

INTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE



PROMOTING COMPETITIVE AND SUSTAINABLE  
AGRICULTURE IN THE AMERICAS

A look at the  
**most relevant actions**

SUMMARY OF THE 2010 ANNUAL REPORT



# From the Director General

In fulfillment of its obligation to inform the member countries of its work, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) presents this summary of actions undertaken at the national, regional and hemispheric levels in 2010.



This was a very important year for IICA. It was the first of a new administration, which I am honored to head, and the year in which our governing bodies approved two documents of the utmost importance for our work in support of agriculture throughout the hemisphere: the 2010-2020 Strategic Plan and the 2010-2014 Medium-term Plan.

We must have a clear understanding of the current state of agriculture in the Americas and of its probable evolution, on the basis of sound analyses, if we expect to be able to foresee the changes that must be made to face old and new challenges: to increase productivity through innovation, reduce poverty in rural territories, protect natural resources, live with the effects of climate change and guarantee the availability of food for a growing population.

Making agriculture competitive and sustainable and thereby help reduce poverty and guarantee food security is a goal that must be on the agendas of the governments of all the member countries of the Organization of American States (OAS). IICA's raison d'être is to support efforts aimed at achieving this goal. We have worked tirelessly to that end in 2010, as the results described in this summary attest.

Thank you very much.

Victor M. Villalobos  
Director General

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# Innovative **technical cooperation...** Leadership and highly valued knowledge

In 2010, an IICA Country Strategy was prepared for each Member State in response to the needs identified by their agricultural authorities.



2010 Executive Committee Meeting

period 2011-2014, and toward effective coordination of the actions of IICA's 34 Offices in its Member States by means of so-called "IICA country strategies."

The 2010-2020 Strategic Plan and the 2010-2014 Medium-term Plan, which will chart the course for the Institute in the coming years, are the instruments that will enable IICA to promote a new agrifood paradigm. Below are the most important actions taken by the Institute in the areas of innovation, food safety, competitiveness, rural well-being and investment in agriculture during the first year of the Administration.

**T**o focus its efforts on the priorities established in the 2010-2014 MTP, the Institute reorganized its structure for providing technical cooperation into two Directorates, one in charge of work at the hemispheric level and the other responsible for operations at the regional and national level.

The Institute also adjusted its mode of operation, placing emphasis on efforts to improve the articulation among the different technical and administrative units, and reoriented its operating mechanisms toward the definition of results in the strategic projects that will be executed in the

## Need to forecast possible agricultural scenarios

IICA's recently created Center for Strategic Analysis for Agriculture (CSAFA) also became an important source of expertise and a space for dialogue on the issues of greatest importance for the sector, such as technological innovation in agriculture, free trade, trends in the demand for food, the impact of climate change on food security, agricultural health and Latin America's ties with the European Union.

These and other issues were discussed in depth by international and local professionals in a number of technical forums organized by CSAFA. Together with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Center published the 2010 edition of the report "Outlook for Agriculture and Rural Development in the Americas: A Perspective on Latin America and the Caribbean."

# Innovation for productivity and competitiveness

With cooperation from IICA, Latin America and the Caribbean presented, at the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development, its vision for research priorities and technology innovation, as well as how they should be implemented in the region.

The cooperative research and technology transfer programs (PROCIAs), which are designed to promote innovation in agriculture in the Northern, Central, Caribbean, Andean and Southern regions, provide a space for discussions between countries and make it easier for the Institute to provide cooperation through initiatives aimed at innovation and development. For example, the Cooperative Program for Agrifood and Agroindustrial Technological Development in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR) strengthened its eight platforms dealing with technical, institutional and production-related innovations by means of the study "Role of the Southern Cone as a World Food Reserve: possible scenarios for research, innovation and development."

Working with the Cooperative Program in Agricultural Research and Technology for the Northern Region (PROCINORTE), in coordination with the U.S. Department of Agriculture/ Agricultural Research Service (USDA/ ARS) and the Task Force on Genetic Resources (NORGEN), IICA improved the procedures used to manage the germ plasm collections of PROCINORTE's three member countries by organizing training visits for the curators of the germ plasm banks of Mexico and Canada, who learned how to use the GRIN-GLOBAL system).

The implementation of training workshops in biotechnology and biosafety for journalists also

## Stronger national innovation systems

Within the framework of the Central American System for the Integration of Agricultural Technology (SICTA), the Institute provided support to Guatemala's National Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer System (SNITTA), and the Integrated System of Agricultural Extension and Innovation (SIDEA) of Panama, with a view to promoting the application of the chains approach to agricultural extension for technological innovation.

