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The Cullinane Group, Inc.

Investors in High Technology Ventures

John J. Cullinane
President

1. Ce Seady B
2. Miller
JFK

TELEFAX

TO: Nancy Hemreich
Office of President William J. Clinton

FROM: John Cullinane

DATE: April 14, 1998

Attached is a letter for President Clinton. Thank you for forwarding this correspondence to him.

Attachment

PAGE 1 OF 2

4/23/98
Send to Burkhardt?
Yes ☒
No ☐
Coord with NSC

*This is your
cc VP
reply
Sandy
Sandy
reply*

John Cullinane writes of his continuing promotion of the idea that Belfast can become the "Software Support Capital of the World." On April 24, he will be presenting this concept to 400 CEO's of the Massachusetts Software Council to generate more jobs for Belfast and Northern Ireland. He believes this concept would work in the Middle East as well. If you can solve the problem in Northern Ireland, you can solve the problem in the Middle East.
(cc Sandy Berger)

The Cullinane Group, Inc.

Investors in High Technology Ventures

John J. Cullinane
President

April 14, 1998

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear President Clinton:

As you know, I have been promoting the idea, with the assistance of Dr. Frank Costello, that Belfast can become the "Software Support Capital of the World." The beauty of this idea is that there is a great demand for software support people and it doesn't matter what the background of the individual is as long as he or she can answer the question. For example, ex-political prisoners, both Protestant and Catholic, could be trained to do these jobs. I know that Jim Lyons is "very intrigued" with the idea. However, so are all the key people in Belfast. Most importantly, I have already met with prospects in joint marketing efforts with the IDB with outstanding results.

On April 24, I will be presenting this concept of *Belfast as the Software Support Capital of the World* to 400 CEO's of the Massachusetts Software Council to generate more jobs for Belfast and Northern Ireland. Of note is that I have already been contacted by Palestinians from the Sloan School of Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, about using the same concept to create jobs on the West Bank in support of Israeli high tech companies. I believe this concept would work in the Middle East because Israel is strapped for support people, just as U.S. companies are. If they could get this work done well, cheaply, and on the West Bank, it would be great for them, particularly, those that are publicly held on the NASDAQ exchange in the U.S. All the savings, which are substantial, fall to the bottom line. This means greatly increased valuations. Also, it means that the Palestinians wouldn't have to leave the West Bank for the jobs. It's all communications based. If you can solve the problem in Northern Ireland, you can solve the problem in the Middle East. It's identical.

Very truly yours,



JJC/mb

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN

4-29-98



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Washington, D.C. 20560
U.S.A.

April 14, 1998

NELSON

Eric

Z. S.

copied
VP
COS

Mack

FAX #456-2215

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mack McLarty

FROM: Tom Lovejoy

RE: The Amazon, Fire and Sustainable Development

The current fires in the north of Brazil although abated somewhat with recent rain, are not eliminated. The dry season starts progressively later going from the south of the basin (burning starting in June) to the north. They are actually part of the same fire problem of June to September 1997 which literally generated a smoke cloud as big as Brazil itself.

As large as the fires were - together with the 1997 Indonesia forest fires they represented the most the world has burned since recorded history - they pale in comparison to the fire risk of the dry season about to begin in the south of Brazil. El Niño has caused a very weak (i.e. relatively dry) rainy season, so the forest has not had replenishment of the moisture which normally helps it resist fire. Experimental evidence (assembled by a U.S. linked NGO) has recently shown that with the dry forest and lowered water table it is possible for fire to penetrate into intact forest and burn under the canopy. This has never been known before. The possibility of the most extensive fires ever is very much at hand.

U.S. assistance with the fire problem including fire prevention is being mobilized (better access to NOAA and other satellite imagery, a NASA learjet for aerial imagery, BLM fire experts). Brazilian acceptance of our offers has been slow but with continuing encouragement will probably take place.

