families and women (multinational project).
	Activities: 6
	Technical cooperation with the State government of Rio Grande do Sul in preparing and carrying out rural development projects.
	Activities: 1
Costa Rica	Institutional support for the national program of student and youth cooperatives in Costa Rica.
	Activities: 5
	Strengthening managerial skills in associative agricultural production enterprises-FORGE (multinational project).
	Activities: 5
Dominican Republic	Design and application of a system to identify and set priorities among integrated rural development problems (multinational project).
	Activities: 4

Ecuador	Technical cooperation with the integrated rural development program of the Government of Ecuador (SEDRI-AID).
	Activities: 5
	Technical cooperation with community development projects of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.
	Activities: 2
	Technical cooperation for integrated rural development projects in Quininde-Malimpia-Nueva Jerusalen and Puerto Ila-Chone.
	Activities: 4
Guatemala	Support for technical, production and organizational training for staff members of the public agricultural sector and members of farmer organizations.
	Activities: 5
Honduras	Technical support for national rural family programs.
	Activities: 3
	Training and Study Program for Agrarian Reform and Development in the Central American Isthmus and the Dominican Republic-PRACA (multinational project).
	Activities: 9

Jamaica	Strengthening rural development programs through human resources training (multinational project).
	Activities: 3
Panama	Inter-American Rural Youth Secretariat (multinational project).
	Activities: 5
Paraguay	Strengthening the agricultural credit system in providing supervised credit.
	Activities: 4
Uruguay	Regional agricultural development in Uruguay.
	Activities: 5
Venezuela	Support for the ARDI program.
	Activities: 7

PROGRAM IX

Planning and Management for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being

Barbados	Assistance in the identification, formulation and application of policies, programs and projects for agricultural and rural development in the Caribbean (multinational project).
	Activities: 1
Bolivia	Strengthening management for regional agricultural development.
	Activities: 2

Brazil	Technical cooperation for the preparation, implementation and evaluation of rural development programs.
	Activities: 3
	Improving the effectivenes of the national system for agricultural planning at the state and federal levels.
	Activities: 2
	Support for preparing and implementing the Nordeste project.
	Activities: 13
Colombia	Institutional strengthening in planning and management for agricultural and rural development.
	Activities: 2
	Support for the consolidation of organizations to advise upper management of the Ministry of Agriculture.
	Activities: 3
Costa Rica	Support for agricultural sector institutions in high priority program and project management.
	Activities: 3
	Technical support for operating the Regional Council for Agricultural Cooperation in Central America,

	Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic-CORECA (multinational project).
	Activities: 6
	Dissemination and exchange of know-how and experience in rural development planning and management (multinational project).
	Activities: 3
	Institutional strengthening for rural development planning and management, central component (multinational project).
	Activities: 3
	Program IX headquarters (multinational project).
	Activities: 1
Dominican Republic	Consolidation of the Dominican planning and implementation system for SEA policies and services.
	Activities: 4
Guatemala	Development of a coordinated action system for SPADA, for integrated provision of services to farmers based on real needs and potential.
	Activities: 3
Mexico	Technical cooperation to SARH for strengthening planning activities in the states.
	Activities: 4

Nicaragua	Technical cooperation with the agricultural sectoral planning system and support for formulating and evaluating economic policy and designing instruments for implementation.
	Activities: 2
Peru	Planning for agricultural development and rural well-being.
	Activities: 2
Saint Lucia	Assistance in establishing and operating the agricultural sectoral planning service.
	Activities: 1
Suriname	Strengthening the agricultural sectoral planning service to advise managerial personnel in conducting the investment process.
	Activities: 2

PROGRAM X

Information for Agricultural Development and Rural Well-Being

Argentina	Cooperation with the national agricultural information and documentation system.
	Activities: 15
Barbados	Strengthening information systems for rural development in Barbados and the Caribbean.

Activities: 2

Brazil — Support in setting up the SUDEPE documentation and information system.

