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AGRICULTURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

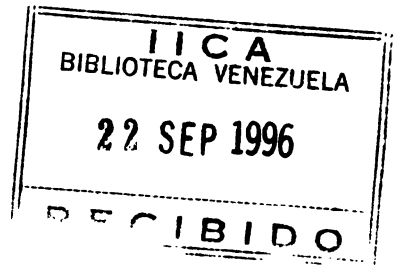
at the Third Ibero-American Summit Meeting
of Heads of State and Government







**AGRICULTURE AND
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**
at the Third Ibero-American Summit Meeting
of Heads of State and Government



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Ed Jongs

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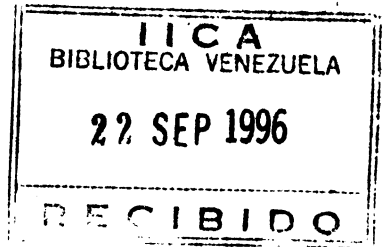
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The Earth Council is a nongovernmental organization which was formed as a result of the 1992 Rio Conference (UNCED). It is a permanent, independent body made up of 21 distinguished citizens, scientists, and professionals, who represent only themselves on the Council. The Secretariat of the Earth Council is based in San Jose, Costa Rica.



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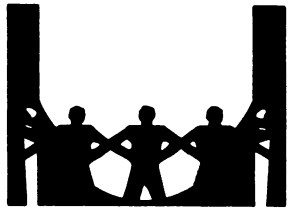
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PREFACE

PREFACE

Sustainable agricultural development is one of the major challenges faced today by the countries of Ibero-America. The region has immense natural wealth which is, without a doubt, a strategic element in its efforts to bring about economic and social development. Agriculture is the economic sector that can transform this wealth into greater well-being for all the inhabitants of the region. The challenge is to determine how to take advantage of these opportunities without jeopardizing the natural resource base and, consequently, the quality of life of future generations.

The importance of agriculture was recognized at the highest levels in Ibero-America when the topic of sustainable agriculture was included on the agenda of items to be discussed at the Third Ibero-American Summit Meeting of Heads of State and Government, held in Salvador, Brazil in July 1993. The organizers of the meeting charged the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) with preparing the subject.

In compliance with this mandate, IICA worked in cooperation with the Earth Council to draw up a reference document on sustainable agriculture. A ministerial-level meeting was held from June 24-25, 1993 at IICA Headquarters in San Jose, Costa Rica, to discuss the document and to propose specific actions to be brought to the attention of the Heads of State and Government. Experts in the field were invited to participate as special guests.

This publication presents the antecedents of the process, as well as the recommendations, which were presented to the Summit Meeting by the President of Costa Rica, Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier. Also included is the Declaration of Bahia, which presents the agreements reached by the Heads of State and Government during their Third Summit Meeting.

MAURICE STRONG
Chairman
Earth Council

MARTIN E. PIÑEIRO
Director General
Inter-American Institute
for Cooperation on Agriculture



DOCUMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Address by
Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier,
President of the Republic of Costa Rica,
during the Third Ibero-American Summit
Meeting of Heads of State and Government

DOCUMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Distinguished Heads of State and Government:

During a meeting recently convened in San Isidro de Coronado, Costa Rica by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), on the topic of "Agriculture and Natural Resources: Source of Competitiveness and Heritage of Ibero-America," participants prepared a series of recommendations to be submitted to the consideration of the Heads of State during this Summit Meeting. These recommendations aim to link the agreements reached during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development with short-, medium- and long-term strategies for agricultural development.

For Latin America, agriculture is a key component of any development strategy. The present unsustainability of agriculture is intimately associated with poverty and production strategies seeking short-term economic returns, and which do not take the natural resource base into account when considering the well-being of future generations.

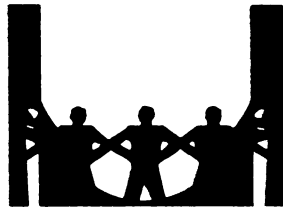
Sustainable agriculture can only be attained if a relationship of shared responsibility is established between developed and developing countries. The consensus reached in Ibero-America should serve as a model for this shared responsibility. It should promote a multilateral, non-discriminatory and equitable system which includes mutually reinforcing policies on international trade and the environment.

We must not allow the issue of the environment to become a unilateral condition of international funding, nor an excuse for establishing non-tariff trade barriers. In any case, the relationship between trade and the environment must be governed by multilateral consensus, based on principles of sustainability as well

as clearly established and equitable norms. The following are some of the most important recommendations proposed:

1. **The political commitments expressed in the principles of the Declaration of Rio must be ratified.**
- 2- **Agricultural laws and regulations must be reviewed in light of the Rio agreements, in order to achieve a type of land and natural resource management system that responds to current demands.**
3. **The biological heritage of the region must be protected, not only for the sake of preservation, but also as a resource for production, in order to ensure the possibility of making sustainable use of these resources.**
4. **We must work to mitigate poverty, which today affects six out of every ten rural inhabitants.**
5. **The objectives and criteria of sustainability should be explicitly included in the design and management of macroeconomic and trade policies.**
6. **Sustainable agriculture requires a profound technological renewal.**
7. **Regional strategies should be established to regulate the norms governing the patenting of living resources, to carry out negotiations in world fora that more faithfully reflect the social and ecological situations of the region, and to establish a more equitable international transfer of technology between the North and South.**
8. **A strong and firm commitment must be made with regard to controlling the use of pesticides.**
9. **Lastly, efforts should be made to promote an expansion of the Global Environment Fund (GEF), or, if this is not possible, to promote the creation of a specific regional fund to support the Ibero-American system of science and technology.**

Thank you.



REFERENCE DOCUMENT

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE IN IBERO-AMERICA: ACTIONS TO MEET THE CHALLENGES OF THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

*Document prepared by the
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation
on Agriculture*

This document was prepared by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) as a reference document on sustainable agriculture for the Third Ibero-American Summit Meeting of Heads of State and Government, held in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil on July 15-16, 1993. A preliminary version of the paper was submitted as a working document during the seminar "Agriculture and Natural Resources: Source of Competitiveness and Heritage of Ibero-America," which was organized by IICA and the Earth Council and held in San Jose, Costa Rica on June 24-25, 1993. The comments and suggestions raised on that occasion have been incorporated into this final version.

INTRODUCTION

Natural resource conservation and environmental protection are key topics on the international, national, and local agendas. Their significance is such that they will determine, to a large extent, the viability of the new world order that is taking shape.

As the twentieth century draws to a close, most of the usable land on the planet has been occupied and the environmental effects of economic and population growth have shown us that the capacity of our ecosystems to absorb such growth is not infinite: close ties bind together the economy and the environment. To ignore half of this equation is to put the other at risk. In the post-World War II period, the world witnessed the greatest and most sustained period of economic growth in history. However, during this same half century, environmental deterioration, natural resource degradation, poverty and underdevelopment all worsened, as consequences of a failed development model and the mistaken belief that economic growth is the only path to social progress. Poverty and resource degradation can no longer be seen as separate phenomena. They must be recognized as the social and ecological consequences of an approach that did not place the proper value on the basic resources of any society: its human and natural resources.

The causes and effects of these phenomena are not only direct and immediate: they span great distances and even periods of time. North and South, rich and poor communities, present and future generations: we all share these resources and, consequently, are responsible for how they are used. Given what we know about environment and ecology, no nation can deny that we all share this planet and that the well-being of future generations depends entirely on the decisions of this one. This situation is only exacerbated by the globalization of trade and the economy. These are the challenges and opportunities humanity faces as it prepares

to enter the third millennium. This context makes it necessary to analyze the role of agriculture in the sustainable development of Ibero-America.

Agriculture, more than any other sector of society, exposes the relationships and problems that abound along the path to sustainable and equitable development, and points up the conflict between the need to increase production and, at the same time, to conserve natural resources. In and of itself, agriculture implies interaction between human beings and the ecological capital (soil, water, flora, fauna, climate). Agriculture offers some of the greatest comparative advantages for the economies of the region, providing opportunities that have been increased and enhanced by deregulation and economic opening. However, it is also in the rural sector where the deepest poverty is found and where the vicious cycle of poverty and natural resource deterioration is most dramatic.

There is no doubt as to the tremendous potential of the natural resources of Latin America, and to the strategic importance of areas such as the Amazon basin, the River Plate Basin or the humid tropics of Central America for the future of the world. With less than 10% of the world's population, the region boasts one-fifth of the world's uncultivated lands, 12% of the cultivated lands, more than 20% of all forests, almost half of the tropical forests and one-third of the fresh water. Of the world's biodiversity, 40% is found there. Nevertheless, the number of rural poor is now almost 100 million. Resource degradation has worsened over the last decade and, in some cases, may be already irreversible. Seven million hectares of land were deforested in Latin America between 1981 and 1990: this makes it mandatory for us to find new strategies.

The possibility of making sound use of the potential of Latin America's natural resources for sustainable development in agriculture and for natural resources will require technological and institutional innovations, cooperation among the countries that share these resources, and recognition by the rest of the world that these resources must be conserved. In order to move in that direction, we must change both the way we see and the way we do things; recognize the limitations we face; re-evaluate the potential of the resources and our responsibilities regarding their use, and design strategies and actions that take these considerations into

account. Some of these changes will have to be very profound; others will formalize or intensify processes already under way. Fortunately, many of these changes are an inherent part of the processes of democratization and political and economic restructuring undertaken by the Ibero-American countries more than a decade ago.

During the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), these issues were discussed thoroughly and a broad consensus was reached on the urgency of the problems we face. The principles agreed to in the Earth Charter, the conventions signed in Rio and the proposals put forth in the Agenda 21 are clear indicators of this consensus and of the political commitment that exists to begin planning and implementing a new style of development. The Ibero-American Summit Meeting of Presidents and Heads of State provided an ideal forum for the countries of the region to show their commitment to this topic. This document presents, in summarized form, an array of specific initiatives based on the ideas and principles of Rio that will enable the countries of Latin America to move forward in developing a sustainable and equitable agriculture.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE: THE DELICATE BALANCE AMONG GROWTH, EQUITY AND NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION

Natural resource deterioration and environmental contamination are the results of a rigid economic model which did indeed bring about considerable progress, but was not capable of bridging the growing income gap. In accepting to recognize the rights of future generations, we must begin by recognizing the existence of the more than 200 million poor living in Latin America, whose only options are to migrate to the big cities to eke out a bare existence or to stay in the rural areas, where they end up destroying the natural resource base.

Agriculture will be called upon to contribute to solving these problems. The abundance and diversity of the region's resources make agriculture of strategic importance in the search for sustainable development. Agricultural development is a vehicle

which can effectively translate the comparative advantages offered by the region's wealth of natural resources into greater well-being. The economic importance of the sector, which accounts for more than 10% of GDP, or 25% if agroindustry is included, is unquestionable. The sector generates nearly 30% of all jobs and approximately one-fourth of all exports in the region.

The demands on the agricultural sector are many and are on the increase. A growing population, rising incomes and changes in the consumption patterns of large segments of society, as well as greater foreign exchange needs to accelerate economic reactivation, demand that agriculture constantly boost its productivity and output. Since the 1980s, the Ibero-American countries have been promoting economic opening, in which revenues generated by exports are of considerable importance. The agricultural sector plays a key role in this context. It must export new products and employ new marketing strategies as a means of neutralizing losses in the terms of trade, which, according to ECLAC, totalled US\$19 billion in 1991 for the non-petroleum exporting countries of the region.

All of this underscores the fact that making sacrifices in output is not the way to achieve sustainable agriculture. Nor is the need to intensify efforts to increase production, and with it the pressures on the resource base, in question. At the aggregate level, economic growth is necessary, but not sufficient, for solving today's problems of poverty and for funding the development of social infrastructure for future generations. Agriculture must play a key role in achieving such growth. The challenge lies in finding ways to incorporate the concepts of equity and conservation into decision making related to production strategies, in order to ensure that a more efficient, effective and responsible use is made of available resources, to the benefit of present and future generations.

Given the challenges facing the sector, we must stop to consider that the ecological diversity of the region is enormous. In contrast with very stable ecosystems such as the Pampas or certain irrigated valleys, in which a great deal can be done to intensify production, there are also certain extremely fragile ecosystems such as hillside areas, the Amazon tropics, the Andean highlands and the plains of Patagonia, which have only a limited capacity to withstand change. Despite their fragility, these ecosystems are being subjected to the

greatest pressures and used extensively for production. A sustainable development strategy must recognize these differences and ensure that production is stepped up in the most ecologically strong areas, in order to reduce pressure on those areas which are fragile.

One of the shortcomings of the development models followed to date is that they have not taken intersectoral or intrasectoral (agriculture, livestock, forests) relations into account. By overlooking the close ties between sectors, we have contributed to deterioration. Consequently, in order to gain the maximum benefits from sustainable production, the agricultural, livestock, agro-forestry, forestry-pasture and forestry options must be incorporated into any given geographic region or watershed, and also into individual production units.