The Institute also provided technical cooperation to strengthen the National Agricultural Technology Institute of Costa Rica, the Paraguayan Agricultural Technology Institute and the National Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Innovation of Bolivia; and assisted in the design of the National Center for Agricultural and Forestry Biotechnology of the National Agricultural Research Institute of Peru.



made it possible to strengthen communication and information mechanisms and the public perception of biotechnology and biosafety in Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia (Join action IICA-PROCIANDINO-USDA and Research Institutes).

In the area of new uses of agriculture, a work methodology was developed to facilitate the regional harmonization of organic production standards, which was submitted to public consultation processes in the countries.

# Food security: a hemispheric priority



IICA, FAO and ECLAC developed a system of statistical indicators for analyzing the state of agriculture and the rural milieu, available at [www.iica.int](http://www.iica.int).



Together with the Ministry of Agriculture and with support from Argentina, Brazil, Canada and Spain, the Program for Fresh Food Self-sufficiency in Haiti (Pro-Huerta) reinforced its activities in the zones affected by the January 2010 earthquake.

The region's leaders recognized that food crises generate negative effects for the peoples of the hemisphere and therefore pledged to take urgent, coordinated action, working in partnership with international organizations such as IICA, among others, to develop and implement comprehensive policies and programs to tackle the challenges involved in achieving food security.

To help the Member States respond to those challenges, in 2010 the Institute implemented its Agriculture and Food Security Program, a hemispheric strategy adapted to the specific situations and needs of the regions and countries. IICA decided to make the initiative a program for cross-cutting coordination, to ensure that it incorpo-

rated the development objectives established by the Heads of State and Government into the Institute's various programs and technical actions.

IICA provided effective support to several countries with the implementation of food security projects, such as the Bono de Solidaridad Productiva project, in Honduras; the Supplementary Food Project of the Municipality of Carapuyo, in Bolivia; and the Rural Agroindustries Program for the Western Plains of the State of Portuguesa and the Nutrition Project of Andrés Eloy Blanco Municipality in Lara State, both in Venezuela.

These actions were complemented with the System of Statistical Indicators for the Analysis of the Situation of Agriculture and the Rural Milieu

## RED SICTA project

The RED SICTA project, funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and headed by IICA, has introduced improvements into the production of corn and beans in Central America, which has led to increased yields and income for more than 1,000 growers in Honduras, and an equal number of rural families in Nicaragua.



developed by IICA, FAO and ECLAC. This system can be accessed via the Institute's website [www.iica.int](http://www.iica.int).

Furthermore, SICTA made it possible to negotiate three food security projects for the Central American region (funding over US\$8.2 million) designed to contribute to food security with crops such as corn, beans, manioc and potatoes, among others.

# Competitiveness: Increased agribusiness capacity in the Americas

The support provided by IICA included the design of market information systems, the formulation of policies to promote agroindustry, and business training aimed at promoting innovation in agriculture.



Within the framework of the Market Information Organization of the Americas (MIOA), whose secretariat is hosted by IICA, the countries of the Caribbean region and Ecuador formulated proposals for strengthening their agricultural market information systems.

The Institute consolidated the Export Platforms Program, whose objective is to help small-scale entrepreneurs establish effective links with international markets. In particular, IICA worked with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Dominican Republic to enable 22 Dominican companies to negotiate the sale of their products directly in the Miami market. This action was complemented with the “Training trainers” course, given by IICA in coordination with the Dominican Higher Institute of Agriculture and aimed at strengthening the business and management capabilities of 20 public and private sector officials in the same country.

Furthermore, under the Project for the Commercial Integration of Producers into Local Markets, financed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries (MAGAP) of Ecuador,

the methodology used in the Export Platforms Program was adapted to that country’s requirements.

In addition, in Colombia 134 people, including 55 inspectors from the National Drug and Food Safety and Quality Institute and representatives of the industrial and academic sectors, acquired new knowledge about cleaning and disinfection procedures in food processing plants. A workshop course on the subject was organized jointly by IICA and Jorge Tadeo Lozano University of Bogota and sponsored by two companies (ECOLAB and 3M of Minneapolis, USA). A similar activity was held in Chile for 20 members of the Association of Poultry Processors and the Association of Pig Processors, who enhanced their capabilities with regard to safety.