Activities: 6

Support for actions of the National Agricultural Documental Information Center (CENAGRI) of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Activities: 3

Colombia — Strengthening the National Information Subsystem for Agricultural Sciences (SNICA).

Activities: 2

IICA-IDRC. Introduction and dissemination of AGRINTER and AGRIS data bases (multinational project).

Activities: 1

Rodrigo Peña Library.

Activities: 2

Guatemala — Support for the development of the national agricultural information system in Guatemala (SNIAG).

Activities: 7

Support for the AGRINTER National Center in the School of Agronomy of San Carlos University of Guatemala (FAUSAC).

Activities: 4

Honduras	IICA-IDRC. Introduction and dissemination in the countries of Latin American and Caribbean of the AGRINTER and AGRIS data base systems (multinational project).
	Activities: 3
Mexico	Technical cooperation with SARH to strengthen agricultural information systems.
	Activities: 2
Peru	IICA-IDRC. Introduction and dissemination in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean of the AGRINTER and AGRIS data base systems (multinational project).
	Activities: 3
Trinidad and Tobago	Stablishment of a national bibliographic information system on agriculture for Trinidad and Tobago.
	Activities: 10
	Technical cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Food Production to improve the food crop marketing system (short-term action).
Venezuela	Support for the national agricultural information network (REDIAGRO).
	Activities: 2

Appendix 2

LIST OF EXTRA-QUOTA AGREEMENTS AND CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH MEMBER STATES, AGENCIES AND OTHER ENTITIES – 1985

Resolution IICA/JIA/Res.29(II-O/83), approved by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture on October 25, 1983, requested the Director General to provide the Executive Committee and the Board with all the information described in Resolutions IICA/JIA/-Res.4(I-O/81) and IICA/JIA/Res.34(I-E/82), concerning extra quota agreements and contracts signed with Member States, agencies and other entities. The resolution also states that the information should be presented in a single report.

Executive Committee resolution IICA/CE/Res.34-(IV-O/84), approved on December 6, 1984, resolved "to recommend to the Director General to include the report on extra quota agreements and contracts signed with the Member States, agencies or other entities as part of the Annual Report, as of 1984."

In compliance with these Board and Executive Committee resolutions, the Director General hereby presents the Executive Committee and the Board with the information requested, including the variables specified in the resolutions. This information is being presented in two sections. Section 1 is entitled "Extra quota projects formalized in agreements and contracts in 1985." Section 2 is entitled "Projects under negotiation that could eventually be formalized in contracts in excess of US$ 250,000 dollars."

As can be seen in Section 1, project information is presented by country and includes such factors as title, financial resources and amounts, percent of IICA contribution to the project, amount of Indirect Administrative and Technical Costs (CATI) and others. The table also includes a column for comments and notes to clarify particular items pertinent to the agreements and contracts signed by IICA, as of

January 1, 1985. A total of 53 agreements and contracts were signed, covering 49 projects funded with extra quota resources.*

These projects total US$ 6,402,000 in extra quota resources and are taking place in 14 countries.

The major sources of financing include national institutions, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Section 2 lists projects currently under negotiation with the Member States, agencies or other entities, expected to be formalized in upcoming months through agreements, contracts, or other legal documents.

Section 1 was prepared on the basis of documents registered in the Institute's Legal Advisory Office and the "Computerized Information System on Projects Financed with External Resources" (SIPREX), as requested in Resolution IICA/JIA/Res. 34(II-E/82). This system is currently in operation and is capable of producing 14 different listings on extra quota projects. SIPREX has proven very useful in preparing reports for the Executive Committee and the Inter-American Board of Agriculture. It has also been beneficial to various offices of IICA's General Directorate, as it can be used to keep information on extra quota projects up to date and to formulate studies on external resources.

The system on project information is still being perfected. Once they needed changes have been made,

---

* This report includes information from legal documents and projects from January 1 to December 31, 1985, registered in the Institute's Legal Advisory Office.

the system will be very useful for the countries as an instrument for planning agricultural and technical cooperation project investments.