The importance of Ibero-America's natural resource base also means that the topics of agricultural development and natural resource conservation cannot be viewed only from a regional perspective, but rather should be seen in the broader context of worldwide concern for the preservation of the human habitat. For this reason, conservation (and in some cases, rehabilitation) should be seen as a shared responsibility at the world level.

These contradictions between resource wealth, growing poverty and environmental degradation, amid new opportunities for agricultural exports and the isolation of large segments of the small-farm population, constitute the frame of reference for developing a strategy for sustainable agriculture, which must include a thrust to optimize the use of natural and human resources.

Putting into place a strategy for the sustainable development of agriculture and natural resources in Latin America involves certain problems that must be mentioned. The first is the difference between the relative roles and clout of the agricultural sector in the economies of the region and those of developed countries. In the countries of the North, agriculture is a minority sector; consequently, any adjustments undertaken to bring about sustainable agriculture will have less of an impact on their economies. Furthermore, given the affluence of these countries, they can compensate those sectors hurt by conservation measures. On the other hand, the importance of agriculture in the economies

and societies of the Latin American countries, and these countries' relative shortage of financial resources, means that their options are fewer and much more costly. Moreover, in the developed countries, natural resource degradation has been associated with dynamic economic development; in Latin America, environmental deterioration is associated with the profound socioeconomic crisis that has been affecting the region for more than a decade, and with an agrarian structure in which commercial and subsistence agriculture exist side by side; the latter is usually relegated to those areas with the poorest, least productive soils.

The second problem is the way values are given to natural and human resources. The search for production strategies that can exploit the opportunities offered by these resources must begin with a correct assessment of their value. Because of a lack of information, and sometimes the very way today's markets operate, economic accounting practices have undervalued natural resources, contributing to overexploitation. The all too common problems of soil degradation, deterioration of irrigation infrastructure, recurrent frustration over failed attempts to conserve forests, and the ever more worrisome loss of biodiversity illustrate the difficulty of efficiently managing resources when market signs do not reflect their true value to society.

These problems have been exacerbated by the fact that there is excessive optimism concerning technology's capacity to solve all the problems related to production. The belief that our ecological capital can always be replaced with man-made capital has given rise to production schemes that do not take resource availability into account. It is not easy to convince decision makers that resources are finite and that technology has its limitations.

The limitations imposed by international trade are also well known. It is important to point out that the uncertainties surrounding the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of GATT, the continuing decline in the terms of trade for agricultural commodities and the possibility that sustainability may be used as an excuse to erect new nontariff barriers to trade are sufficient reason for the region to pay particular attention to the topic.

Lastly, efforts to make agriculture sustainable must take into account the close interrelationships among actions at the national,

regional and global levels. It is at the national level where attention must be focused, since this is where the problems are and where action must be taken. However, it is also true that many of the problems, and their solutions, cannot be addressed effectively by individual countries. Therefore, actions taken at the national level must be executed within the framework of broader proposals of regional or global scope. The evident interrelationships existing in and around the large, multinational river basins of Ibero-America, as well as global problems such as climatic changes and damage to the ozone layer, are some factors that must be included in the discussion of any strategy for sustainable agricultural development.

BASES FOR ACTION

It will not be an easy task to move forward in developing a more sustainable agriculture capable of meeting ever-increasing needs without contributing excessively to the deterioration of the natural resource base. While state reform, trade opening and economic liberalization—which have characterized the Ibero-American countries during the past decade—offer new opportunities for economic growth, they also pose the threat of growth based on the overexploitation of natural resources and the concentration of incomes.

Market economies have the potential to facilitate the new balances needed to promote pluralism and broad social participation. Although in the past they promoted inequitable and unsustainable behavior, the problem should not be sought in the concept of the market as a mechanism for making decisions relevant to the allocation of resources and the distribution of the benefits of economic activity; rather, it lies in the way social actors are organized and the rules governing their performance. In this area there is an urgent need for profound institutional change. The idea is not to ignore the fundamental principles of respect for freedom, individual initiative and private property, but rather to pass laws governing the operation of markets so that they are deliberately aimed at generating production practices that are sustainable and equitable.

Policies for the development of sustainable agriculture

Both macroeconomic and sectoral policies have a direct effect on the assessment of the value of resources and economic incentives. They also have a profound effect on the behavior of social actors and, consequently, on the possibility of achieving sustainable agricultural development.

Macroeconomic, trade and financial policies

Although a stable macroeconomic environment, with growth, is a prerequisite for promoting greater equity and reducing natural resource degradation and environmental pollution, by itself this is not enough. Many market flaws produce an undervaluation of natural and human resources; for this reason, specific measures are necessary to place a value on such resources.

A strategy carried out in stages, aimed first at achieving economic stability and later at addressing environmental and social issues, is not a viable alternative either. If compensatory mechanisms are not implemented, financial stabilization and structural adjustment policies tend to produce an even greater concentration of wealth. Also, certain growth-inducing and inflation-reducing measures may have a negative impact on natural resources. Sometimes policies that promote exports or food production for domestic consumption cause changes in land use, which can result in forest and soil degradation, or substantial increases in the use of contaminating agrochemicals.

In designing policies that promote sustainable agricultural development, it is necessary to conduct an *ex ante* analysis of their environmental and social impact for each specific situation, since they will have different effects from country to country. In general, high exchange rates, low interest rates and low tariffs on imported manufactured goods stimulate activity in the forestry-agriculture sector. In some cases, they contribute to expanding production of commodities suited to the conditions where they are produced, and stimulate long-term investment in activities such as soil conservation. In other cases, they promote inappropriate use of lands by expanding the agricultural frontier into marginal areas or encouraging an overutilization of inputs.

As far as trade is concerned, it is essential for the countries of Ibero-America to prevent health and environmental restrictions from becoming protectionist barriers. In order to find a balance between the benefits of more open trade and the trade restrictions that are necessary to protect the environment and human health, the harmonization of trade and health regulations among the countries of Ibero-America, and between them and the countries of the OECD, is necessary.

Many public funding policies do little to promote natural resource conservation. Activities that pollute or degrade natural resources should not be financed, and credit should be extended only for activities which are environmentally sound.

It is imperative to develop a policy that will ensure that financial markets make possible effective brokerage among investors who have different preferences regarding the amortization periods of their investments. The purpose would be to facilitate investments in the forestry sector, technological innovations and other activities necessary for sustainability, all of which only generate returns over the medium or long term. At present, it is difficult to secure long-term loans for such activities in most of the countries of Latin America.

Ownership, access to and use of resources

Security regarding the ownership of land, water and trees is a prerequisite for investments in resource conservation and improvement efforts. Security can be achieved by means of different mechanisms, depending on the specific circumstances of each case. It may be appropriate to: establish deeding programs, which should give special consideration to rural women; regulate the terms of leases; guarantee farmers full control over the trees they plant; resolve conflicts over property, or legalize traditional ownership systems.

Of particular importance are policies on the use of state-owned lands, which are often home to indigenous populations. When governments do not have sufficient resources to enforce their property rights, these lands become a free good, which encourages overexploitation. In such cases, it is necessary to increase the amount of resources earmarked for enforcing the state's property

rights or to turn these lands over to communities or individuals, as part of other actions designed to promote their sustainable use.

Regarding the use of natural resources, especially land, strong zoning policies should be instituted to maximize efficient use and minimize damage. It is not unusual to find good agricultural lands being used for urban development, while production is relegated to poor lands, thus wasting a valuable resource and reducing production efficiency. Taxes and incentives are useful instruments in promoting socially desirable land uses and production practices. They make it possible to change the incentive structure in order to ensure that the costs and benefits of producers correspond to the social costs and benefits of their activities. Taxes can be levied on pollutants and destructive practices, and incentives can be offered to promote conservationist practices.

Incentives to promote forestry-related activities have been very successful in several countries of Latin America. They produce better results when they are combined with other factors that encourage the development of commercial-scale forestry production. The use of incentives to rehabilitate degraded areas, promote agroforestry systems and ensure management of native forests also shows promise.

Regulatory policies

In certain situations, it is essential to apply control and regulatory measures, for example, in prohibiting the importation of dangerous pesticides or restricting the use of land in protected areas. Such measures should be accompanied by educational programs for and work with local communities, with a view to ensuring greater support for such efforts.

While it is true that it is necessary to establish industries in rural areas (agroindustries and others) in order to promote a more sustainable and equitable style of development, the technologies they use can cause considerable environmental damage. Examples are plant waste thrown into rivers and polluting watersheds, the toxic smoke of industrial plants and the waste created by lumber mills and timber-extracting companies. These problems must be overcome with policies and legal provisions that require businesses to make the investments needed to reduce environmental damage.

and which establish funding mechanisms to help finance conversion.

The need for new institutional arrangements at the national and regional levels

The mandates, organizational structure, methods and procedures of public agricultural sector organizations are not fully suited to the current needs of sustainable agricultural development. They were developed at a time when import substitution, undervaluation of natural resources and heavy state intervention prevailed. That context has changed considerably now, and most countries are more concerned with competitiveness, equity and sustainability in agriculture than with the volume of production. Therefore, one of the principal challenges for bringing about sustainable development in agriculture is to modernize public agricultural sector organizations, in order to adjust them to the new context.

New legal framework

Sustainable agriculture demands specific actions in the area of legislation. The lack of foresight in the political constitutions and, in general, in the legal structures of the countries of the region can threaten efforts being made in other areas to establish a sustainable style of agriculture.

In most countries, the resolution of legal disputes over environmental issues tends to favor the protection of other (individual) values; inasmuch as sustainability is a relatively new topic, legislators are not yet sufficiently aware of it or have not had the time to introduce the necessary changes in relevant legislation. What does exist is a series of statements of principles in international treaties or conventions, which are not legally binding. For this reason, environmental protection consistently "takes a back seat" to other rights. Unless steps are taken immediately, this may nullify the positive effects of actions already carried out.

These reforms should have a strong humanistic element, inasmuch as all international fora, especially those of the United Nations system, have already declared the right to a healthy

environment; coming generations are mentioned specifically in this regard. Here, it would be important to strengthen citizen's rights along with efforts to protect the environment.

- These institutional reforms at the legislative level will give greater legitimacy to and increase the acceptance of concepts such as sustainable agriculture.

Reforms in the public agricultural sector

Although it is necessary to redefine the role of the public agricultural sector, this does not mean that it should be unduly weakened. To the contrary, a state that is strong and efficient has clearly defined roles and functions as the guardian of the interests of its citizens; this is a necessity. Given the objectives and demands involved in achieving sustainable agriculture, the state has an important role to play, especially: to direct the discussion on agricultural development strategies; to pass effective laws governing ownership of natural resources; to use economic and legal incentives and disincentives to close the gap between social and individual costs and benefits; and to ensure that certain financial, technological, information and market services are provided.

The state should be envisaged as a facilitator and regulator of the activities of civil society, complementing such activities but not being the exclusive provider. In this context, the ministries of agriculture and other relevant bodies should take the lead in formulating comprehensive sustainable development policies for the sector, in close coordination with the institutions of civil society. Inasmuch as many topics related to sustainable agricultural development are intersectoral in nature, they should be addressed by high-level interinstitutional commissions and other interinstitutional mechanisms for horizontal coordination. For this to be successful, the functions of each level of jurisdiction must be clearly defined. Also, it is essential to implement financial mechanisms and human resource policies that will enable public institutions to carry out their functions effectively and efficiently.

Relations between the public sector and civil society

As the role of the state is redefined, another look is also being taken at the role of civil society, in recognition of its capacity not only to provide goods and services, but also to serve as a means of promoting democratic participation in decision making.

There is rapid growth in the number of organizations in the region that bring together producers, indigenous groups, women, environmental specialists, etc.. These organizations should become important elements of the new institutional system. Many of them contribute significantly to overcoming market flaws, others to making up for institutional shortcomings; all provide opportunities for direct participation by target populations.

In order to boost the participation of these entities (NGOs, associations, cooperatives) in development activities, they must be facilitated full legal standing, offered fiscal incentives and services such as credit, training and technical assistance, and be able to exchange information and views.

In many countries of Ibero-America, public institutions have begun to hire non-profit private institutions to carry out some of the tasks of agricultural development. Such a relationship can be very beneficial to both parties, provided that the institutional limitations of each sector, and possible differences in their objectives and approaches, are recognized in advance, and efforts are made to find areas for agreement and concerted action.

Decentralization and participation

It is very difficult to stop and reverse the deterioration of natural resources with macroeconomic measures alone, especially when such deterioration is linked to poverty. For this reason, policies and investments for certain microregions must also be identified, which involve actions related both to agricultural and non-agricultural matters. Special emphasis should be placed on working with women. The objectives of such actions should be to reduce pressure on resources in the short term; if they are properly designed, they should also address problems of deterioration.

In the final analysis, the alleviation of poverty demands increasing the opportunities of the rural population. This can be accomplished by ensuring and democratizing access to education and to services such as credit, extension and marketing, as well as to investments (irrigation and drainage, storage and transportation infrastructure, etc.) and to state mechanisms for decision making relevant to the rural sector. This means that more decentralized and participatory mechanisms will have to be developed.