IICA, in conjunction with the OAS, mobilized funding for a follow-up regional project proposal in the

## Agribusiness in Central America

In Central America, thanks to a regional initiative implemented with the Regional Unit for Technical Assistance (RUTA) and the CAC Secretariat, more than 130 producers and agricultural entrepreneurs improved their agribusiness knowledge. The beneficiaries also learned how to formulate business plans that would allow them to establish links with local and international markets. Furthermore, an initiative designed to strengthen agribusiness and management capabilities in Central America benefited 20 public and private organizations in Guatemala, Panama and Honduras.

Caribbean on strengthening rural competitiveness through agro-tourism linkages. The proposal covers 15 countries of the Caribbean Region and is valued at US\$2.1million.

# Strengthening animal and plant health in the Member States

Thanks to the application of the Performance, Evaluation and Strategy (PVS) instrument, designed by the Institute and recognized worldwide as being highly effective, national animal and plant health as well as food safety services have been continually improved.

**E**IICA was a key partner in the modernization of animal and plant health institutions in the hemisphere.

IICA, under an initiative financed with resources from the World Trade Organization's Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF), coordinated the active participation of 28 Member States in the work of the WTO's Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) Committee, which helped advance implementation of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures in the countries concerned.

Tools developed by the Institute, including the Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS) instrument, whose effectiveness is recognized worldwide, led to the drafting of 26 country reports on SPS management, 26 national agendas on the issue and 4 regional subprojects.

As part of the comprehensive work aimed at modernizing the institutional framework, the Institute support-



ted the formulation of Peru's national food safety policy; the harmonization of food safety and other SPS standards of the Central American Customs Union, in coordination with the Executive Secretariat of the Central American Agricultural Council (CAC); and, in the Southern Region, consolidated its technical cooperation with the Southern Cone Plant Health Committee (COSAVE) and the Southern Cone Standing Veterinary Committee (CVP).

## Sanitary and phytosanitary manuals

In 2010, IICA published, and presented in its Member States and international forums, five manuals on animal and plant health, including "Handbook of good practices for participation in Codex Alimentarius meetings," "Methodology for creating phytosanitary hazard profiles" and "Audit procedures for notification of sanitary and phytosanitary measures."



# Sustainable agriculture: Effective strategies for rural development in territories

The technical leadership of IICA was essential to the formulation and implementation of the Central America Strategy for Rural-Area Based Development (ECADERT).



## Support for rural development in Colombia

IICA, working with national institutions, made significant contributions to rural development. The indicators used to grant title to land in areas where the agricultural frontier is to be expanded were adjusted; the beneficiaries of the agricultural production plan of the Triangulo de Tolima irrigation district were selected; 50 "inactive assets" were rehabilitated and are generating greater incomes for 15,000 families; and more than 14,000 women in a precarious socioeconomic situation adopted a culture of saving.

In 2010, IICA sought to enhance the capacity of the public and private institutions of its member countries to design and implement policies, strategies and investments aimed at improving the comprehensive and sustainable management of rural territories, particularly in Central America and the Andean and Southern regions.

The Central American countries and the Dominican Republic began to implement the Central America Strategy for Rural-Area Based Development (ECADERT), approved by the Central American Agricultural Council (CAC) and the Heads of State and Government of the Central American Integration System (SICA). IICA had the opportunity to demonstrate its technical leadership during the



In El Salvador, IICA contributed the design and implementation of the Presidential Strategy on Family Agriculture, which calls for the investment of US\$75 million in public funds.

process of formulating the strategy and in coordinating the technical platform for its execution. The Spain-SICA Fund, which manages a total of US\$7,369,507, also asked the Institute to administer the funds allocated for the implementation of the ECADERT (US\$3.57 million).

IICA provided technical cooperation to Belize, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and Panama in various activities related to the ECADERT, such as the creation of groups for work with universities, action groups in the territories and intergovernmental technical groups; the systematization of territorial development experiences; and the promotion of the strategy and its links with the territorial rural development efforts in each of the countries mentioned.



# The role of women in agriculture

At OAS Headquarters and in several Latin American countries, activities were carried out to underscore the importance of the gender perspective in agricultural cooperation programs.

The OAS proclaimed 2010 the Inter-American Year of Women. In response, IICA carried out two important, high-profile international events.