Section 1

Extra-quota projects formalized in agreements or contracts during 1985 (in thousands of US$)

AREA/COUNTRY Title of agreement or contract	Name of project	Date signed	External resources Source	Amount	Total	IICA resources Source	Amount	Total amt. of proj.	% IICA contrib. to total amount	CATI[1]/ Amount	% of direct cost	Exchange rate and other observations
CENTRAL AREA												
COSTA RICA												
Technical cooperation agreement between the Min. of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica and IICA on Corena program	Technical cooperation for program on conservation of natural resources (Corena)	10-26-84	AID		70	Quotas	18	88	20	8.6	14	Agreement signed in 1984, and ratified by Attorney Gen. Office in 1985
Technical cooperation agreement between Banco Nacional de Costa Rica (BNCR) and IICA	Training program for credit agents in preparation and evaluation of agricultural projects at the farm level	08-22-85	BNCR		10	Quotas	7	17	41	1.6	20	Ex. rate: 1 US$=52.0 colones. CATI on BNCR contrib. Includes US$ 2,528 remaining from agmt. signed on 01-30-84
Agreement between the Min. of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy (Mideplan) and IICA signed on 06-11-84	Tech. coop. in support of consolid. of agricultural development sector and renewable natural resources	11-28-85	MAG in kind MAG in cash Mideplan in kind	40 16 7	63	Quotas	35	98	36	1.1	8	Ex. rate: 1 US$=52.0 colones. CATI on MAG contrib. in kind
HONDURAS												
Operating agreement for technical cooperation between natural resources office of Secretariat of State of Honduras and IICA	IICA/IDRC cooperative project to introduce use of AGRINTER-AGRIS data base	01-16-85	IDRC		43			43				Resources from original agreement between IDRC and IICA, signed on 04-01-83

Cooperation agreement between Higher Council of Economic Planning of Honduras (Consuplane) and IICA	Training for personnel from the public agricultural sector	07-05-85	Consuplane	45	Quotas	99	144	69	4.1	10	CATI on Consuplane contrib. Ex. rate: 1 US$=2Lemp.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC											
Contract to study the typical irrigated zone served by the Cambronal canal, between the Secr. of State for Agric. and IICA	Performance of a study of the typical irrig. zone served by the Cambronal canal	02-12-85	IFAD	93			93		12.2	15	Ex. rate US$1 = RD$ 2.9
Addendum No.1 of the Letter of Understanding between the Dominican Electric Agency (CDE) and IICA, signed 06-27-83	Plan for protection of the watershed of the Blanco River hydroelectric proj.	02-22-85	CDE	201			201		33.5	20	Addendum on 1985 resources of US$95,000 included in project total
Service contract between Natl. District City Council (ADN) and IICA	Formulation of project to strengthen the Santo Domingo food distribution system	09-26-85	AID	47			47		4.6	11	Ex. rate: US$1= RD$ 2.95 Resources from AID PL-480
Agreement between Secretariat of State for Agriculture (SEA) and IICA	Strengthen Technical Undersecretariat of Planning for Agric. Sector	09-10-95	Kellogg Found. 5 SEA 4	9	Quotas	66	75	88			4 year agreement. Resources for 1985
PROJECTS IN THE CENTRAL AREA											
Amendment to agreement between ROCAP (on behalf of AID) and IICA, signed 06-05-81	Program Modernization of Coffee Cultivation in Mexico, Central America, Panama, Dominican Rep. (PROMECAFE)	01-25-85	AID-RO-CAP. 3.500 Countries in kind 2.073 CATIE-OIRSA 697	6.270	Quotas	879	7.149	12	164	5	ROCAP contribution US$350,000 in 1985 CATI on ROCAP contrib.