Local and regional governments, including their mechanisms for consultation and for reaching agreement, represent a valuable resource for responding to the needs of the population and offering services at the local level. Such entities must be encouraged to participate in defining local and regional plans for the sustainable development of agriculture and natural resources, in financing development activities of local or regional interest, in promoting the creation of enterprises in which the actors are involved as partners, in offering technical assistance, in supporting local credit initiatives and in establishing links with national public entities. Given this objective, it is important to upgrade the financial and technical capabilities of these local institutions and to eliminate factors hindering the participation of women, indigenous populations, low-income families and other groups traditionally not reached by the activities of such institutions.

One particularly promising initiative is the development of interinstitutional consortiums to address problems of sustainable development in specific regions. These consortiums could include the participation of national public institutions, international agencies, private entities and local governments. While they offer many of the advantages provided previously through integrated rural development plans, they place greater emphasis on the development of effective mechanisms for interinstitutional coordination. The participation of private entities and local governments ensures greater commitment to and understanding of local conditions.

Management of shared resources

One of the most important characteristics of the natural resource base of the region is the shared or transnational nature of some of its more important ecoregions. This is both a limiting factor

and a source of opportunities for the development of any management and conservation strategy.

The Amazon, Orinoco and Plate watersheds link most of South America, with the exception of the Pacific coastal area. In Central America, hillside areas are a common trait to all the countries, and the humid Atlantic region extends from Panama to Mexico.

When resources are shared, the sound management of watersheds and of uniform agroecological zones demands a common outlook and the ongoing exchange of information. In many fields, such as technology, excellent opportunities exist for regional cooperation. However, to exploit these opportunities, institutional mechanisms that promote and facilitate joint efforts and the sharing of certain infrastructures and strategic human resources will be essential. The Amazon Cooperation Treaty and the Commission of the River Plate Basin, as well as the reciprocal cooperation networks operating in the region, have gained considerable relevant experience in this type of endeavor.

The countries of Latin America must also unite to discuss with countries from other regions topics of international importance that concern sustainable agricultural development. These topics include trade, which has major social and environmental implications, and those directly related to the environment, such as the production of gases that contribute to global warming and the destruction of the ozone layer, treaties that govern policies on flora and fauna, and the standardization of compensatory measures for the production of goods and services worldwide.

A new type of technological development as an option for growth and conservation

Technology has a key role to play in the sustainable development of agriculture. Major technological innovations will be needed if agriculture is to meet the new demands. However, it must be recognized that technology alone cannot provide an answer. When market structures, regulations governing land ownership and current prices do not encourage the generation and dissemination of sound land-use and production practices, it is highly unrealistic to expect that technology in and of itself will be successful in doing

so. Values, institutions and policies must change; in other words, the framework in which decisions are made within each society must be redefined. Nonetheless, the new orientations can only be applied to real circumstance if the technology exists that will make it possible to produce without degrading the natural resource base. Both the importance and limits of technology must be considered in designing a strategy for the sustainable development of agriculture and natural resources.

To meet this challenge, the national institutes and international and regional agricultural research centers operating in the countries of Ibero-America offer a wealth of scientific infrastructure, experience and information that can contribute to this process. The question is how to adjust institutional schemes in order to ensure that these capabilities are used effectively to promote sustainable agricultural development. Here, the issue of funding is of considerable importance, especially because of the budgetary restrictions in place in most of the countries in the region, and the sharp decline in the interest of the international donor community in financing research in Latin America.

The technological pattern for sustainable agriculture must take into account both the diversity of agro-ecosystems and their related problems, and what technology can be used for solving them. Although we can identify certain desirable, and perhaps essential, elements of the technologies of sustainability (such as the need to prevent pollution, reduce the amount of inputs and increase energy efficiency per product unit), we cannot speak of a generic technology for sustainability. The sustainability or unsustainability of each case depends on the nature of each agro-ecosystem; consequently, there will be a wide range of possible technological options, reflecting the specific ecological conditions and types of land use of each situation. The development of such technologies demands a thorough knowledge of the characteristics and operation of the different ecosystems, as well as the ability to integrate different disciplines and agricultural, livestock and forestry research. This shortcoming is common to almost all national research and technology transfer systems, and even more pronounced in the case of tropical ecosystems.

Both the new biotechnologies and breakthroughs in the technology of the information sciences offer great potential for

generating production alternatives that are more sustainable. In both cases, there are ample opportunities for rationalizing the use of resources and increasing production through the use of practices that are more environmentally sound. In taking advantage of these opportunities, however, we must not overlook the value of traditional knowledge and practices farmers have developed over the years in interacting with and adapting to specific ecosystems, many of which serve as the basis for production schemes that have proven to be sustainable over long periods of time. The technological strategies that are formulated must recognize all these possibilities. They must contain proposals for mechanisms that will ensure: a) access to new technologies and informatics and b) the recovery and use of traditional practices. The aim should be to integrate the components of higher productivity, offered by the former, with the ecological sustainability and social acceptability, offered by the latter.

Technological policy and institutional responsibilities

The bulk of the investments made to develop and transfer technology for environmentally sound management practices should be made by the public sector or other entities dealing with the public good. In many cases, it would be impossible for the private sector to recoup its investment.

Until now, public research institutions have been able to do little to promote a more sustainable technological pattern, because their structures, management mechanisms and human resources were developed primarily for the purpose of increasing the yields of food crops through new varieties and agrochemicals. This situation must change, at least in part. Research institutes should be restructured in such a way as to reflect the complexity and breadth of large agroecological zones, not just specific crops and disciplines; they should also effectively integrate agricultural and forestry research.

It has become necessary to re-think the public sector's role in the transfer of technology. On the one hand, public extension services are undergoing an institutional crisis for which there seems to be no solution in the short or medium term. On the other, there is an increasing need for public support to transfer natural resource management technology, something the private commercial sector

will not commit itself to do. NGOs can play a very important role here: to this end, it will be necessary to improve links between NGOs and public research institutions.

Certain types of innovations, especially technologies able to be appropriated, will have to be generated or introduced by the private sector. For the private sector to fulfill its role in the new technological pattern, it will be necessary to change the laws governing patents and the protection of intellectual property. This is particularly true in the case of the biotechnologies and other state-of-the-art fields in which advances at the international level are mostly made by private enterprise.

Policies are needed to promote *in situ* conservation of biodiversity, as well the use and transformation of these resources. Genetic resources have great value as a source of sustainable technological alternatives. They can give rise to new agricultural and agroindustrial products, and can serve as the foundation for developing more productive and efficient varieties that are resistant to pests and diseases and adapted to diverse agroecological conditions. In order to stimulate private investment in the new biotechnologies and in traditional plant breeding activities, a legal framework must be created that will protect the ownership of results, to ensure investments are recovered, and, at the same time, to ensure that communities are paid for the commercial exploitation of their resources. When establishing incentives to encourage the preservation of biodiversity, sovereignty over autochthonous genetic resources must be recognized.

Another key issue in this area is the supranational nature of a good part of this technology, which makes it necessary to step up the development of regional research and technology exchange mechanisms, and to be more efficient in disseminating technology for agroecological zones that cover more than one country. The countries of Latin America already have gained valuable experience in this regard through reciprocal cooperation networks such as the Cooperative Program for the Development of Agricultural Technology in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR) and the Cooperative Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer Program for the Andean Subregion (PROCIANDINO), in South America, and the Regional Program to Upgrade Agricultural Research on Staple Grains in Central America (PRIAG) and the Cooperative Program for the

Protection and Modernization of Coffee Cultivation in Mexico, Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (PROMECAFE), in Central America. In the same vein, there is a need for mechanisms for transferring technology between the developed countries and the countries of Latin America, in order to provide the latter with access to natural resource management technology.

Human resource development as the focus for integrated action

For agricultural development to be sustainable, major investments will be required not only in infrastructure and technology, but also in the area of human resources. First, the struggle against poverty must include increasing income-earning opportunities for the rural poor. Not only will it be necessary to ensure steady increases in the output of their agricultural and forestry activities, but also large segments of the rural population will require assistance in making the transition to and becoming integrated into other activities in rural areas. Furthermore, sustainable development demands that people have a new sense of development and an understanding of the relationship between the environment and human activity, and of the consequences of decisions made regarding the use of resources. In addition, all sectors of the community need new approaches and ways of doing things, new social and production technologies and new skills and abilities. To accomplish this, it will be necessary to revamp our educational and training systems.

The first step will have to be to incorporate the topic of natural resource conservation into all educational activities, not as an isolated subject, but as a fully integrated component of the educational program, beginning in grade school. Also, when incorporating these concepts into educational programs, local characteristics and alternatives for more effective management of the resources available in each community should be taken into account. In addition to rewriting educational materials and reformulating methods in order to adapt them to the circumstances of rural areas, it will be necessary to provide training for educators, who are seldom prepared to address these topics. At the same time, adult education programs, in-service and distance education and

other non-formal mechanisms must be promoted to ensure that this knowledge gradually reaches all sectors of the community, as part of schemes designed to provide training for "problem-solving" which consider not only the topics of natural resources and agriculture, but social and economic issues as well.

Institutions of higher education must also undergo changes. The technological base of sustainability requires both a new approach to technology and the ability to effectively deal with new developments in that field, which existing educational systems cannot provide. The current orientation of training programs, focusing on market demands, hinders efforts to make the necessary adjustments and changes, since, in many cases, the need for new capabilities is implicit but still far from being specifically expressed. Management must be given priority inasmuch as the technologies of sustainability tend to depend less on capital resources than on knowledge, management skills and organization. New disciplines and the need for interdisciplinary action also take on greater importance. The region has serious shortcomings in relation to the different aspects of ecology and biotechnology; similarly, traditional approaches to professional training in agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry have been shown to be obsolete when seen in the light of the needs of sustainable agriculture.

Funding the sustainable development of agriculture and natural resources

In order to bring about the sustainable development of agriculture and natural resources in Ibero-America, a considerable amount of financial resources, some of which will have to come from outside the region, will be necessary. Despite international consensus on the need to conserve natural resources and to protect the environment, the necessary funds have yet to be committed and effective mechanisms for financing sustainable development at the national, regional and global levels have yet to be created. In recent years, almost all the Latin American countries managed to reverse the net flight of capital, but few long-term loans, which are the type needed for sustainable development, are available.

Funding requirements and sources

The funding needed to implement the agreements reached in Rio de Janeiro, as they affect the agricultural sector in Latin America, comes to approximately US\$20 billion annually. This includes promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development; combating desertification and drought; sustainable development of mountainous areas; conservation of biodiversity; promoting the ecologically sound management of biotechnology; strengthening the role of farmers; protecting the environment; and improving the decision-making process.

At present, the demand for funds exceeds the supply. This is due in part to the lack of suitable mechanisms for this type of activity. There is an urgent need to develop innovative options for creating genuine funding sources at the national, regional or global levels.

It will also be necessary to continue the search for new mechanisms for reducing the pressure of the foreign debts of the Ibero-American countries, so that additional funds can be freed up for sustainable development. In this regard, the experiences of several Latin American countries which have negotiated "debt swaps for nature" have been positive, even though to date their scope has been limited. It will be necessary to broaden the range of activities to be funded so as to include a wide variety of possibilities and to expand considerably the scope of these arrangements.

The terms and conditions of funding

The problem of funding sustainable development is not simply a question of quantities: it must also involve making profound changes in the terms and conditions of funding.

At the institutional level, it is important to create new financial brokerage mechanisms for channelling private sector funds to investments in more environmentally benign crops or agricultural practices. New savings and loan operations that have emerged at the local level should complement traditional public sector agricultural credit programs. New institutional arrangements should promote, rather than hinder, the possibility of funding

commercial and processing activities that generate greater value added, rather than focusing on primary production activities. Multilateral and bilateral funding agencies and international technical cooperation organizations will have to modify their operations if they are going to be able to work with more decentralized financial intermediaries. Also, many Ibero-American countries will need to develop technical cooperation capabilities for formulating, implementing and evaluating investment projects to ensure that they are consistent with sustainable development.

International funding should maintain an appropriate balance in terms of the degree of concessions granted. In this regard, worthy of special attention is the recent experience of the World Bank with the new special fund, the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Some of the most interesting characteristics of the GEF, which could be used as the basis for designing similar mechanisms for Ibero-America, are its concessions and the physical rather than economic criteria used in making decisions on projects. Such a mechanism could complement the traditional funding operations of multilateral banks for the environmental and natural resource components of loans.

Regarding investment projects promoting the sustainable development of agriculture, now is the time to review the criteria for selecting such projects and to adopt more flexible procedures for managing them. This could include: providing support during the pre-investment stage, with non-reimbursable funds, for upgrading management skills and the capacity to handle projects; offering differentiated interest rates, grace periods and amortization periods for the various components; easing requirements for collateral and endorsements; funding horizontal and vertical integration schemes that generate greater benefits for the producers of raw materials; and funding business ventures that involve the producers of agricultural and forestry raw materials in production chains with enterprises and groups that have the necessary capital and technology. More specifically, pilot initiatives should be undertaken to plan the implementation of Agenda 21 in selected areas and to execute projects especially designed to promote sustainable development. New, more flexible and more appropriate arrangements than those currently in use should be used, with a view to gaining experience in this area, making it possible to

introduce changes in the future and promoting a broad acceptance of a new philosophy on funding and technical cooperation.