The fires are the product of both El Niño's drying effect and land use practices. The release of Brazil's deforestation figures for 94/95 (29,059 km²) and for 95/96 (18,161 km²) were delayed until early 1998 presumably to avoid focus on forests and greenhouse gases in Kyoto. The deforestation rate for 94/95 is the highest ever. Forests used for logging are dryer and more vulnerable to fire. Slash and burn agriculture and the burning of existing fields introduces fire to this mix. The results are what we have seen and are seeing.

Underlying all of this is a fundamental failure to integrate development plans and conservation plans in the Brazilian Amazon. Until this happens we can expect a repeat of the fire and deforestation scenarios despite fire prevention efforts.

The G-7 pilot program for the Brazilian Rainforest is nonetheless doing a good job of advancing certain elements of sustainable development and conservation. It should not be treated as a scapegoat nor be expected to resolve by itself the overall need for integration. U.S. participation in the Pilot Program has been small financially but focussed on a high leverage science and technology project. U.S. scientific expertise is represented by two members on the International Advisory Group.

There is both a need to integrate environment and development as well as a need for Brazil to thereby exercise appropriate leadership within the Amazon nations. That should be encouraged, preferably first in private conservation between POTUS and President Cardoso rather than in a public forum which the Brazilians might consider embarrassing.

While Cardoso may be reluctant to take a big initiative in this direction prior to the elections, the groundwork for it could be laid now. U.S. technical assistance, multilateral development bank projects, USAID are all possible elements in a package which could support Cardoso and Brazil if they can be induced to take on this critical leadership role. At stake here of course is the single largest repository of biodiversity, an enormous reservoir of carbon, the stability of the Amazon climate system and the possibility of environmental refugees.

Berger

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON**

'98 APR 22 PM 7:51

FROM: Madeleine K. Albright *WKA*

As you know, I have been proud to introduce you as the President who has secured a robust international affairs budget, providing strong U.S. diplomatic solutions to world challenges. Now, I find we are in a difficult position -- our continued success is at risk.

On the heels of your historic trips to Africa and South America looms a budget battle that will determine our ability to deliver on the promises we have made. The Congressional Budget Resolution has the potential to jeopardize programs for Africa and Latin America, and it could squelch new commitments for Asia and global initiatives, such as climate change. Regretfully, this means at peril for Africa are: the Education for Development and Democracy, Great Lakes Justice, Trade and Investment, and Food Security initiatives.

The House Budget Committee is expected to scale back your Function 150 request even more -- perhaps by as much as \$1 billion. This poses greater danger, because our appropriators traditionally stay well below Budget Committee caps, using them merely as a "starting point" from which to cut further. Any hope of pursuing new initiatives or following up on promises already made, would come with near impossible trade-offs.

NSC

4-23-95

shows us say
anything to
Clinton →

Noted

Be
Kay's on a field -
was yesterday.



KAY M. McCLANAHAN, Juris Dr.
REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE
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ELECTRONIC MAIL: kmccclana@iisinc.com

copied
Barger
NSC WWD
COS

4-23-98

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) In Canada

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) is a specialized agency of the Organization of American States (OAS), governed by its own Convention. The purposes of the Institute are "to encourage, promote and support the efforts of Member States to achieve their agricultural development and rural welfare". IICA's primary governing body is the Inter-American Board of Agriculture, which is composed of Ministers of Agriculture, from each of its 34 Member States. The General Directorate, headed by the Director General, is responsible for leading and managing the organization and carrying out the policies and mandates of the Board. The Headquarters are located in San Jose, Costa Rica. The U.S. in 1942, through its Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, initiated the creation of this institution. Canada joined IICA in October 1972 and is the second most important financial quota contributor of the Institute.

IICA concentrates its actions on six topics of importance to its Member States in order to produce practical results of high quality and technical excellence. These are divided into four areas of concentration: (socioeconomic policy, trade and investment; science and technology, natural resources and agricultural production; agricultural health, and, sustainable rural development), and two specialized services (training, education and communication; and, information, documentation and informatics). IICA's work is aimed at making changes in three aspects of agriculture: production, trade and institutions using an integrated approach to development, which is based on sustainability, equity and competitiveness.