AREA/COUNTRY Title of agreement or contract	Name of project	Date signed	External resources Source	Amount	Total	IICA resources Source	Amount	Total amt. of proj.	% IICA contrib. to total amount	CATI[1]/ Amount	% of direct cost	Exchange rate and other observations
CARIBBEAN AREA												
BARBADOS												
Letter of Understanding between Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MA) for Govt. of Barbados and IICA	Preparation of integrated live-stock program	10-14-85	IDB MA	156 32	188	Quotas	22	210	10			Resources from IICA-IDB Agreement signed 04-16-85
GRENADA												
Agreement between Windward Isles Banana Growers Association (WINBAN) and IICA	Cooper. with WINBAN in proj. on research, containment and eradication of MOKO disease	02-11-85	WINBAN		22	Quotas	2	24	8	1.6	8	
Agreement between Minis. of Agriculture of Grenada (MINAG) and IICA	Survey and detection of fruit fly	10-30-85	AID		15	Quotas	1	16	6	1.1	8	CATI on AID contrib.
JAMAICA												
Agreement between Minis. of Agriculture and IICA.	Oper.of small-scale rural economic activities	03-08-85	AID Govt. Jamaica (Kind)	66 68	134	Quotas	87	221	39	8.6	15	CATI on AID contrib.
PROJECTS IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA												
Amendment No. 2 to Appendix I of Agrmt. between World Bank Economic Development Institute (EDI) and IICA signed 06-28-84	Agroindustry project course	07-15-85	EDI		80	Quotas	12	92	13			Resources from agreement signed 06-28-84

ANDEAN AREA

COLOMBIA

Technical cooperation agreement between Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) and IICA	Support for agric. research and technology transfer	12-01-84	IBRD	38			38				This agreement is considered an addendum to agmt. signed 08-23-82 between ICA and IICA. Resources derive from agreement. CATI unspecified.
Addendum No. 11 to Letter of Understanding signed in Bogota on March the second, 1979 between CENICAÑA and IICA	Support for the CENICAÑA research model	08-15-85	CENICAÑA	117			117		10.6	10	

ECUADOR

Addendum to agreement for tech. coop. between Govt. of Ecuador and IICA, signed 10-04-83	Tech. Coop. to PDRI proje. in Quinindé, Malimpia, Nueva Jerusalén and Puerto Ila Chone	03-18-85	IBRD	531	Quotas	96	627	15	57	12	Addendum to increase by US$ 68,197 from IICA and US$ 134,544 from IBRD. CATI on IBRD contribution
Addendum to agreement for tech. cooperation between Govt. of Ecuador and IICA, signed 07-01-82	Tech. coop. for government integrated rural development program	03-18-85	AID	816	Quotas	71	887	8	94	13	Addendum to increase resources by US$29,561 from IICA and US$40,000 from AID.

AREA/COUNTRY Title of agreement or contract	Name of project	Date signed	External resources Source	Amount	Total	IICA resources Source	Amount	Total amt. of proj.	% IICA contrib. to total amount	CATI[1]/ Amount	% of direct cost	Exchange rate and other observations
Letter of Understanding between Govt. of Ecuador, represented by Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), and IICA to prepare PROTECA.	Technical cooperation to prepare program for agricultural technological development (PROTECA)	06-12-85	IDB MAG	156 25	181			181				Resources from original agreement between IDB and IICA, signed 04-16-85
PERU												
Agreement between Natl. Agric. Research Inst. of Peru and IICA	Coop. with INIPA in Mediterranean Fruit Fly campaign.	05-28-85	SAG-(Chile)		32			32		2.6	8	
VENEZUELA												
Letter of Understanding for tech. coop. between Agricultural Credit Fund (FCA) and IICA	Support of FCA in planning, operating and establishing national credit program for agricultural marketing and agroindustry development	02-21-85	FCA		57	Quotas	89	146	61	5	10	Letter of understanding for 1985 resources