**“INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE: THE CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN TO AGRICULTURE AND TO FOOD SECURITY IN THE AMERICAS.”**

The President of Costa Rica and several Ministers and Deputy Ministers from the member countries participated. The Forum provided an opportunity to reposition the issue of gender equity and equality and rural women in IICA’s cooperation programs, presented a complete panorama of the current situation of rural women, and demonstrated the importance of overcoming all forms of exclusion that are an obstacle to the integrated development of our countries. A document was

prepared highlighting the main recommendations to ensure that the issue remains high on the institutional agenda.

## **IICA DAY AT THE OAS IN WASHINGTON**

The activity examined in even greater depth the critical role that

women play in the nutrition and food security of all households in Latin America and the Caribbean. The distinguished panelists and representatives of the member countries to the Permanent Council and other technical committees of the OAS presented information about successful women’s initiatives in Guatemala, Haiti, and Jamaica.

### **Promoting gender equity and equality**

The international discussions produced five important recommendations regarding what governments and international organizations should do:

- To ensure that technical assistance draws on the existing knowledge base and capabilities, and meets the specific needs of women producers.
- To ensure that the topic of rural women is given priority on public agendas, especially those of the ministries of agriculture and all those bodies related to the sector, and in public budgets.
- To promote the organization of rural women, specifically networks that link women producers.
- To take into consideration the visions of rural organizations and organizations of agricultural producers, especially women, maintaining contact with the organizations and responding to their needs.
- To capitalize on the political will to remove cultural, social, political or economic obstacles that hinder the equitable participation of women.

#### **Other actions:**

In Central America, IICA and RUTA conducted a series of consultations with women’s organizations, leaders and public officials. The results were used as input for incorporating the perspective of gender equity and equality into the ECADERT.

The important actions implemented at the country level included the work carried out under the “Mujeres Ahorradoras en Acción” program, created by the President of Colombia and operated by IICA, which is now benefiting 134,000 women.

In Ecuador, IICA worked with the Provincial Government of El Oro to systematize the experience of the El Oro Women’s Movement. The results of this exercise will be used to channel investments toward the food sovereignty, solidarity economy, and savings and loan initiatives that the Movement is promoting.



# Promoting investment in the agricultural sector

IICA promoted greater investment in agriculture and supported the countries in accessing new resources such as those from the World Bank's Global Agriculture and Food Security Program and the Feed the Future Program of the Government of the United States of America.

**W**ith regard to the promotion of investments in the agricultural sector, IICA provided assistance aimed at the recovery of Haiti's production and economy following the earthquake in January 2010. In coordination with the Government of that country, actions were executed to prepare the land for planting, promote the creation of employment in the agricultural sector and identify priority areas for investing in the rural sector, which were included in Haiti's Agricultural Sector Investment Plan, whose portfolio of projects costing US\$790 million was endorsed by international donors.

Another example of investment already in place (US\$4.7 million) is the funding provided by the Swiss cooperation agency for the third phase of the Agricultural Innovation Network project in Central America.

The previous stages of the project helped the seven countries of the region to develop sustainable agricultural production and targeted small-scale producers, enhancing the productivity and quality of their harvests, improving the links of their businesses with the market and increasing their incomes, which helped them to pull away from the poverty line.

## Timely action by IICA in response to emergency situations

The member countries of IICA, through the Executive Committee, underlined the importance of the technical cooperation and humanitarian assistance that IICA provided to Haiti, working in close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, following the earthquake that occurred in that country in January 2010.

The Institute began by providing humanitarian assistance to deal with the immediate impact of the disaster. It then focused its cooperation on: (i) an assessment of damage in the rural sector; (ii) the preparation of the Program to provide emergency support for food production in Haiti; and, (iii) assistance with the formulation, negotiation and implementation of practical projects (the use of tractors to prepare land for planting and the purchase of tools and seeds of basic crops through a program supported by Brazil and the United States), and the Pro-Huerta program supported by Argentina, Canada and Brazil.



# Some of the technical cooperation projects formulated by IICA

In 2010, IICA administered externally funded projects valued at some US\$143 million.

IICA provided its Member States with assistance under agreements signed with their governments and several international organizations. Some of the projects reviewed, formulated, negotiation and under way are:

**Mexico:** The study entitled "Evaluation of the Economic Impact of Huanglongbing (HLB) in the Citrus Chain in Mexico", was carried out and its results presented in a book to the authorities of the National Food Health, Safety and Quality Service (SENASICA), as well as to other players in the chains. This work is additional to the economic impact evaluations of public health policies.