US/CANADA Goals and Realities

In 1994, the U.S. and Canada agreed to change their approach to IICA. Both governments wanted to move from a role of donor to one of full partner, partly as a result of the Summit of the Americas. Presently IICA's goals are to more fully integrate the U.S. and Canada into its programs and to strengthen relations between the U.S. and Canada with the Latin American and Caribbean Countries. This integration has been started both at the country level and at the regional level where new programs and activities are being developed to accomplish these goals. On December 24, 1997, the Canadian Government formally notified the General Secretariat of the OAS of the decision of Canada to withdraw from IICA on December 31st 1998. Canada had informed the Director General, a year earlier, of its decision to withdraw from IICA because of budgetary pressures. Canada's budgetary pressures have now diminished and IICA needs time to fully implement the new goals and activities for the U.S. and Canada that have recently been initiated.

Key Points Related to IICA's Importance to Canada and the U.S.

- Source: Reddick*
- The unity of the Inter-American system for cooperation on agriculture is at risk. This is particularly important with the increase of agriculture trade and the importance of food safety related to this trade within the Hemisphere.
 - The integrity of the multilateral cooperative actions underway by IICA is vulnerable, particularly in the Caribbean and Central American countries where assistance is greatly needed.
 - The integrity of the Institute is at risk. Canada has been a key player in the transformation process, presently taking place at IICA, both programmatically and financially. Canada is responsible for 12.36% of IICA's annual quota fund budget.
 - More time is needed to explore regional initiatives involving Canada, U.S. and Mexico, in areas not covered by NAFTA and other regional mechanisms, particularly in areas such as food safety.
 - It is crucial to demonstrate a spirit of solidarity among countries of the Western Hemisphere especially at this time when many of these countries have just begun a process of democratization.
 - Key activities of IICA, agriculture and rural development particularly microenterprise development, are extremely important initiatives to help stop the increase of rural poverty in the Hemisphere and to help stem the flow of illegal immigration into both Canada and the U.S.



IN FOCUS

RURAL HAITIANS OPERATE 'KARTELS'

Twenty nine Kartels are operating in the rural communities of Haiti, but there's no need to panic for they are not illegal operations. The Kartels are part of a revolutionary credit scheme initiated by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, IICA. The scheme called the KrediFanm essentially organizes groups of rural women so that they will have the capacity to manage and access credit funds for their economic activities. It is a scheme of which IICA is justifiably proud.

The methodology for this organization was developed in collaboration with the women themselves so that it is specifically adapted to the conditions of rural Haitian life. Each KrediFanm group consists of between five and ten Kartels and each Kartel is made up of five women, one of whom is designated as the Treasurer, (mamanm kartel).

CONTINUED pg.6

EN FOCO.

LAS MUJERES RURALES DE HAITI OPERAN "CARTELES"



PHOTO: MAGGIE STEBER / UNFPA / IICA

KrediFanm promotes entrepreneurship

**Se operan vintinueve
cateles en las comunidades rurales
de Haití, pero tranquilo - no se trata
de operaciones ilícitas. Los cateles
forman parte de un modelo**

revolucionario de crédito iniciado por el Instituto Inter Americano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA). El modelo, llamado "KrediFanm",

organiza grupos de mujeres rurales para que tengan la capacidad de administrar y tener acceso a créditos en el desarrollo de sus actividades económicas. Se trata de un proyecto del cual IICA está orgulloso. Se desarrolló la metodología de esta organización en colaboración con las mujeres mismas asegurando su adaptación específicamente a las condiciones de la vida rural en Haití. Cada grupo KrediFanm consiste entre cinco y diez cateles y cada cartel está compuesto de cinco mujeres, una de las cuales se designa la Tesorera (mamanm kartel).