SOUTHERN AREA

ARGENTINA											
Extension of operating agreement between Natl. Animal Health Service (SENASA) and IICA	Cooperation in planning and development of SENASA programs	02-06-85	SENASA	88			88		6.5	8	Specified resources from 1985 plan of operation
PARAGUAY											
Agreement between AID and IICA	Institutional diagnosis of Carlos Pfanni Agric. School	06-26-85	AID	35			35		4.3	14	
URUGUAY											
Technical cooperation agreement between Calagua and CALPICA cooperatives as co-exec. of projects for agro-industry development and rehabilitacion of irrigation in Verno program, and IICA	Technical cooperation with Calagua and CALPICA cooperatives	02-06-85	Calagua IDB 843 CALPICA 67 IDB 910		Quotas	42	952	4	93.2	12	CATI calculated on amount of external resources, excluding expenditures for "contingencies"

AREA/COUNTRY Title of agreement or contract	Name of project	Date signed	External resources Source	Amount	Total	IICA resources Source	Amount	Total amt. of proj.	% IICA contrib. to total amount	CATIE 1/ Amount	% of direct cost	Exchange rate and other observations
BRAZIL												
Tech. coop. agreement between Piaui State Secretariat of Educ. and IICA	Tech. coop. in rural education with Piaui State Secretariat	01-22-85	Secretariat		88			88		8.0	10	Resources from 1985 plan of operation
Tech. coop. agreement between Pernambuco State Secretariat of Educ. and IICA signed 11-13-80 2/	Cooperate with Pernambuco Secretariat of education in programming and implementing integrated rural education system	01-24-85	Secr.of Education		47			47		4.3	10	Resources from 1985 plan of operation
Agreement between Ministry of Education of Brazil and IICA	Redefining and implementing new policies for formal and nonformal education in rural areas	06-27-85	Ministry		118	Quotas	76	194	39	10.7	10	Exchange rate US$1: Cr$ 5,880
Technical cooperation agreement between Brazilian Literacy Movement Foundation (Mobral) and IICA	Tech. coop. for development of rural education	09-25-85	Mobral		17			17		1.6	10	Ex. rate 1US$: Cr$ 7,275. Resources for October 1985 to Sept.1986
Technical cooperation agreement among CEPLAC, Cacao, Chocolate and Candy Alliance of the United Kingdom (CCCA) and IICA, signed 08-18-82 2/	Tech. coop. with CEPLAC in program for research of epidemiology and control of Witches Broom disease	04-18-85	CCCA		31			31		2.9	10	Resources from 1985 plan of operation
Agreement between Executive Commission of Cacao Cultivation Plan (CEPLAC) and IICA, signed 03-10-77	Tech. coop. with CEPLAC in physical and biological research program	03-11-85	CEPLAC		50			50		4.5	10	Resources from 1985 plan of operation

Tech. coop. agreement between Minist. Interior and IICA with participation of Sudene, SERSE, CODEVASF and DNOCS, signed 05-11-83 2/	1. Technical coop. with CODEVASF to operate and maintain irrigation districts	02-27-85	CODEVASF	90	90	8.2	10	Resources from 1985 plan of operation
	2. Technical coop. with DNOCS to operate and maintain irrigation districts	01-29-85 04-29-85	DNOCS	67	67	6.1	10	Resources from 1985 plan of operation
	3. Technical coop. with SUDENE in irrigation program	03-07-85	SUDENE	51	51	4.6	10	1985 resources. Exchange rate 1= Cr$3,931
		03-29-85	SUDENE	79	79	7.2	10	1985 resources. Exchange rate US$1= Cr$4,430
		05-16-85	SUDENE	35	35	3.1	10	1985 resources. Exchange rate US$1= Cr$5,160
	4. Tech. coop. with MINTER and related agencies to define, prepare and implement plans, programs and projects	03-08-85	MINTER	245	245	22.3	10	Resources from 1985 plan of operation
		03-18-85	MINTER-CODEVASF	147	147	13.4	10	Supplemental resources. Exchange rate US$1= Cr$4,430
	5. Tech. Coop. from IICA with SUDENE in proj. for northeast	08-26-85	SUDENE	237	237	21.5	10	1985 resources. Exchange rate US$1= Cr$6,750