SOME STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

The topic of agriculture and sustainable development is key to the consolidation of Latin America. The intimate relationship among agriculture and natural resources, equity and international trade in our countries means that agricultural sustainability has an important role to play in development strategies.

With the onset of the crisis of the early 1980s, the region began the difficult and painful process of economic restructuring. Since then, the leading macroeconomic indicators and the confidence of investors have risen. It is now time to take another step in the right direction, promoting sustainable agricultural development and natural resource conservation and ensuring a decent quality of life for future generations, beginning with our own. This is the moment to take actions that will turn economic development into human development.

To accomplish these objectives, simultaneous action will be needed in at least four areas: macroeconomic, trade and financial policies; adjustment of institutional and legal frameworks; technological development and innovation; and upgrading of human resources. In the area of policies, efforts should focus on achieving a balance between the overall objectives of growth and the specific objectives of sustainability and equity. Changes will be required in institutional and legal frameworks in order to create an environment conducive to attracting long-term investment, gaining access to the technology needed for sustainable development, and effectively involving the community at the local level. Technological issues, which are important to all aspects of human activity, are even more important in defining sustainable development. Mechanisms must be established to foster the development of technology that can contribute effectively to sustainable development, and to gain access to state-of-the-art technologies that will generate greater competitiveness on international markets. The fourth component is human resources. Sustainable development will be impossible unless all actors in society change their attitudes and unless new skills are developed to overcome the problems in

our societies for meeting equitably the needs of our peoples. This demands profound changes throughout our educational systems, shifting the focus to train people to be creative and capable of thinking ahead, and who do not simply react to circumstances but rather set new courses of action.

Lastly, the topic of funding must be viewed as a priority. It is not simply a question of securing additional resources, but also of developing new types of funding that take into account the new behaviors and needs implicit in sustainable development. The international community has responsibilities in this field which it has yet to fully assume. However, we must also recognize that solving the problem will require mobilizing and reorienting the use of resources at the national level, since it is here where opportunities exist and where the greater part of benefits of the new approaches will be reaped. Appendix 1 is a tentative list of specific actions that can be taken in each of these areas of work.

APPENDIX 1

SPECIFIC INITIATIVES TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE IN IBERO-AMERICA

Actions related to macroeconomic, trade and financial policies

In this area, efforts should seek to harmonize these policies with the objectives and demands of sustainable development.

- Harmonize trade and environmental policies affecting agriculture, at the levels of subregional and regional integration and in connection with international trade.
- Develop policies that promote resource conservation, within the framework of the adjustment and liberalization policies being implemented by the countries of the region.
- Develop tariff policies that discourage the use of pollutants and non-biodegradable substances and encourage the recycling of bottles and packing materials, in general, and, more specifically, as concerns agricultural and agroindustrial activities.
- Develop nontariff proposals related to sustainability and resource conservation, with a view to facilitating trade negotiations with third countries.
- Create national sustainable agricultural development funds, by levying energy and environmental taxes.
- Promote the expansion of the GEF and make it more flexible, increasing its effectiveness by giving it a regional orientation that adapts it to the needs of the region and facilitating its use in combination with the loan systems of the IDB, IBRD and IFAD.
- Promote greater flexibility in IDB and IBRD funding, to include in their portfolios long-term projects for which terms are

differentiated according to the stages of project development, as well as lines of credit to promote the creation of farmer associations and other community projects to integrate small-farm production activities into the production chain.

- Introduce necessary changes in national accounting systems, in order to reflect the value of natural resources that are depleted or degraded in the production of commodities; facilitate the design of compensatory measures, and the use of incentives, taxes and other policy measures.
- Develop studies and methods to be used in conducting *ex ante* analyses of the environmental impact of policy decisions.

Actions related to the modernization of legal and institutional frameworks

In this area, actions should aim to update laws and institutions that affect the use and conservation of natural resources.

- Promote land deeding and ownership programs, especially for rural women.
- Promote credit programs for small farmers and producers, including rural women.
- Take action to support negotiation and implementation of agreements and programs aimed at improving the use of national and regional genetic resources.
- Update legislation, starting with the political constitutions, in order to incorporate into the legal framework the principles established at the Earth Summit, and to promote implementation of Agenda 21 at the local, national and regional levels.
- Modernize the legal system as pertains to intellectual property and patent rights.

- Promote the effective participation of private sector organizations in natural resource conservation programs at the local and regional levels.
- Update national and regional animal and plant health legislation in order to prevent the indiscriminate use of agrochemicals that damage natural resources.

Actions related to research and technology transfer

In this area, actions should seek to ensure that the countries of the region have access to technological advances in new areas (biotechnology, informatics, telecommunications and others), and effectively share existing scientific and technological infrastructure in Latin America, developing appropriate technologies for sustainable management and natural resource conservation.

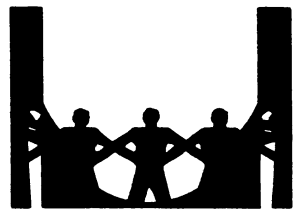
- Promote and strengthen multinational cooperative research and technology transfer programs (PROCISUR, PROCIANDINO), as well as those specific to certain ecoregions (PROCITROPICOS).
- Strengthen mechanisms for interinstitutional work at the ecoregional level (hillsides, forest edges, humid tropics and others).
- Promote the development of specific funding mechanisms for research of regional and subregional interest.
- Strengthen national systems to include the topics of sustainability and natural resource conservation, and with a view to promoting closer and better relations with international and regional centers.
- Create mechanisms for joint action in developing, adapting and/or using state-of-the-art technologies.
- Strengthen national information systems dealing with the movement and transportation of animal and plant products.
- Develop mechanisms for making full use of advances in informatics and telecommunications for monitoring environmental conditions and regulating land use and

management (geographic information systems and remote sensors, among others).

Actions related to the development of human resources

In this area, actions should aim to prepare human resources, not only in the traditional sense, but also as agents for change for developing the new paradigm needed for sustainable agricultural development.

- Develop mass communications programs targeting the rural sector, focusing on the topics of natural resources and sustainable agriculture.
- Develop and implement special and selective educational and training programs aimed at the rural poor.
- Implement training programs on the management of sustainable agriculture, for technical personnel, managers and development agents.
- Revise technology plans and curricula in schools of middle and higher education.
- Establish networks and systems at the post-graduate level to complement professional education, with a focus on sustainability.



DECLARATION OF BAHIA

Final Document
of the Third Ibero-American Summit Meeting
of Heads of State and Government



PART ONE

A Program Focusing
on Social Development

1. **The Ibero-American Heads of State and Government, gathered in Salvador, Brazil from 15 to 16 July 1993, devote our Third Summit Meeting to examining the question of development, with special emphasis on social development.**
2. **On the occasion of this Summit, we reaffirm our total commitment to representative democracy and the respect, defense and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms. In this connection, we reiterate the principles of sovereignty, non-intervention and territorial integrity and we recognize the right of every nation to freely establish its political system and its institutions, in an atmosphere of peace, stability and justice. These are the basic objectives of the community of nations gathered here and the integrating factors of any political cooperation effort. In this same connection, we fully endorse that which is set forth in the Declaration of Guadalajara of 19 July 1991 and the Concluding Document of Madrid of 24 July 1992, which constitute a body of norms and principles that should guide our relations.**
3. **In Madrid, we acknowledged economic and social development as a key objective which should figure on the agenda of every international forum, especially that of the United Nations. Similarly, we expressed our absolute willingness to provide the best possible cooperation to enable the UN to play the role incumbent on it in this new phase of international relations, both in the sphere of peace and security and in fostering the economic and social development of mankind.**
4. **Within our political context, the Ibero-American Summit constitutes a forum for reaching agreement, with characteristics all its own owing to our common cultural heritage, as well as our rich patrimony and the pluralism of its expression, which gives us the opportunity for consultation and reflection on matters of concern to our members. The**

spirit of the Summit creates a space for cooperation and solidarity.

5. In this Third Summit, the features which distinguish us from one another serve to nurture a broad exchange of ideas on the subject of development. We are driven by the desire to contribute with our ideas, to the debate which we hope will take place in the international community, in the political fora of the United Nations and of Organization of American States (OAS), and in all the specialized fora in which the Program for Development is addressed.
6. The current international climate provides a unique opportunity for multilateral action aimed at meeting the objectives of the international community, both in terms of solving economic and social ills and maintaining peace and security. First, the end of the Cold War means new hope for stability as well as new risks of conflict, contradictions and tensions, which could be better resolved if addressed at the multilateral level. Second, the end of the ideological conflict between East and West should breathe new life into North-South relations and give rise to a realistic and constructive dialogue on the problems of development. Lastly, widespread awareness of the problems associated with increased poverty, growing environmental threats and populations growth—which could lead to a rise in migratory pressure—creates a favorable climate for international initiatives designed to meet these challenges.
7. The new international context has favored progress in the areas of international peace and security. However, in line with the ideas of the Secretary General of the United Nations, we believe that the political and security-related commitments of the organization should not be carried out at the expense of development. Accordingly, actions within the framework of the Program for Development should not overlook the importance of social questions. It is important that the reflection which encourages a new dialogue on the problem of development, within the framework of Resolution 47/181, be based on the premise that favorable economic and social conditions will strengthen peace, and on the belief that the United Nations constitutes the forum par excellence for

articulating and solving, in an integrated fashion, the political, social-economic and humanitarian dimensions of world problems. Accordingly, we hope that our thoughts on the subject will help determine the criteria which the Secretary General must establish for carrying out this task.

8. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) proved that a broad North-South dialogue was in fact possible. We believe that the spirit of solidarity which steered the deliberations in said Conference can prevail in the definition of a "Program for Development." We affirm that promotion of a constructive dialogue serves to identify and explore new forms of forms of joint and participatory action for promoting development. The renewed dialogue should continue to recognize the jurisdiction of the specialized fora, particularly the institutions created in Bretton Woods, in efforts to promote international cooperation for development.
9. Considering that the well-being of the people is an essential component of the decisions of the State, economic decisions in particular, we believe that the social and environmental costs of the industrialization and adjustment processes require that the State proceed with resolute determination to promote the structural changes required to build more equitable societies and to eradicate poverty.
10. Under current conditions, it is difficult to conceive of a development strategy which is both uniform and universal. We reaffirm the notion that individual strategies should take into account the cultural heritage and dynamic forces of each society. However, there are some common denominators in these individual strategies, such as the satisfaction of the basic needs of the population, the development of human resources, the incorporation of scientific and technological knowledge, as well as the strengthening of the market, the promotion of transparent and efficient administrations and the search for macroeconomic stability. For that reason, we call upon the international community to help create a favorable climate for the economic and social development of our peoples.

11. We are aware, in this context, of the mutual relationship between consolidating democracy and promoting development. Political stability lends itself to implementation of effective economic and social programs. When the prospects for growth with social justice are nonexistent, it becomes more difficult to consolidate democracy and safeguard human rights. If it is no longer possible in today's world to make full development a precondition for the observance of civil and political rights, then it is also implausible to think that the full respect of human rights can be considered separately from the economic and social situation of the populations concerned.
12. We are aware, above all, that the final goal of development is full respect for human dignity. If the international community has succeeded in reducing the risk of nuclear destruction, it must now eliminate the scourge of poverty, hunger and illiteracy. Remedying these great ills requires the active participation of all the social agents, particularly those directly affected. Investment in human resources is also crucial and requires joint action on the part of the government and the private sector in each one of the countries.
13. The most outstanding of the substantive issues for a Program for Development are trade, finance and technology, foreign debt, cooperation for sustainable development, the promotion of social development and the questions of population and migratory flows.
14. The General Assembly of the United Nations, without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the specialized international fora, should steer international development cooperation toward an approach which will improve the access of the developing countries to world markets, to adequate forms of financing and to modern technology. These elements help to overcome the obstacles to development and, while benefiting the developing countries, also provide economic opportunities for the industrialized countries, thereby attenuating the migratory pressure on the latter of those legitimately seeking ways of improving their standard of living.
15. We believe it is urgent to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion of the Uruguay Round. A renewed multilateral trade system

should include more just and more equitable rules governing trade and the gradual dismantling of tariff and non-tariff barriers and, essentially, should avoid unfair trading practices, unilateral restrictive measures and protectionist measures. A balanced and global solution will allow for greater access to international markets and, consequently, consolidation of the modernization and liberalization processes.