CONTINUA PAG. 6

FOCUS LES RURAUX HAÏTIENS S'ORGANISENT EN « KARTELS »

Vingt-neuf Kartels fonctionnent désormais en toute légalité dans les communautés rurales haïtiennes. Les Kartels font partie d'un projet de crédit révolutionnaire initié par l'IICA. Le plan, intitulé KrediFanm, organise essentiellement des groupes de femmes rurales afin de leur permettre de gérer et d'accéder à des fonds de crédit pour leur activité économique. L'IICA est particulièrement fière de ce projet.

La méthodologie de cette organisation fut mise au point en collaboration avec les femmes elles même afin d'être spécifiquement adapté aux conditions de la vie rurale haïtienne. Chaque groupe de KrediFanm regroupe cinq à dix Kartels et chacun d'entre eux est constitué de cinq femmes, l'une d'entre elle étant désignée comme trésorier (mamanm kartel).

SUITE P 6

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COUNTRY NEWS	NOTICIAS DE PAISES	NOUVELLES du PAYS

DR. CARLOS AQUINO GONZÁLEZ REELECTED

IICA Director General, Dr. Carlos Aquino Gonzalez, was unanimously reelected at the 9th Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture which took place in Chile, on October 13-16, 1997. His vision for IICA in the 21st Century is that of an holistic institution, working within framework of the processes of the Free Trade of the Americas Agreement, the existence of economic trading blocs and sustainable development.

The Caribbean Regional Centre extends our warmest congratulations to the DG and wishes him a successful second term ■

LA REELECCIÓN DEL DR. CARLOS AQUINO GONZÁLEZ



Dr. Carlos Aquino Gonzalez
DIRECTOR GENERAL

El Director General de IICA, Dr. Carlos Aquino González, fue reelegido por unanimidad en la IX Reunión Ordinaria de la Comisión Interamericana de Agricultura que se celebró en Chile los 13-16 de octubre de 1997. Su visión para IICA en el siglo XXI es la de una institución holística que funciona dentro del marco de los procesos establecidos en el Acuerdo de Libre Comercio de las Américas, la existencia de bloques económicos y el desarrollo sostenido.

El Centro Regional del Caribe felicita al Director General y le desea un exitoso segundo mandato ♦

LE DR. CARLOS AQUINO GONZALEZ RÉÉLU

Le Directeur Général de l'IICA, Dr. Carlos Aquino Gonzalez, a été réélu à l'unanimité à l'occasion de la 9^{ème} réunion du Conseil Inter-américain en Agriculture qui s'est déroulée au Chili du 13 au 16 Octobre 1997. Sa vision de l'IICA au 21^{ème} siècle est celle d'une organisation holistique travaillant

COUNTRY NEWS OECS - ANTIGUA

Angella Joseph, who is attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, returned from an IICA sponsored training program in Fruit Propagation at the St. Augustine Nurseries, Trinidad. Angella reports "I now understand the act of producing a plant by the various propagating methods, clearly". The Nurserywoman admitted that she thoroughly enjoyed her stay in Trinidad while involved in extensive practical work in "budding and grafting on mango, avocado, sapodilla, carambola and citrus" ■

NOTICIAS DE LOS PAISES OECS - ANTIGA

ANGELLA JOSEPH, funcionaria del Ministerio de Agricultura, regresó de un programa de formación en la Cultivos de Frutos patrocinado por IICA que tuvo lugar en los Planteles de St. Augustine en Trinidad. Según Angella, "ahora comprendo claramente el acto de cultivar una planta mediante múltiples métodos de cultivación". La horticultora confesó que disfrutó mucho su estancia en Trinidad, al mismo tiempo, ganó experiencia práctica en el injerto y brote de mangos, aguacates, níspero, carambolas y agrios." ♦