AREA/COUNTRY Title of agreement or contract	Name of project	Date signed	External resources Source	Amount	Total	IICA resources Source	Amount	Total amt. of proj.	% IICA contrib. to total amount	CATIE 1/ Amount	% of direct cost	Exchange rate and other observations
	6. Technical coop. with Prodenor (SERSE/ DNOS) to prepare and implement human res. training program	08-16-85	SERSE		4			4		0.4	10	Ex. rate 1US$= Cr$ 6,630. Resources Aug. 1985 to March 1986.
Agreement between Federal District Zoobotanical Foundation and IICA signed 09-25-81. 2/	Tech. coop. with Secretariat of Agriculture and Production of Federal District in irrigation	01-25-85	Zoobotanical Foundation		60			60		5.5	10	Resources from 1985 plan of operation
Tech. Coop. agreement between Ministry of Agriculture and IICA, signed 05-24-76 2/	1. Tech. coop. with PROVARZEAS in program for irrigated agriculture	03-11-85	Ministry of Agriculture		252			252		22.9	10	Resources from 1985 plan of operation
	2. Tech. coop. with agro-energy program	08-07-85	Ministry of Agriculture		115			115		10.5	10	Resources from 1985 plan oper.
	3. Improve effectiveness of national agricultural planing system	03-11-85	Ministry of Agriculture		116			116		10.6	10	Resources from 1985 plan oper.
Agreement between Secr. of Planning and Coor. of State of Ceara and IICA, signed 04-26-85 4/	Tech. coop. with Govt. of Ceara to introduce integrated rural development program	03-25-85	Govt. of Ceara		69			69		6.3	10	Resources from 1985 plan oper.
Agreement between State of Bahia and IICA, signed 07-24-80 2/	Tech. coop. to prepare, implement and evaluate rural development programs	03-11-85	SEPLANTEC		281			281		25.6	10	Resources from 1985 plan of operation
Agreement between Minist. of Agriculture and IICA signed 12-17-78 3/	Support for actions of Natl. Agric. Inform. and Document. Center (CENAGRI)	07-30-85	Ministry of Agriculture		22			22		2.0	10	Resources from 1985 plan oper.

HEMISPHERIC PROJECTS

Cooperation agreement between United States Dept. of Agriculture OICD and IICA	Research for development of alternatives to fumigation with ethylene dibromide for treatment of tropical fruits	02-28-85	OICD		120			120		10.9	10	
Reimbursable tech. coop. agreement between Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and IICA	Seminar to evaluate impect of credit programs for rural youth	08-12-85	IDB Panajuru	38	5	Quotas 43	19	62				
Latter of understanding between Kellogg Foundation and IICA	Workshop on Latin America and Caribbean "Decision making, information and use of computer technology in agriculture"	02-04-85	Kellogg Foundation		59	Quotas	23	82	28			
Technical cooperation agreement between Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and IICA	Tech. coop. to prepare agricultural projects, UPP/IICA-IDB	04-16-85	IDB		1,500	Quotas	190	1,690	11			
Annex III of agreement between World Bank Economic Development Institute (EDI) and IICA signed 06-28-84	Symposium on public sector investment in agriculture and agricultural policies	08-14-85	EDI		44	Quotas	14	58	24			Resources from agreement signed 06-28-84

1/ The percentage of CATI's is calculated on the basis of the total amount of the project, minus the amount of CATI's, or the direct project costs financed in cash by the external source.

2/ The column "date signed" gives the date that the addition to the agreement was signed.

3/ Resources for 1985 were supplemented with an addendum signed 12-14-84.

4/ Resources for 1985 were supplemented with an addendum signed 12-30-84.