16. In this connection, improvement of the international institutional framework, to mitigate the negative effects of the instability of the world financial market for the industrialized and developing countries, takes on new importance. The needs for financing in the developing countries cannot be met exclusively with market mechanisms. Efforts to promote development will not suffice unless they are complemented by resources granted on favorable, even soft, terms.
17. Concerning access to technology, including sensitive technology, for economic and social development, we are encouraged by progress in the North-South dialogue. This dialogue is part of the progress made towards broad and balanced objectives of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in all its aspects, and the promotion of the transfer of high technology for peaceful purposes. Cooperation in this field should be strengthened through a firm commitment to join forces in the struggle for the elimination and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to ensure that the transfer of high technology for peaceful purposes is not redirected for military use. This cooperation should be based on clearly defined and equitable rights and obligations, on appropriate measures guaranteeing transparency and verification, on equity and justice, and on the foreseeability of incentives and benefits.
18. The dialogue resumed in the Rio Conference gave us the conceptual framework and the tools for long-term cooperation, with an eye to sustainable development. It linked this new vision with the need for transferring new and additional financial resources to the developing countries, as well as granting these same countries access to technology under favorable conditions and, where necessary, on soft terms. On

the basis of these new fundamental principles, the international community will be able to make sure progress.

19. Satisfaction of the basic needs of those countries gravely affected by the spread of poverty should be a priority of the highest order for government action. Social development, and the war against poverty in particular, should be a question of overall State policy and not limited to sectoral policy. In this task, the joint effort of all the social actors and the full participation of the entire society are indispensable. We also recognize the importance of an effort analogous to the effort made in the Rio Conference in order to promote the mobilization and joint administration of international resources to strengthen national programs. Social development includes actions aimed at improving income distribution, eradicating poverty and increasing and attaching priority to social spending to meet basic health, education and social security needs. It is especially important to allocate resources to meet the needs of the more vulnerable groups of the population, such as children, young people, the unemployed, expectant mothers, nursing mothers and the elderly. In this connection, we trust that the 1995 World Summit on Social Development* will constitute a practical and effective step toward solving the problems of poverty, unemployment and social integration. The Ibero-American countries undertake to step up actions in order to present a report to that Summit on the progress being made in these areas.
20. We believe that the significant increase in international migratory flows, owing to poverty or violence, demonstrates the need for the North and the South to remedy the economic and social problems in developing countries, and to guarantee the respect of the human rights of immigrants.
21. We express our conviction that the solution of development problems should be given highest priority. We ratify the objectives and agreements reached within the context of the United Nations on matters concerning development. We

* Titles carrying an asterisk have been translated by IICA.

furthermore agree with the Secretary General that the political process and economic and social development are inseparable and should be pursued simultaneously.

22. We reaffirm the importance which the international community, particularly the countries of Ibero-America, attaches to the drafting of a report, by the Secretary General of the United Nations, on the Program for Development. This should be achieved by way of a global, open and constructive dialogue which faithfully reflects the principles enshrined in the UN Charter and ratifies right of every nation to choose a development strategy in keeping with its particular priorities and needs.



PART TWO

Cooperation among
Countries in the Area

23. The Ibero-American Heads of State and Government, in keeping with our Declarations of Guadalajara and Madrid, reaffirm the need to foster effective means of cooperation to help bridge the gap between the developed and the developing countries. We further reiterate the importance of contributing new operating instruments to carry out cooperation efforts, viewed as the cornerstone of our dialogue.
24. The continuation of this dialogue in the successive and periodic meetings of our Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the action of the Coordinating Group of five countries and the meetings of our Ambassadors to the United Nations have made it possible, for the first time, to conduct an exercise in understanding and decision making on political issues of common interest for the area with the twenty-one countries which make up the Ibero-American Conference, reinforcing our own political space and favoring concerted cooperation. In this context, the following are worthy of note:
- a) The consultations between Ministries of Foreign Affairs in special emergencies and other cases of relevance, provided for in Paragraph 14 of the Concluding Document of Madrid, were translated into support of those regimes established in response to popular support. We also expressed our full support for the reestablishment of constitutional order in Guatemala following the rupture of its constitutional and democratic institutions last 25 May and we applauded the effort of the people and of the government in consolidating democracy in their country and in strengthening the rule of law. We also acknowledge the support of the international community in this connection, in particular the Organization of American States.
 - b) In compliance with item 9 of the Concluding Document of Madrid, a joint decision was adopted to request the

General Assembly of the United Nations to include an additional item on the agenda of its 47th regular session, seeking the consultative opinion of the International Court of Justice in The Hague concerning the principle of non-extraterritorial application of laws from one country to another. The General Assembly favorably received the request of the Ibero-American Conference and adopted the decision to include the new item on the provisional agenda of the 48th regular session.

- c) Support of candidates from Brazil and Spain to fill the posts of Non-permanent Members of the Security Council for the 1993-1994 period. Both countries have been elected and began their functions 1 January of the current year.

On this last point, we agreed to examine those cases of candidacies from the Ibero-American countries presented in the United Nations system and other international organizations, so as to support them, provided this is in keeping with the common interests of our countries and that our respective commitments make this possible.

- d) The implementation of the cooperation programs approved during the Second Summit, especially in the fields of education, health and science and technology.
25. We are particularly pleased about the implementation of the Development Fund for Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.' The installation of the Board and of the Technical Secretary, the financing from the Inter-American Development Bank, the ratifications which have ensured its entering into effect and the signing of the Headquarters Agreement' will enable the activities of this body, which constitutes an exemplary initiative issuing from the Ibero-American Summits, to get underway. We invite those Ibero-American States which have not yet ratified its Articles of Agreement, to do so, if possible, before the end of 1993, the International Year of Indigenous Peoples.
26. In order to strengthen the reaching of agreement between our countries and to broaden the scope of the decisions taken in

Madrid, we agree to carry out informal consultations between the Ibero-American countries prior to the major international meetings, particularly the General Assembly of the United Nations.

27. Bearing in mind their relevance to the central theme of this Summit, we decided to add the topics "**Combating Poverty**" and "**Financing Development**" to the questions discussed in the sectoral meetings.

Combating poverty

28. We take note of the seminar held in Rio de Janeiro on "**Evaluation of the Experience with Initiatives to Combat Poverty in Latin America,**" which met simultaneously with the Seminar "**Financing Development.**"

We reiterate that the persistence of poverty is ethically unacceptable and poses a potential threat for the future of our countries. We endorse the proposals of the event (Annex No. 2), particularly with respect to: a) making the eradication of poverty a top priority for government action and resource allocation; b) formulating and implementing permanent national programs to eradicate poverty; c) guaranteeing efficiency and transparency in the use of resources destined for programs to eradicate poverty; d) seeking the cooperation of the regional and international credit and development agencies for national programs working to eradicate poverty; and e) supporting the initiative to create a cooperation network, approved by the countries participating in the Second Workshop on Exchanging Experiences in Combating Poverty, held in October 1992 in La Serena, Chile.

Financing development

29. We take note of the conclusions of the Seminar "**Financing Development,**" held in Rio de Janeiro from 28 to 30 June 1993, which identified four major challenges: a) incorporation of those sectors of the informal economy, particularly low-income groups, into the formal sector of the economy, improving their access to employment and consumption; b)

elimination of regional disparities in the interior of each country: c) adoption of macroeconomic and sectoral policies which promote increased competitiveness within the context of the globalization of the international economy; and d) promotion of sustainable development.

We support the action program and the proposals contained in the final document of the meeting (Annex No. 3), the most outstanding of which include the search, in cooperation with multilateral and bilateral financial institutions, for greater access to the resources made available by the developed countries, preferably under favorable conditions, and principally for social development activities.

Education, culture, health, science and technology as development tools; joint solutions and intersectoral questions

Health and development: AIDS, a social and economic issue

30. The Conference of Ministers of Health of the Ibero-American Countries' held in Brasilia from 24 to 27 May 1993 recognized the urgency of designing and adopting, in Ibero-America, a general policy for controlling Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. The Heads of the State and Government approve and adopt the conclusions and recommendations of the above Conference (Annex No. 4). We especially underscore the importance of devoting greater financial and human resources to activities for the fight against HIV/AIDS, as well as promoting the transfer of technology and the dissemination of scientific and technical information. We support the proposal to continue to maintain or install the HIV/AIDS prevention and control programs and the initiatives for reforming, updating and enacting laws which favor the adequate implementation of measures for preventing HIV/AIDS, within the framework of the respect of human rights and the protection of public health.

31. At the same time, we express our satisfaction with the progress made in implementing the Regional Environmental and Health Plan,^o in response to the resolutions of the Summits of Guadalajara and Madrid. We reaffirm our support for implementation of the Plan; we state our conviction that the organization of a Multilateral Investment Fund, with specific components in each country, constitutes a fundamental tool for promoting investments in environment and health; and we encourage the member countries of the Conference to become members. We request the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to continue its efforts to support its implementation and to report to the Fourth Summit concerning the progress achieved.

We take note with satisfaction of the holding in Brasilia of the Conference on Environmental Sanitation and Health,^o from 26 to 28 May 1993, the objective of which was to present the competent Brazilian authorities with the Regional Environmental and Health Investment Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean, and to evaluate their recommendations.

Education

32. We accept the conclusions of the meeting of Ministers of Education from the Ibero-American countries (Annex No. 5), held in Salvador from 7 to 8 July 1993.

We endorse the recommendations of the meeting, particularly those to: a) support and advance the development of programs for integrated assistance to children and adolescents for future employment; b) render technical education and professional training more flexible; c) strengthen the introduction of new educational technologies in the schools and training centers and introduce open schools and distance-education programs; and d) develop these policies through international technical and financial cooperation, taking into account the process of subregional integration underway and prioritizing the five action proposals enumerated in the final document of said meeting.

Cooperation programs in the field of education

33. We have been informed of the implementation of cooperation programs in the field of education approved in the Madrid Summit. Thus, the aspirations for closer collaboration in those areas, such as education, which profit from the cultural similarities between our countries, are becoming a reality.

a) Ibero-American Educational Television Program

On 5 July the first broadcasts of Ibero-American Educational Television were transmitted via the HISPASAT satellite. This is a first phase and a trial period which will last until the first quarter of 1994. At the same time, negotiations are underway for television channels in the different Ibero-American countries to rebroadcast the signal via the land-based network. Program content focuses on adult education, with emphasis on the environment, health education and the Ibero-American social setting, as well as technical and occupational training and teacher training. Program production involves a team of specialists from several member countries of the Users Association which, over the course of the last year, has incorporated new members, bringing total membership to 164.

b) Mutis Exchange Program for Graduate Students

Based on advice from the Consultative Committee, different areas of specialization were identified because of their special impact on the challenges associated with development in our countries. On this basis, Spain drafted the first call for scholarship applications, opened as of 15 June. The number of centers is limited. This does not mean, however, that others will not be included in coming years. Of a total of 400 scholarships offered by Spain, 200 will be earmarked for studies in Spanish centers and the remaining 200 for studies in other Ibero-American countries. Mexico offered 400 scholarships and recently released information on its program, which will aim at supporting studies at the master's level, diploma programs, short courses,

specializations and research training courses in the different areas of specialization in prestigious academic centers. Argentina and Brazil, which have announced their contribution to the Mutis Program, will make their respective invitations public according to their respective school calendars.

c) Literacy program and basic adult education

Pursuant to the first fact-finding missions, the first program for El Salvador was designed, catering to Cabañas, one of the areas hardest hit by the war which, fortunately, is now over. In June, cooperation agreements were signed between the competent Spanish and Salvadoran authorities, as well as the OEI. This provides for the active participation of 1,500 Salvadoran educators, who will begin their literacy activities at the end of this year, after conducting a prior census of literate persons, designing teaching materials, and providing training activities for the teaching staff. The first working sessions got underway in May, with a view to launching a new program tailored to the specific characteristics of the Dominican Republic during the latter half of this year.

Creation of a permanent forum on public administration and government-related problems for Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal

34. We welcome with interest the project of the Brazilian School of Public Administration (EBAP) of the Getulio Vargas Foundation, with the support of the International Relations Research Institute (IPRI), of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, for the creation of a Permanent Forum on Public Administration and Government-related Problems for Latin America, Spain and Portugal. The objective of this forum will be to gather information, promote studies and encourage the organization of training courses and workshops on public administration and government in different capital cities of the Ibero-American region. Participation will be by module, based on the interest in the particular course or workshop of all the countries or groups of countries. It should be created as a coordinating body for the interested countries, for the

activities of a network composed of Ibero-American governmental, non-governmental and academic institutions, whose planning center will be EBAP, in Rio de Janeiro. Financial support is being sought from the IDB to implement the project; other funding sources, such as the UNDP and the World Bank, are also being explored. The Heads of State and Government recommended that the IDB seriously consider this request.

Taking into account item 33 of the Concluding Document of the Second Ibero-American Summit, held in Madrid in 1992, concerning State modernization projects, we express our support of the programs of the Latin American Center of Administration for Development (CLAD)², an international organization of an intergovernmental nature, consisting of the majority of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and Spain, whose task it is to steer the process of transforming the State and modernizing the administration of the public sector.

Data Management Program for Public Administration

35. We support the project presented by Brazil's Federal Data Processing Service (SERPRO)³ and the organization of the Data Management Program for Public Administration, aimed at data managers and technicians working in governmental institutions in the Ibero-American countries.

Culture

36. We accept the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Ibero-American Ministers and Officials Responsible for Culture, held in Salvador from 9 to 10 July (Annex No. 6), which underscore the fundamental role of culture in solving the problems facing our societies.