NOUVELLES DU PAYS OECS - Antigua

Angella Joseph, attaché au Ministère de l'Agriculture, revient d'un programme de formation en propagation fruitière organisé à la pépinière de St. Augustine, Trinité, et sponsorisé par l'IICA. Angella mentionna « Je comprends clairement la production de plantes par divers méthodes de propagation ». Cette pépiniériste avoue avoir particulièrement apprécié son séjour à Trinidad lors duquel elle prit part à divers travaux pratiques en matière de « greffage sur manguiers, avocatiers, sapodilles, caramboles et agrumes ». ■

COUNTRY NEWS JAMAICA

Franklyn Brown, small goat producer from the Rio Cobre watershed area, Jamaica returned quite excitedly from a technical visit to Costa Rica. The visit, made possible by the GTZ/IICA project allowed Mr. Brown and 13 other fellow goat and dairy milk producers a first hand view of superior approaches to goat milk production. Mr. Brown reports that he was impressed with the efficiency and environmental consciousness of the Costa Rican farmers. "The Hygienic conditions are A1. Before milking and after, proper washing is done and often the teats are put in iodine mixture". Brown is already planning to mobilize other small scale goat owners in his community, to help them in becoming meat and milk producers ■



Jamaican goat producers on Costa Rican technical visit

NOTICIAS DE LOS PAISES JAMAICA

Franklyn Brown, criador de cabras de la cuenca de Rio Cobre en Jamaica regresó recientemente lleno de entusiasmo de una visita técnica a Costa Rica. La visita, realizada bajo los auspicios del proyecto GTZ/IICA facilitó al Sr. Brown y a 13 otros criadores de cabras y productores de leche tener una perspectiva de primera mano de métodos ultramodernos utilizados en la producción de leche de cabra. El Sr. Brown dice que estaba impresionado con la eficacia y la sensibilización medioambiental de los criadores costarricenses. "Las condiciones higiénicas son excelentes. Antes y después del proceso de ordeño, se efectúa un lavado completo y muchas veces se sumergen las tetas en una mezcla de yodo". Brown intenta ya movilizar a los otros criadores de cabras en su comunidad a fin de ayudarles a hacerse productores de carne y leche ♦

DIARY OF EVENTS

NOVEMBER

- ☐ MEETING OF AOC II TO DEVELOP 1998 WORK PROGRAMME. **TRINIDAD & TOBAGO**
- ☐ NATIONAL ANIMAL PREPAREDNESS WORKSHOP **GUYANA**
- ☐ SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP **SURINAME**
- ☐ MEETING OF AGRICULTURAL HEALTH SPECIALISTS. **BARBADOS**

DECEMBER

- ☐ SEMINAR ON SAFEGUARDING ANIMAL HEALTH IN TRADE IN THE CARIBBEAN. **TRINIDAD & TOBAGO**
- ☐ MEETING OF THE CARIBBEAN REGIONAL COUNCIL. **TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.**
- ☐ POLICY AND TRADE SUPPORT TO ENHANCE AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIVENESS - REVIEW AND PLANNING MEETING. **TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.**
- ☐ WORKSHOP ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY DAIRY FARMERS. **TRINIDAD & TOBAGO**

NOUVELLES DU PAYS JAMAÏQUE

Franklyn Brown, petit éleveur de chèvres de la région du Rio Cobre, Jamaïque, est revenu enchanté de son séjour technique au Costa Rica. Cette visite, organisée par le GTZ/IICA, a donné à M. Brown ainsi qu'à 13 autres éleveurs caprins et producteurs laitier un premier aperçu d'un système supérieur de production laitière caprine. M. Brown a été impressionné par l'efficacité et la conscience environnementaliste des agriculteurs costaricains. « Les conditions d'hygiène sont A1. Tout est correctement nettoyé avant et après la traite, et les trayons sont passés dans une solution d'iode ». Brown est d'ore et déjà prêt à mobiliser d'autres éleveurs caprins de sa communauté afin de les aider à devenir des producteurs de viande et de lait ■

FEEDBACK

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you and through you IICA for the splendid contribution that was made to CARINET to mount the workshop on the identification of the Mealybugs of the Caribbean - October 14-23, 1997.