**Honduras:** The final evaluation report of the Plan for Evaluating the Food for Progress Program of Honduras, financed by the USDA, was prepared.

**Colombia:** The project "Strengthening of the cooperative and commercial capabilities of associations of rural producers in southern Huila," valued at 100,000€, was presented to ACCIO (Generalitat of Catalonia), together with the Federation of Agrarian Cooperatives of Catalonia (FCAC) and the University of Lleida (UdL) in collaboration with the Agrifood Research and Technology Institute (IRTA) of Catalonia and other research centers.

**Paraguay:** Project profiles were prepared for the Center for the Training of Rural Extension Agents and the Paraguayan Food Safety System.

**Argentina:** The profile "Program to Improve the Living Standards of Goat Farmers and their Families and the Competitiveness of the Goat Value Chain in the Province of La Rioja," valued at US\$23.5 million, was prepared.

**Jamaica:** As part of the project Improving Jamaican Agricultural Production (IJAP), funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), more than 100 farmers, researchers and extension agents involved in the cultivation of crops in greenhouses received training. Forty commercial-scale greenhouses were built to grow such crops, as was another facility for the post-harvest handling and the packaging of crops grown in greenhouses or outdoors.

# IICA and centers of excellence

The Institute has increased its capacity to provide cooperation as a result of its relationships with specialized research institutes and a number of universities.



Young hemispheric leaders at the University of Nebraska

In 2010, IICA increased its technical assistance activities with centers of excellence, under agreements with:

- The **University of Nebraska**, in the areas of leadership in agriculture and training related to the detection of microbiological and chemical hazards in food.
- **Earth University**, the **University of Florida** and the **Zamorano Pan American Agricultural School**, in the field of biofuels.
- The **University of Minnesota**, with emphasis on promoting leadership in agriculture in the Member States.
- The **Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA)** to implement the program Technological Innovation and New Ways

of Managing Agricultural Research (AGROFUTURO).

- The **Agricultural Research Service of the United States and the Task**

**Force on Genetic Resources**, with a view to improving the procedures involved in managing germ plasm collections in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

- The **Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)**. Together with this organization, more than a dozen projects focusing on livestock farming, tubers, vegetables, cereal grains, and greenhouse agriculture are under way.
- The **Tropical Agriculture Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE)**, which co-administers the Orton Memorial Library with IICA. The library's information service reached 12,500 users in situ and 858,000 on line. In addition, the SIDALC information service now has one of the largest collections of agricultural information in the world, with the participation of 23 countries and 159 agricultural institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean.



IICA promoted the diversification of sources of energy from biofuels, in partnership with Central American universities, energy ministries in the South, FAO and the Latin American Energy Organization.

# IICA and the European Union, a productive relationship

A favorable rating on the Four Pillar Assessment of the European Union Cooperation Agency enabled IICA to participate in EU-funded projects.

**E**The Institute received a positive rating based on international standards for financial, management and controls, following the Four Pillar Assessment by the Audit and Control Policy, EuropeAid Cooperation Office.

This recognition opened the door, for example, for the IICA Office in Paraguay to participate in the technical implementation and administrative-financial support of the National Livestock Production Program for Small-scale Family Agriculture, a project to be financed by the European Union and valued at 4,000,000 Euros.

Also, because of this new status, IICA was considered for the development of the Regional Agricultural Strategy for the



Caribbean, promoted by the European Union and intended to contribute to ensuring food security in that region.



IICA is promoting greater collaboration with European Community authorities.

## Cooperative ties with Spain

IICA and the Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs (MARM) of the Government of Spain renewed their ties of cooperation with the signing of a new legal instrument that empowers IICA to secure funds in Spain and other European countries.

This made is possible to formalize cooperation with the Catalanian Agency in Support of Businesses Competitiveness (ACC10) and the Catalanian Agency for Cooperation in Development (ACCD), which already approved funding for a business partnership program intended to develop mechanisms for linking small-scale producers with markets in Colombia, valued at 100,000 Euros.

In addition, thanks to agreements signed with several Spanish universities, IICA was able to consolidate its professional exchanges program. Under the program, two students from the University of Lleida were able to conduct studies in Colombia and Paraguay on the potential for tourism in territory of Huila and in rural areas of Paraguay, respectively, and Spanish officials visited IICA Headquarters, where they learned about how the EU works and how to access its funds.

# Outstanding publications in 2010



*Perspectivas de la agricultura y del desarrollo rural en las Américas: una mirada hacia América Latina y el Caribe 2010 / The Outlook for agriculture and rural development in the Americas: a perspective on Latin America and the Caribbean.* 160 p.