We reaffirm that the Ibero-American nations constitute a unique cultural group, enriched by their national and regional diversity, and sharing linguistic and historical values and a common vision of the future of humankind, and we are committed to preserving and projecting this cultural heritage. To that end, we support initiatives in cultural industries: film

production, the use of communication media for cultural purposes, the inter-American book market, archives and libraries, legislative harmonization, conservation and promotion of cultural heritage, artistic cooperation and linguistic development. We recognize, however, the need for allocating the necessary human, financial and institutional resources for cultural development.

Summit Meeting on Thought'

37. We note with interest the celebration, in the city of Antigua, Guatemala, from 26 to 29 April 1993, of the "Summit Meeting on Thought: The Ibero-American View in 2000," the conclusions of which are found in the document cited in Annex No. 7.

We underscore the importance for the future of Ibero-America of initiatives the likes of the Summit Meeting on Thought, which examined the role of democracy, human rights, education, culture, science and technology in the construction of developed societies. We support the series of proposals contained in the final document. We make special reference to those proposals designed to guarantee the right to development, such as the intensification of compensatory educational programs, destined to rectify the social inequalities resulting from differences in income, and the adoption of measures to increase the number of researchers in the area of science and technology.

Large cities

38. We have been informed of the conclusions of the First Conference on Cities for the 21st Century', held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 5 June 1993 (Annex No. 8), which examined the urban-environmental problems affecting large Latin American cities. The Conference stressed the importance of a broad and systematic exchange of experiences in this domain and the need for the international development and reconstruction agencies to grant attention to the efforts and

initiatives they are carrying out for the local Ibero-American communities. The Conference on Cities supported the initiative to create the Ibero-American Urban Strategic Development Center (CIDEU), in Barcelona.

Children on the development and democracy agendas

39. We approve and endorse the conclusions and proposals of the government representatives from the Ibero-American countries participating in the seminar on children on the development and democracy agendas (Annex No. 9), held in Fortaleza, Ceara from 7 to 9 June 1993.

We underscore the priority of allocating resources to ensure the implementation of the National Action Plans (PNA); we decided to fully integrate the PNA into the national development strategies; and we agree on promoting national policies to favor children. We observe with approval projects such as those carried out by the Inter-American Development Bank on social reform and poverty which augur well for the future of families and children of Ibero-America, and we urge the international and bilateral cooperation agencies and organizations to prioritize the granting of the financial and technical resources required for implementing the PNA.

Agriculture and natural resources

40. We take note of the report prepared by IICA on the Seminar "Agriculture and Natural Resources: Source of Competitiveness and Heritage of Ibero-America," held in San Jose, Costa Rica, from 24 to 25 June 1993.

We underline the importance of developing and expanding agriculture in the battle against hunger and poverty, the principal obstacles to sustainable development in the countries of Latin America. In this connection, we underscore the pressing need to step up international cooperation in the agricultural sector, through programs which include additional financial resources, transfer of technology and measures to liberalize the trade of agricultural products.

Science, technology and technical cooperation

41. We accept the outcome of the Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development, held in Salvador from 4 to 7 July. In line with the Summary Document and Recommendations of the event (Annex No. 10), we recognize the need to encourage a new relationship between sustainable development and the current scientific and technological models, aimed at developing creative and innovative skills to aid in the struggle for democracy, improve the quality of life and eradicate poverty. We affirm the importance of following the recommendations and fulfilling the commitments issuing from the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, especially as concerns the promotion of cooperation studies and projects which enhance understanding of existing biological diversity, in order for each country to conserve and utilize this diversity.

We support scientific research and the development and dissemination of technology as basic factors for sustainable development, which calls for the allocation of resources consonant therewith. In this framework, international cooperation in science and technology becomes increasingly important. For that reason it is necessary to strengthen skills at the national level in the countries and to link the universities, research and development centers and private enterprise. We call upon the scientific and technological community of Ibero-America to assume its growing social responsibility, helping to link research to the production sector and contributing to the attainment of sustainable development. We believe that scientific and technological cooperation in Ibero-America is a strategic means of achieving the objectives of integration, cohesion and sustainable development. In this respect, it is necessary to: a) step up regional initiatives in science and technology, such as the Common Market of Knowledge, CYTED, the Bolivar Program, RITLA, COLCYT and the Framework Agreement of ALADI, as suitable instruments for creating an arena for Ibero-American thought concerning the application of science and technology to sustainable development; b) urgently improve cooperation management procedures, to develop a new view of cooperation; c) further the studies on creating an Open Ibero-

American University of Science and Technology for Sustainable Development.

We shall encourage joint actions in the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development, supporting, in particular, its efforts concerning the universalization of technologies for meeting the basic needs of low-income populations, the new role of women vis-a-vis technological development, and the integration of science and technology to benefit sustainable development.

42. We receive with interest the project from the Rio Branco Institute (IRBr) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, to organize a refresher course for diplomats, the date of which will be announced in due time. There will be 25 vacancies and the Institute will grant 18 scholarships with UNDP funds.

Social security

43. In compliance with the mandate set forth in the Concluding Document of Madrid, work is underway for the elaboration of an Ibero-American social security code. This project, which enjoys the support of the Ibero-American Social Security Organization, will be submitted for the due consideration of the Heads of State and Government at the Fourth Ibero-American Summit.

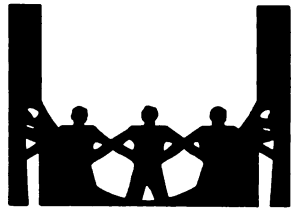
Non-governmental meetings and initiatives

44. We express our appreciation for the input from the First Encounter of Ibero-American Journalists, which addressed the role of the media in integration, held in Salvador, Brazil from 8 to 10 July. Likewise, we take note with satisfaction of the outcome of the meeting of Presidents of Business Organizations, gathered in Salvador from 12 to 16 July, to discuss such topics as modernization of the economy and the responsibility of entrepreneurs in professional training and basic education. We are equally appreciative of the contribution from the trade union representatives, who met in Salvador from 12 to 14 July, for the purpose of enhancing the exchange between the different Ibero-American trade union federations, and formulating proposals of the trade union

movement. Of these, we take note with special interest of the suggestion from the Latin American Workers Federation (CLAT) to convene a Latin-American Social Summit, in preparation of the World Summit for Social Development.

Other initiatives of interest

45. We note with interest other events and initiatives that are described in the document cited in Annex No. 1



PART THREE

MATTERS OF INTEREST

46. We ratify our firm commitment to the World Summit on Social Development, which will take place within the framework of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the United Nations. We reiterate the decision of our countries to actively take part in the preparatory stages and, at the highest level, in the summit sessions, which will be held in Copenhagen in 1995. We also express our approval of the convocation of the United Nations Conference on Population and Development (Egypt, 1994), on Women (China, 1995) and on Human Settlement (Turkey, 1996). We further recall the importance of the Special Assembly of the OAS, which will be held in Mexico in 1994, the aim of which will be to reach agreement on cooperation mechanisms for combating poverty.
47. We entrust the Ibero-American Youth Organization of the OEI (Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture) and its Seventh Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth, scheduled to take place in Montevideo in April 1994, to design a Regional Plan of Action for the Development of Youth in Latin America. This proposal will include a series of actions in the spheres of education, employment, health, legislation, culture and recreation and in all those domains which improve the quality of life of our young people.
48. We wish every success to the Eleventh Ibero-American Indigenous Congress, scheduled to take place soon in Nicaragua, and are confident that it will generate results which will foster the full respect of human rights and the development of indigenous peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean.
49. We recognize the importance of the implementation, on 1 February 1993, of the Central American Integration System (SICA), created by the Protocol of Tegucigalpa, the objective of which is to transform Central America into a region of

democracy, development, peace and liberty, based primarily on the respect, protection and advancement of human rights. We request the States and international organizations to provide effective cooperation to enable SICA to promote and strengthen, in a sustained fashion, subregional integration in Central America, and to achieve its ultimate objectives.

50. We express our commitment to modernization of the public administration and the efficiency of the State. In this connection, we shall follow, with interest, the efforts of the Rio Group, which will organize, in the short term, a workshop in Quito on modernization of public administration in the countries of said group.
51. We have decided to support the candidacy of the Argentine Republic to the Security Council of the United Nations for the 1994-1995 period, in the elections scheduled for the 48th regular session of the General Assembly of that Organization, to fill the pertinent vacancy corresponding to the countries of the Latin American and Caribbean Group.
52. Within the framework of the understanding reached regarding the support of candidates from the Ibero-American countries, we have decided to support the candidacy of Mr. Rafael Moreno to the position of Director General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for the 1994-1999 period, in the elections to take place during the 27th General Conference of that organization in November 1993.
53. We support the holding of the First Ibero-American Conference on Political Science, which will take place in Santiago, Chile, from September 27 to 29 1993 and the First International Congress on the Spanish Language, which will be held in Mexico City in June 1994.
54. We express our satisfaction with the outcome of the Ibero-American Intergovernmental Conference on Policy for the Aged and the Disabled, held in Cartagena de Indias in October 1992, and we make known our intention to fully support the cooperation programs issuing from this event.

55. In view of the fact that the success of the peace process in El Salvador is living proof to the countries of the world of its desire for peace, we agree to support, with all the means at our disposal, the implementation of the Culture of Peace Program for El Salvador sponsored by UNESCO. We also support the holding of an international forum on the culture of peace in that country, at the beginning of 1994, with full confidence that, in addition to contributing to the definitive unification of Salvadoran society, this educational experience will have a positive impact on the development of peace processes underway in other countries.
56. The critical problem of illicit drug manufacturing, traffic and consumption should be viewed from an integrated and holistic perspective based on the principle of shared responsibility. In this context, we reiterate our firm commitment to the principles and objectives set forth in the Summits of Guadalajara and Madrid, aimed at engaging in a frontal attack against drug traffic and its consequences.
57. We reiterate our unequivocal condemnation of terrorism and its lack of respect for the life, liberties and dignity of the human being, and because of its link, in some instances, to the drug traffic. We reaffirm our strong commitment to help eradicate the problem and to express our support to the victims of this world-wide scourge.
58. We deem analysis of the world phenomenon of corruption indispensable, given its negative impact on democracy.
59. We take note, with satisfaction, of the headway being made towards full implementation of the Treaty to Ban Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly approval of Resolution 290 (E-VII) by the Seventh Special General Conference of OPANAL. We also underscore with satisfaction the fact that almost all of the Ibero-American countries signed the Convention to Ban Chemical Weapons.
60. We reiterate our firm opposition to all forms of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. We furthermore support the United Nations in its efforts to implement registration of

conventional weapons and annual information concerning military expenditure.

61. We recognize how important it is in our countries to link the different levels of State action, according to the constitutional laws of each country. In this connection, we attach particular importance to the promotion and development of local administration with full respect for autonomy and the democratic process. We recognize that cooperation between the State and the different social sectors brings the citizen closer to the decision-making bodies and, as such, contributes to strengthening democracy and favors the economic and social development of the Ibero-American countries.
62. We applaud and support the progress which has been made in the areas of cooperation and integration in our region in pursuit of the harmonious and integrated development of our nations. The proximity, the complementarity of development needs and objectives, and the sharing of capabilities are, inter alia, new elements of modern physical linkages which have inspired new and important agreements between the Ibero-American countries.
63. We hope for effective results for cooperation concerning the conservation and management of fisheries, being addressed within the context of the United Nations Conference on Fish Populations whose Territories are Within and Outside Exclusive Economic Zones and the Populations of Highly Migratory Fish, which got underway in New York on 12 July 1993.
64. Our countries have fought to abolish all types of discrimination for reasons of race, religion or national origin, as well as other forms of intolerance. Accordingly, we share the concern of the international community over the increasing displays of xenophobia and racism in different parts of the world, and we support the way in which the United Nations has been addressing this problem. We recognize that the problem has roots which are both economic and social, making it crucial to encourage international cooperation which will provide greater and better job

opportunities and bridge the gap between nationals and foreigners.

65. Taking into account the importance of training and upgrading human resources for the economic and social development of our countries, we decided to create a working group to study the harmonization of educational systems, the standardization of studies and the reciprocal recognition of academic degrees by the Ibero-American countries.
66. Bearing in mind the need to avoid the technical obstacles impeding exports, we decided that the competent agencies should examine existing industrial standardization systems and the possibility of rendering these systems compatible.
67. We express our satisfaction with the outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna from 14 to 25 June, the final document of which consolidates and strengthens international cooperation and action in this sphere, both in conceptual terms and by means of practical recommendations for the work of the United Nations.
68. We take note of the resolutions issued recently in international fora concerning the need to eliminate the unilateral application, by any State, of economic and trade sanctions against another State for political purposes.
69. Once more we underscore the contribution of the Ibero-American countries in maintaining world peace, in particular as concerns their participation in several United Nations peace-keeping operations.
70. We wish every success to the Secretary General of the United Nations in helping to find a solution to the question of East Timor, within the framework of the norms and principles of international law.
71. We shall promote the restructuring and revitalization of the operational activities of the economic and social system of the United Nations, jointly advocating the broadest and most equitable participation of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in their governing bodies.