Sources of information

1. These are the agreements and contracts on file in the Legal Advisory Office at IICA headquarters.

2. Information System on Extra-quota Resource Projects (Siprex).

3. IICA's 1985 plan of operation.

Section 2

Projects under negotiation that could eventually be formalized in contracts in excess of US$ 250 000

1. Support for the Program to Promote Livestock Production and Animal Health (Honduras):

   a. Objectives: To improve the capabilities of the General Livestock Office for providing services to livestock producers

   b. Financial Resources: IDB

   c. Status of negotiations: Conversations are underway with IDB, the Secretariat of Natural Resources and IICA

2. Support for the development of cooperative development zones (Nicaragua):

   a. Objectives: To strengthen the Division of Farm Planning and develop the managerial system of the National Cooperative Development Program

   b. Financial Resources: Government of Spain

   c. Status of negotiations: The project has been submitted to the Spanish Government

3. Study of operations and security of the Valdesia and Barias Reservoirs (Dominican Republic):

   a. Objectives: Prepare methodologies to operate the Valdesia Dam and the Barias Counterdam, that will optimize energy and irrigation services

   a. Objectives: World Bank

   c. Status of negotiations: Will be signed soon

4. Pilot project for the administration, operation and maintenance of an area of the Yaque del Norte Irrigation Project (Dominican Republic):

a. Objectives: To define and implement methods, procedures and technical and operating standards to maximize the efficiency of irrigated farming

b. Financial Resources: IDB

c. Status of negotiations: Conversations are underway with IDB and INDRI

5. Strengthening animal health activities (Mexico):

a. Objectives: Support follow-up and evaluation of animal health campaigns

b. Financial Resources: Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources of Mexico (SARH)

c. Status of negotiations: Conversations are underway with SARH

6. Eradication of screwworm in Central America and Panama:

a. Objectives: Eradicate screwworm in Central America and Panama, establishing and institutionalizing appropriate technical and administrative infrastructure as needed, to keep the region free of screwworm after eradication is complete

b. Financial Resources: APHIS and countries

c. Status of negotiations: Conversations are underway with the governments of the countries and the United States of America

7. Technological exchange among Mexico, Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic in animal production and health:

a. Objectives: Strengthening capabilities for the design, implementation, follow-up and monitoring of programs, projects and activities in high priority areas of animal production and health

b. Financial Resources: IDB, Mexico and countries

c. Status of negotiations: The document has been presented to the governments of the countries

8. Training in investment projects for agrarian reform enterprises (Central Area):

a. Objectives: Training teams of technicians and farmers in projects and business investments

b. Financial Resources: Alternative funding sources are under study

c. Status of negotiations: The project has been presented to the government of Spain for financing

9. Reinforcing operating capabilities of the Artibonite Valley Development Agency (ODVA) in Haiti:

a. Objectives: Reinforce institutional development and operational capabilities of ODVA to ensure that rehabilitation and integrated agricultural development will take place in the second phase of a project for investment, and support ODVA in carrying out its assigned duties

b. Financial Resources: IDB

c. Status of negotiations: Conversations are underway with the government of Haiti and the IDB

10. Technical support for INCORA in training (Colombia):

    a. Objectives: Provision of technical services to INCORA in the area of training

    b. Financial Resources: World Bank

    c. Status of negotiations: The agreement has been signed, but not yet received by the Institute's Legal Advisory Office

11. Formal training and technical and scientific brokerage (Colombia):

    a. Objectives: Provision of technical and scientific brokerage services to carry out the National Agricultural Research Plan

    b. Financial Resources: World Bank

    c. Status of negotiations: Negotiations are well advanced between ICA and IICA

12. Research of native Amazon fruit tree crops (Peru):

    a. Objectives: Contribute to integrated development of the Amazon jungle in Peru through the generation and transfer of technology for native fruit tree crop management

    b. Financial Resources: Government of Spain

    c. Status of negotiations: The agreement is expected to be signed soon

13. Technical cooperation with the project for agricultural research and extension in INIPA (Peru):

a. Objectives: Cooperate with INIPA to improve and consolidate its agricultural research and extension program

b. Financial Resources: World Bank

c. Status of negotiations: Conversations are underway with the government

14. Formulation of an agricultural development project, phase one, Promir-Melgar (Peru):

a. Objectives: Prepare an agricultural development project for the first phase and area of Program 1 of the Melgar program for microregional development

b. Financial Resources: IDB

c. Status of negotiations: Conversations are underway with IDB and the government of Peru