<http://webiica.iica.ac.cr/bibliotecas/repica/B1666e/B1666e.pdf>

<http://webiica.iica.ac.cr/bibliotecas/repica/B2005i/B2005i.pdf>



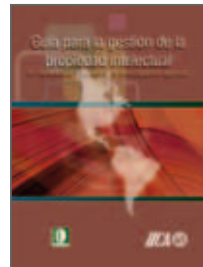
*América Latina y el Caribe. Mapeo político-institucional y análisis de la competencia entre producción de alimentos y bioenergía.* 98 p.

<http://webiica.iica.ac.cr/bibliotecas/repica/B1683E/B1683E.pdf>



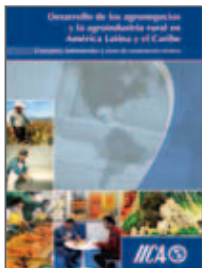
*Extensión rural para el desarrollo de la agricultura y la seguridad alimentaria.* 128 p.

<http://webiica.iica.ac.cr/bibliotecas/repica/B1673e/B1673e.pdf>



*Guía para la gestión de la propiedad intelectual en consorcios regionales de investigación agrícola.* 90 p.

<http://webiica.iica.ac.cr/bibliotecas/repica/B1674e/B1674e.pdf>



*Desarrollo de los agronegocios y la agroindustria rural en América Latina y el Caribe: conceptos, instrumentos y casos de cooperación técnica.* 268 p.

<http://webiica.iica.ac.cr/bibliotecas/repica/B1708e/B1708e.pdf>



*Efectos del alza de los precios internacionales en los ingresos de los productores agropecuarios en América Latina.* 98 p.

<http://webiica.iica.ac.cr/bibliotecas/repica/B2006e/B2006e.pdf>



*Oportunidades y posibles impactos de las negociaciones agrícolas internacionales de la Comunidad Andina.* 100 p.

<http://webiica.iica.ac.cr/bibliotecas/repica/b1694e/b1694e.pdf>



*Manual de buenas prácticas de participación en reuniones del Comité de Medidas Sanitarias y Fitosanitarias de la OMC / Handbook of Good Practices for Participation in Meetings of the WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.* 118 p.

<http://webiica.iica.ac.cr/bibliotecas/repica/b1847e/b1847e.pdf>

<http://webiica.iica.ac.cr/bibliotecas/repica/b1848i/b1848i.pdf>



*Develando experiencias: otra mirada hacia la sistematización.* 118 p.

<http://webiica.iica.ac.cr/bibliotecas/repica/B1672e/B1672e.pdf>



*Guía para la formulación y gestión de planes de desarrollo sostenible: un abordaje participativo con enfoque territorial.* 88 p.

<http://webiica.iica.ac.cr/bibliotecas/repica/B1680e/B1680e.pdf>

# ABOUT IICA

IICA was created in 1942 by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union; in 1949, it was recognized by the Organization of American States (OAS) as the agency of the Inter-American System specializing in agriculture and the well-being of the rural population.

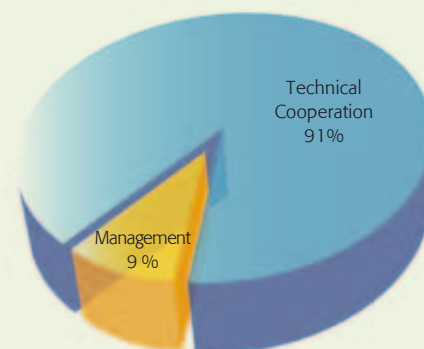
Its mission is to provide technical cooperation, innovation and specialized knowledge to contribute to the competitive and sustainable development of agriculture in the Americas and to improve the lives of rural dwellers in the member countries.

The goal of the Institute is to be a leading-edge organization

that provides innovative technical cooperation for agriculture, recognized for its contributions aimed at achieving the competitiveness of the agrifood system, the sustainable development of agriculture, food security, the reduction of poverty and improved living conditions in the rural territories of the Americas, based on its technical strength and ability to respond to the new challenges faced by its member countries in the agricultural sector.

This challenge also requires collective action on the part of the countries, an orchestrated effort to which IICA strives to contribute.

Regular resources allocated to technical cooperation and management of cooperation (2010)



The Institute has made significant efforts to apply the principles of rationality, equity and transparency to its expenditure.





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