72. We agree that it is necessary to tailor the Security Council of the United Nations to the new international reality. We understand it is necessary to institute some reforms in its composition and its work methods, and to enhance the performance of its functions. The basic principles which should govern this restructuring process are, *inter alia*, greater representativeness, greater transparency in its actions and greater efficiency. In order to increase the geographic representativeness of the Security Council of the United Nations, it is necessary to pursue, in greater depth, analysis of the equitable increase in the number of its permanent and non-permanent members, on the basis of a general consensus and fully respecting the principle of the sovereign equality of States.
73. We express our gratitude to His Excellency Mr. Itamar Franco, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, and to the people of Brazil, for the hospitality extended to us in Salvador. We also appreciate the efficiency with which the Brazilian authorities organized this Conference. We congratulate the Government of Brazil, Secretary Pro Tempore of the Third Summit Meeting, for its valuable contribution to the success of this meeting and we convene the Fourth Ibero-American Summit Meeting to take place in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia.

Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, July 16, 1993

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Other events of interest

1. We note with interest the conclusions of the meeting of the Ibero-American Association of Chambers of Commerce (AICO)*, held in Guayaquil, Republic of Ecuador, from May 30 to June 2, 1993.
2. We note with satisfaction that the Ibero-American Federation of Civil Engineers will hold, in São Paulo, in the spring of 1994, the Second Meeting of Ibero-American Associations of Civil Engineers.
3. We note the agreements between the Association of Social Pioneers* of Brazil and BID for developing a project to create an activity center in the medical area of ambulatory rehabilitation, open to Ibero-American cooperation in this field.

Annex 2:

Distributed as document IBERO/CC/S/6: Final declaration of the seminar "Evaluation of the Experiences of Initiatives to Combat Poverty in Latin America."

Annex 3:

Distributed as document IBERO/CC/S/7: Final declaration of the seminar "Financing Development."

Annex 4:

Distributed as document IBERO/CC/S/1: Conclusions and recommendations of the Conference of Health Ministers.

Annex 5:

Distributed as document IBERO/CC/S/10: Declaration of the Ibero-American Ministers of Education in Salvador.

Annex 6:

Distributed as document IBERO/CC/S/11: Conclusions of the Meeting of Ministers and Officials Responsible for Culture in the Ibero-American Countries and Recommendations of the Second Summit Meeting of Heads of State and Government.

Annex 7:

Distributed as document IBERO/CC/S/3/rev.1: General Report of the Summit Meeting on Thought: The Ibero-American View in 2000.

Annex 8:

Distributed as document IBERO/CC/S/8: First Conference on Cities for the Twenty-first Century. Rio/93. Summary of Results.

Annex 9:

Distributed as document IBERO/CC/S/2: Conclusions of the seminar "Children on the Development and Democracy Agendas."

Annex 10:

Distributed as document IBERO/CC/S/9: Scientific conference on science and technology for sustainable development in Ibero-America.



APPENDIX 1

Highlights of the Address by
Alicia Barcena, Executive Director
of the Earth Council,
at the Seminar "Agriculture and
Natural Resources: Source of Competitiveness
and Heritage of Ibero-America"
San Jose, Costa Rica, June 24-25, 1993

THE RIO AGREEMENTS: EARTH SUMMIT – ECO'92

It is a great honor for me to be here with you today and share some of the lessons learned in Rio. It is a most opportune moment to give special thanks to Martin E. Piñeiro for all the support he has given to the Earth Council in establishing its headquarters in Costa Rica, to the authorities of the government of Costa Rica, represented here today by Minister Juan E. Lizano, and to all those present, because we are all, in one way or another, interested in the new course development must take, since we realize that we are living in a time of economic, political, social and cultural crises.

The Conference on Environment and Development was held last June, twenty years after the Stockholm Conference of 1972, which differed from the one in Rio in that it addressed only the topic of the environment, an area in which we were still somewhat naïve and in which there was room to make mistakes. The situation is so critical now that it is impossible not to recognize the link between the environment and development. There was another important precedent for Rio: the Brundtland Commission, which wrote a report known as "Our Common Future," and which mentioned, for the first time, in a theoretical sense, the concept of "sustainable development," apparently a very vague concept and difficult to put into practice. The term was defined by the Brundtland Commission as follows: "sustainability is intended to ensure that present generations are able to meet their needs without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet theirs." But, what does this really mean? Why did the Brundtland Report give rise to such expectations when dealing with all these issues in such a broad, open and, one might even say, crude way, in recognizing that nothing has been done about poverty, such little progress has been made in social justice, when the economic system has not been able to respond to the new challenges we face? As a result of this situation, the United Nations decided, through Resolution 44/228,

to convene a conference that came to be known as the Earth Summit, or the Rio Summit. This Conference was to deal with a basic concept—"sustainable development"—which, for the first time, was set forth in a single document, in a single option, in a single political setting, and dealt with through more than 40 topics, with a view to dealing with sustainable development fully and putting it into operation.

There were two major controversial issues in Rio: the first was the need for new and additional resources for reorienting the course for development, since the necessary changes would not be cheaper, as many thought they would, but more expensive, at least during the first years, given the need to reorient and change activities. The decision of the United Nations speaks of new and additional resources. The second major issue concerned ways to transfer technology for addressing environmental issues, but in non-commercial terms. The Conference was not successful in either case.

The Rio Summit was successful, however, from a political and historic standpoint because it brought together for the first time more than 120 heads of state and representatives of more than 180 governments. This is indicative of the political importance given to the topic and of the realization that we are facing a world-wide emergency.

The Conference produced five main results. The first was the Rio Declaration. It was hoped that an "Earth Charter" would be produced, which would make it possible to set forth ethical principles for the world, but this was not possible. The result was a political declaration that included 27 important principles, which will set the course for future actions. The second was Agenda 21, the most comprehensive international program ever prepared: 180 countries adopted it by consensus and practically all the organizations of the system contributed and participated in it. This is the topic we will be addressing today.

Of equal importance were two conventions: the Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biodiversity. These are the only two documents that establish the legal responsibilities of the nations and which were signed by 154 of the nations present. Noteworthy was the refusal of the United States of America to sign

the Convention on Biodiversity, fundamentally due to problems related to intellectual property rights and technology transfer, due to the heavy pressure the government of President Bush received from large biotechnology enterprises. Recently, Vice President Gore announced that the United States signed an amended version of the Convention.

It is noteworthy that, for the first time in the United Nations system, more than 14,000 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participated in the process. Usually, in the United Nations system, certain NGOs are given consultative status; on this occasion, however, participation was open to any NGO involved or interested in the topic of environment and development. This also opened the door for greater democratization of the United Nations, in general. As a result, 46 alternative or non-governmental treaties were drafted and signed in Rio de Janeiro by more than 3,000 organizations. This reflects civil society's criticism of the negotiating process which, on many occasions, is unsuccessful in finding a common denominator. In this negotiating process, Agenda 21 is the minimum common denominator reached through consensus.

What has happened since Rio? Opinion is divided: some say Rio was a failure, others say it was a success. In reality, Rio provided the opportunity to question the international system and the four pillars upon which it rests: first, the institutions established after the Bretton Woods Conference; second, the UN system and its specialized agencies; third, transnational enterprises; and fourth, the International Court of Justice. These four components constitute what is known as the international order, and in Rio the idea was to transform these structures in order to make room for the new challenges of a world which, during the time of these negotiations, changed from being bipolar to being unipolar. The World Bank created a fund for the environment which will administer the so-called "increase of the earth," because transnational corporations have not been able to seriously review their national and international activities. We are also all aware that the International Court of Justice has serious problems and that the specialized agencies of the United Nations cannot provide solutions for the needs of sustainable development.

Consequently, parallel to Rio there arose new negotiation mechanisms, new formulas which are tested in an effort to establish

a new international order. I would like to refer briefly to Agenda 21 and its importance in relation to the topic we are discussing today. First of all, the document is divided into four major sections. The first addresses social and economic issues; the second refers to conservation and management of resources for development; the third discusses strengthening the major groups; and the fourth deals with means of implementation.

Negotiations began in 1990 and concluded in 1992. During those two years the preparatory committee met four times. All the governments invested a great amount of resources in the committee, but they usually sent ministers of the environment and of external relations, often leaving out sectoral ministries, such as agriculture or communications, tourism, energy, fisheries, trade, planning or finance. As a result, negotiations on the chapters of Agenda 21 that deal with the different sectors did not benefit from the experience of these sectors in development, and thus it was more difficult to achieve congruency and compatibility in the substantive issues discussed.

The first section dealt with controversial and important topics, such as international trade. In more specific terms, as a result of the Rio Conference, GATT is preparing critical negotiations on patents for living resources, for example. Consumption was one of the heavily-discussed topics between the North and South. The developed countries did not want to discuss patterns of consumption nor take on any responsibility with regard to this topic; they insisted on giving the topic of population top priority. For its part, the South was willing to discuss population so long as it was closely related to the issue of patterns of consumption, in view of the fact that the world population will increase threefold by the year 2025. However, it is a known fact that the countries of the North consume four times more per capita than the countries of the South. This type of political balance in Agenda 21 was very delicate and represented a unique opportunity to analyze all the topics related to environment and development, and, in this way, to try to strike a better political balance between the priorities of the North and the South. As concerns population, the participants reached the conclusion that the major cause of concern is not the number of people involved, but rather patterns of migration. The first section of Agenda 21 contains 8 chapters. It is one of the most difficult sections, and was the last one to be negotiated because there was

a great deal of resistance among the developed countries to analyze economic, financial and social problems during the Rio Summit. Several countries wanted to limit the debate of this conference to purely environmental issues, while the countries of the South wanted to discuss both development and the environment.

The second section deals with conservation and management of resources for development and makes a major contribution to discussions on the management of natural resources. Perhaps the chapters discussing a comprehensive approach to the planning and management of land resources, efforts to arrest deforestation, management of fragile ecosystems, and the sustainable development of mountainous areas are the key to discussing agriculture because they deal with the most delicate problems of land and resource management, including deforestation and desertification. Desertification was a very important issue for many countries, which exerted considerable pressure to give the topic greater consideration. Today, the Convention on Desertification is under negotiation and the ministries of agriculture are addressing issues to be covered in the Convention on the Use of Soils, since, unfortunately, the topic of desertification does not have the overall support of the developed countries. Latin America (LA) is seen as a region that is not interested in the topic of desertification while Africa, for obvious reasons, gives it considerable priority. Nevertheless, LA has serious problems related to desertification and arid lands that deserve consideration in these negotiations. It is hoped that the Convention on the Use of Soils (Desertification) will be ready by 1994 and open to signature; hopefully, it will be possible to establish a concrete financial mechanism to support the actions addressed in this Convention, as was the case of the Conventions on Biodiversity and Climate Change.

Chapter 14 of Agenda 21, "Promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development," is the chapter most closely linked to agriculture. It discusses policies, planning, grassroots participation, agricultural production, land conservation and rehabilitation, water use, integrated pest control and the evaluation of the effects of ultraviolet radiation, particularly in the southern hemisphere, where this is a serious problem caused by stratospheric ozone layer depletion. The Rio Conference recognized that while that region was not the major cause of the problem, it

has suffered the most from the excessive use of chlorofluorocarbons in the northern hemisphere.

The chapters on biological diversity (15) and biotechnology (16) are of great political and economic importance. They are related to the Convention on Biodiversity and are the essential part of the discussion on intellectual property rights for living resources, on the risks involved in this region and others, such as, patenting seeds in such a way that small farmers, who are used to storing them, cannot use them unless they have patent rights. This is being dealt with in the Uruguay Round, and yet many people hold that the GATT is not related to the Rio Conference. Many things negotiated there are connected to the Convention on Biodiversity and the chapter on biotechnology. Other important aspects are also dealt with, such as toxic chemicals (19), hazardous wastes (20) and solid wastes and sewage. The discussion of toxic chemicals refers fundamentally to the use of pesticides and mention is made of the possibility of a risky and dangerous chain of embargoes or non-tariff barriers linked to the utilization of this type of substance.

The third section discusses strengthening the role of major groups, recognizing that governments alone cannot implement Agenda 21 and stressing the participation of the different actors involved directly in development. The principal groups include farmers, fishermen, corporations, trade unions and others. This chapter should be examined closely. It was negotiated with global groups and seeks to develop new ways to involve the public in the decision-making process.

One of the most controversial aspects of the Conference was the fourth section of Agenda 21, which discusses resources and financial mechanisms. This was one of the topics that could not be dealt with in detail, first of all because discussions on financial issues focused on assistance for development instead of analyzing in-depth the changes needed in markets, in prices and in rescheduling foreign debts. Despite the fact that these issues were mentioned, decisions and negotiations were very limited: developed countries reaffirmed their commitments to contribute from 0.3 to 0.7 percent of their gross national products.

That was the goal of the negotiations; it was important since new and additional resources would help to initiate a funding

process, which could be the beginning of a new turn in development. However, discussions focused on the official cost of development, that rose from US\$65 billion to US\$125 billion. In spite of the fact that this is not an ambitious figure, it has still not been reached.