15. Cooperative agricultural research program for the Andean subregion:

a. Objectives: Establish an Andean subregional cooperation program for cooperation, exchange and agricultural transfer to improve technical capabilities and increase cooperative capacity of national research institutions

b. Financial Resources: IDB

c. Status of negotiations: Negotiations are underway with IDB and interested countries

16. Proposed program for training in management of agricultural research (Andean countries):

a. Objectives: Develop managerial skills for agricultural research

b. Financial Resources: IDRC, Canada

c. Status of negotiations: Conversations are underway with representatives of participating institutions

17. Integrated rural development for the eastern Andean foothills of the Amazon countries (Andean area):

a. Objectives: Intensify integrated rural development of the region, based on agricultural development, using agricultural and forest production systems appropriate to the environment

b. Financial Resources: No financing

c. Status of negotiations: External financing is being sought

18. Technical cooperation for EMBRAPA in research (Brazil):

a. Objectives: Develop an agricultural research program

b. Financial Resources: IDB

c. Status of negotiations: Conversations are underway with EMBRAPA and IDB

19. Technical cooperation to strengthen agricultural research and technology transfer, EMBRAPA/IBRD-III (Brazil):

a. Objectives: Give continuity to research activities carried out under the IBRD II Project

b. Financial Resources: World Bank (IBRD)

c. Status of negotiations: Conversations are underway with the government

20. Technical cooperation with the project in the Brazilian Nordeste-Project to support small scale farm producers (Phase 1):

    a. Objectives: i. Provide technical support to review and formulate projects for presentation to the World Bank and the IDB

    ii. Support the implementation of irrigation in the program underway in Rio Grande do Norte State

    b. Financial Resources: SUDENE, Brazil

    c. Status of negotiations: Conversations are underway with government authorities

21. Technical cooperation to establish the agricultural planning system (SNPA) (Brazil):

    a. Objectives: i. Develop and expand the present process of participatory planning in SUPLAN

    ii. Update, expand and generate studies on agricultural problems

    iii. Intensify the process of collecting, handling and disseminating information for the SNPA

    iv. Implement planning mechanisms developed by SUPLAN

    b. Financial Resources: SUPLAN

    c. Status of negotiations: Conversations are underway with government authorities

22. Cooperative technology project for small scale farmers (Southern Area and Bolivia):

    a. Objectives: Support actions to intensify exchange, reciprocal support and cooperative action related to technology for small scale agricultural producers

    b. Financial Resources: Alternative funding sources are being studied

    c. Status of negotiations: Has been presented to Spain and to EEC for possible funding

23. Technical cooperation for implementing agricultural investment projects (Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay):

    a. Objectives: Contribute to improving agricultural and rural development through the identification and implementation of projects of interest to the region

    b. Financial Resources: FONPLATA (headquartered in La Paz, Bolivia

    c. Status of negotiations: Conversations are underway between FONPLATA and IICA

24. Joint campaign to combat Mediterranean fruit fly in the Chilean-Peruvian border zone

    a. Objectives: intensify actions to control Mediterranean fruit fly in the Chilean-Peruvian border zone, to achieve control and eradication

    b. Financial Resources: Countries and other possible sources

    c. Status of negotiations: Conversations are underway between national authorities and IICA

25. Development and operation of plant and animal quarantine, and a training center for Latin America and the Caribbean

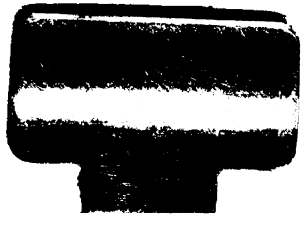
    a. Objectives: Improve and strengthen plant and animal quarantine procedures in IICA's member countries

    b. Financial Resources: No financing

    c. Status of negotiations: The project has been submitted to various funding sources

This book was printed in Varitec S.A.
Print and Lithography in May, 1986,
with a press run of 600 copies.

FECHA DE DEVOLUCION			
14/2/92			



ISBN-92-9039-104-9