Another extremely important issue is technology transfer. What is to be done in reference to this topic? How will the international community be organized vis-a-vis this issue? Certainly, a number of developed countries are interested in discussing biodiversity and biotechnology separately. Developing countries, particularly in Asia and Latin America, do not want to separate these issues, since they consider them to be intrinsically linked and because biodiversity is a powerful weapon for tropical countries in these discussions. As to technology transfer, the most heated topic of discussion is probably intellectual property rights.

This section also discusses institutional arrangements that must be made after Rio, and who should be responsible for follow-up and implementation within the UN system. After much debate, it was decided to create a Commission on Sustainable Development, which would operate as an organ reporting to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). There was much discussion as to whether the Commission should report to the General Assembly or to the ECOSOC: it was finally decided that it would report to ECOSOC. The Commission is made up of representatives from 53 countries that meet in New York to negotiate follow-up on the Rio Summit. The World Bank was also given special attributes and powers in order to strengthen and reorganize the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which was created to address the four top priorities: the ozone layer, policies on climate change, biodiversity and international waters. The GEF is currently being restructured and final decisions will be made in this regard this December.

What has happened during one year of negotiations in New York? Our governments have still not been able to move forward. I sensed a degree of stagnation in these meetings and that the majority of governments cannot go beyond what was negotiated in Rio, fundamentally with regard to financial and technological issues. Also, a certain shadow hangs over multilateral negotiations: that is, the bilateral, trilateral or multilateral regional agreements

being made in other areas, such as NAFTA. The same applies to the countries of the European Economic Community and of Asia, which are limited to a "non-Commission" framework of negotiations. American and European blocs are at a great disadvantage: both have a large deficit and are trying to equal the flow of resources from Japan. Although this is not explicit in the negotiations, it does have a strong influence.

Moreover, the official figure for development did not rise, it fell. We have a document that analyzes assistance for development, country by country, that shows how the amount has decreased during the year. The most serious problem does not lie in the amounts allocated but rather in which direction the assistance has been channeled: basically, it has been geared toward strengthening exports from developed countries and strengthening structural adjustments in developing countries. The existing double standard was submitted to the consideration of the Commission: developing countries are asked to liberalize their economies and markets, and to eliminate subsidies, while European and developed countries are becoming more protectionist and really anti-liberal in their markets. This must be discussed in other fora.

There is much controversy over the reorganization of the UN, which took place early this year in order to set up the Department of Economic and Social Policy, responsible for the development of the organization. The UN also invests a considerable amount of funds in the Agenda for Peace, and its links with the Agenda for Development are not clear. The new department will be responsible for organizing the Social Summit, the Population Summit, the Women's Summit and the Summit on Human Rights. All of these meetings, including the Rio Summit, are not adequately linked to the Agenda for Peace in terms of resources, policies, or decisions. This is establishing a certain pattern for follow-up on the Rio Conference, and will be where it is decided whether the Commission on Sustainable Development will be simply one more element of the system or whether it will truly have the influence to convene the specialized agencies and have them report on what each is doing in its field of specialization, as was done in the New York session where 22 agencies (UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, UNEP, UNDP, among others) explained to the governments what they had done during the year.

Most important of all is that these agencies are, in one way or another, revamping their programs, reclassifying their resources, their strategies and lines of action. Recently, the UNDP appointed a new administrator, who manages a program called "Training 21," that can be an important element in executing Agenda 21 and the Rio agreements. But regional organizations are notably absent. For example, ECLAC and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), just in the case of Latin America, were not present during these discussions.

I hope that I have been able to give you a better understanding of the complex and difficult topic of Agenda 21, a little-known and complicated document, and a clearer idea of the decisions made by the governments. With this in mind, the Earth Council will soon place at your disposal the book that it is co-publishing with IICA, which summarizes Agenda 21. In this book, we have tried to highlight the actions, the decisions and the commitments made. The book also provides a description of the Alternative Treaties of the NGOs. We are also developing, along with other institutions, a computer system for analyzing Agenda 21; we have taken 2,500 important decisions, 1,500 of which are national and 1,000 are international in scope, all of which will also be made available to you.

We believe that the next step must be to reach national consensus among all the actors involved in the development and implementation of the Rio agreements, with a view to attaining sustainable development. We are trying to focus on the in-depth discussions on financial, economic, environmental, social, cultural and participatory issues, and to ensure that intersectoral linkages cut across local, national and international lines.

Another of our objectives is to establish a mechanism for following up on the Rio agreements at the national level: among the government, the legislative branch, private enterprise, all social sectors and the major institutions involved in development, such as banks, multilateral funding agencies and transnational corporations. It is our hope that all of these actors take the necessary steps so that we can all move forward towards sustainable development. Thank you.



APPENDIX 2

Addresses by Martin E. Piñeiro,
Director General of the Inter-American Institute
for Cooperation on Agriculture,
and by Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier,
President of the Republic of Costa Rica,
at the Seminar "Agriculture
and Natural Resources: Source of
Competitiveness and Heritage of
Ibero-America"
San Jose, Costa Rica, June 24-25, 1993

**ADDRESS BY MARTIN E. PIÑEIRO,
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF IICA**

Honorable President of the Republic, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Natural Resources, Ministers and Representatives of the governments of Ibero-America, representatives of the diplomatic corps and international organizations, special guests, ladies and gentlemen.

It is an honor for me to welcome you to IICA, the House of Agriculture of the Americas and, very specially, to this meeting. First of all, I would like to thank all the participants for having accepted, on very short notice, the invitation to attend what we consider to be a very important event. The complexities of organizing this meeting were the cause of this short notice, and its main objective, which I will refer to in more detail later.

I would also like to thank our friends, the Ministers of Agriculture and Natural Resources of Costa Rica, for their support and collaboration in preparing this meeting, but very especially their President, not only for being here with us today, but also for having agreed to serve as the spokesman for the recommendations that will come out of this meeting and be presented at the upcoming Third Ibero-American Summit Meeting of Heads of State and Government. The President's willingness to serve in this capacity illustrates the commitment and interest of Costa Rica, as a country, and of this government, in particular, in this issue, as well as a heightened social and political awareness of the importance of the topic. This commitment was clearly reflected in his speech in Rio de Janeiro during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and his offer to have Costa Rica serve as the headquarters for the Earth Council, an offer which has since become a reality with the recent legislative approval of the Council as an international organization established in this country.

We feel that this meeting represents an extraordinary opportunity to exchange views with a select group of government representatives and specialists in the field. Your participation will enable us all to move forward in this difficult task of defining sustainable agriculture and then providing concrete proposals. This meeting is also an opportunity not only for presenting these proposals, if they are good, to the heads of state of Ibero-America at their meeting, but also for securing their approval, which will give them political recognition at the hemispheric level and among the Ibero-American countries, a necessary prerequisite if they are to be put into action.

The UNCED represents, in our opinion, a historic milestone, the importance of which we have still not been able to fully comprehend. Unlike preceding summits, this was not a conference on the environment, but rather a discussion of development, and this is what has opened so many opportunities for us. Its message is not to sacrifice well-being to avoid environmental degradation, but rather to meet the challenge of attaining development through conservation, to view growth as a means of solving the problems besetting humanity, but to do so in harmony with our need for a healthier environment for our generation and for our children and grandchildren. More importantly, UNCED did not just make political declarations, it also gave us a map to follow to begin moving toward sustainable development: Agenda 21. We now have to take these general proposals and begin to adapt them to our region and countries, and to develop a Latin American perspective and proposals that will enable us to inject new energy into this process.

I believe we are facing a difficult challenge, not only because after one year little progress has been made, which is a clear indication of the magnitude of the problems and conflicts that exist, but also because we must be imaginative and, at the same time, practical and concrete. It is time to move beyond the declarations and start implementing actions.

I am confident that we will be able to do this, and that we will make interesting proposals that the President can raise at the summit meeting and, in this way, further the cause of sustainable agriculture. Once again, I would like to thank all of you for being here and, particularly you, Mr. President, for accompanying us at this meeting.

**ADDRESS BY RAFAEL ANGEL CALDERON FOURNIER,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA**

Madame Deputy of the Legislative Assembly, Honorable Magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice, representatives of the countries of Ibero-America, Ambassadors, Mr. Director General of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, Ladies and Gentlemen: Friends of the great Ibero-American family. On behalf of the people and government of Costa Rica, I would like to welcome you warmly to this land that so greatly loves democracy, so greatly loves peace. It is with deep satisfaction and optimism that I am here to participate in the inaugural ceremony of the preparatory seminar for the Third Ibero-American Summit Meeting of Heads of State and Government. A few months ago we met in this same room to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture; at that time we paid tribute to IICA for the work it has carried out for half a century to further agricultural development in our hemisphere. A year ago we witnessed its active participation at the Rio summit meeting on environment and development; at that time the Institute gave its support for establishing the headquarters of the Earth Council in San Jose, Costa Rica, and contributed to the creation of an inter-American group on sustainable agricultural development. Today, we are glad to see that, just one year after the Rio summit meeting and in response to the mandate of the Tenth Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, IICA is preparing a document that contains initiatives and specific proposals for the development of sustainable and equitable agriculture.

It gives us great satisfaction to know that the document will serve as the basis for preparing conclusions and recommendations that this seminar will submit to the consideration of the heads of state and government who will participate in the upcoming Ibero-American summit meeting to be held in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil in July of this year. We know that the preparations for this seminar were based on the documents approved during the Rio summit: the

Declaration of Rio and Agenda 21 were used as the basic conceptual framework. This seminar, therefore, is an undeniable manifestation of the new signs of our times and of the new political consensus on the topic of the environment and, in the words of the Director General of IICA, Martin E. Piñero: "The task of building a common destiny calls for urgent and immediate action, and agriculture plays a fundamental role in this task." This event has the merit of addressing the topic of agricultural modernization from the perspective of the requirements of sustainable development. This is a type of development that addresses present needs without jeopardizing the well-being of future generations.

We must move to make agriculture more competitive while at the same time promoting social justice and the responsible management of natural resources: development must be at the service of the people and in harmony with nature. This event promotes the great cause of humanity. It follows the spirit of Rio and, in turn, will become the conceptual and analytical basis for the upcoming Ibero-American summit meeting. I foresee great success for the participants of this intellectual, professional and humane endeavor. Thank you for keeping alive the flame of sustainable development, thank you for keeping alive the hope for a new international ecological order, thank you for keeping alive the flame of development of the people, by the people and for the people. Thank you.



APPENDIX 3

**Agenda of the Seminar
"Agriculture and Natural Resources:
Source of Competitiveness and
Heritage of Ibero-America"
San Jose, Costa Rica, June 24-25, 1993**

AGENDA

Thursday, June 24

Morning

08:30-09:00 **Registration**

09:00-20:00 **Inaugural Session**

Address by Dr. Martin E. Piñeiro
Director General of IICA

Address by Juan Rafael Lizano Saenz
Minister of Agriculture and Livestock

Address by Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier
President of Costa Rica

10:00-10:30 **Coffee break**

10:30-11:00 **Agenda 21: One Year After Rio**

Alicia Barcena, Executive Director of the
Earth Council

Moderator: Juan Rafael Lizano
Minister of Agriculture and Livestock

11:00-11:30 **Agriculture, Natural Resources and Sustainable Development in Ibero-America: Challenges and Opportunities**

Martin E. Piñeiro, Director General of IICA

**Moderator: Juan Rafael Lizano
Minister of Agriculture and Livestock**

11:30-12:00 **Discussion**

12:00-02:00 **Lunch**

Afternoon

02:00-3:30 **Working Session I: Economic, trade and financial policies**

**Moderator: Juan Martinez Aller
Rapporteur: Carlos Pomareda**

03:30-04:00 **Coffee break**

04:00-05:30 **Working Session II: Institutional reform and private sector organizations**

**Moderator: Juan Felipe Yriat
Rapporteur: Manuel Chiriboga**

Friday, June 25

Morning

09:00-10:30 **Working Session III: Technological renovation**

**Moderator: Jose Manuel Mendoca Lima
Rapporteur: David Kaimowitz**

10:30-11:00 Coffee break

11:00-12:30 **Working Session IV: Human resource development**

Moderator: Margarita Marino de Botero

Rapporteur: Gonzalo Estefanell

12:30-02:30 Lunch

Afternoon

02:30-03:00 **Conclusions and recommendations**

Moderator: Alysson Paulinelli

Rapporteur: Eduardo Trigo

03:30-04:00 **Formal closing session**



APPENDIX 4

List of Participants
Seminar "Agriculture and Natural Resources:
Source of Competitiveness and Heritage
of Ibero-America"
San Jose, Costa Rica, June 24-25, 1993

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Fecha
Devolución

head of state and
Nombre del solicitante

Agricultural development, within the framework of sustainable development, in the countries of Ibero-America was one of the principal themes discussed at the **Third Ibero-American Summit Meeting of Heads of State and Government**, held in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil on July 15 to 16, 1993. The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), specialized agency for agriculture of the inter-American system, has compiled in this document the antecedents, recommendations and agreements reached in order to contribute to strengthening the agricultural sector of the countries of the region.

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