From all reports the objectives of the workshop were well achieved and one notes the beginning of the networking activity amongst the participants. After all this is what CARINET is all about.

The officials from Costa Rica - Mr. Guillermo Sibaja, Venezuela - Dr. Mario Cermeli and Mr. Porfirio Alvarez from the Dominican Republic are very keen on sharing their expertise and resources with Caribbean colleagues. It is our hope that this need for exchange can be supported.

Once again we are grateful for the support IICA has rendered and look forward to more of the same in the future.

With best regards, Dr. Ronald Barrow

DESEO APROVECHAR ESTA OPORTUNIDAD PARA AGRADECERLE Y POR SU INTERMEDIO, AL IICA, POR SU INMENSO APOORTE A CARINET EN LA REALIZACIÓN DEL TALLER SOBRE LA IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LAS COCHINILLA ROSADA EN EL CARIBE (14-23 DE OCTUBRE DE 1997).

LOS OBJETIVOS DEL TALLER SE REALIZARON AMPLIAMENTE Y SE HAN INICIADO ACTIVIDADES COLABORATIVAS ENTRE LOS PARTICIPANTES. AL FIN Y AL CABO, CARINET SE TRATA JUSTAMENTE DE ESTO.

LOS REPRESENTANTES DE COSTA RICA, SR. GUILLERMO SIBAJA, DE VENEZUELA, DR. MARIO CERMELI, DE LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA, SR. PORFIRIO ALVAREZ, ESTÁN EN LA MEJOR DISPOSICIÓN DE COMPARTIR SU EXPERIENCIA Y RECURSOS CON SUS COLEGAS DEL CARIBE. ESPERAMOS CONTAR CON EL APOYO NECESARIO PARA ESTE TIPO DE INTERCAMBIO.

NUEVAMENTE, AGRADECEMOS EL APOYO DE IICA Y ESPERAMOS LA MISMA COLABORACIÓN EN EL FUTURO.

ATENTAMENTE, DR. RONALD BARROW

Many thanks for your memo in which you enclosed copies of the IICA Caribbean News newsletter. The issue is concise and very informative of the activities in the Caribbean Region. Congratulations! We are distributing copies to interested persons in our country immediately and we look forward to future issues. Again, superb work!

Mario A. Seixas, Representative TCA in Canada

MUCHÍSIMAS GRACIAS POR SU NOTA CON LA CUAL NOS REMITIÓ COPIAS DEL ROLETÍN DE NOTICIAS DEL CARIBE DE IICA. SE TRATA DE UN INFORME CONCISO QUE CUBRE LAS ACTIVIDADES EN LA REGIÓN DEL CARIBE. ¡FELICIDADES! ACTUALMENTE ESTAMOS DISTRIBUYENDO COPIAS A PERSONAS INTERESADAS EN NUESTRO PAÍS Y CONTAMOS CON RECIBIR LOS NÚMEROS FUTUROS. DE NUEVO, ¡ENHORABUENA!

MARIO A. SEIXAS, REPRESENTANTE DE LA ACT, CANADA

Je souhaiterai profiter de cette occasion pour vous remercier ainsi que l'IICA pour l'excellente contribution apportée à CARINET pour la réalisation de l'atelier traitant de l'identification des cochenilles de la Caraïbe - 14-23 Octobre 1997.

Selon les compte rendus, les objectifs de la réunion furent atteints et l'on observa l'initiation d'activité de réseau entre les participants. Ce à quoi vise le CARINET.

Les représentants officiels du Costa-Rica, M. Guillermo Sibaja, du Vénézuéla, Dr. Mario Cermeli et M. Porfirio Alvarez de la République Dominicaine sont tout à fait disposés à partager leur expertise et leur ressource avec leurs collègues de la Caraïbe. Nous souhaiterions que ce besoin d'échange soit soutenu.

Une fois de plus, nous remercions l'IICA pour son soutien et souhaitons que cela se reproduise à l'avenir.

Cordialement. Dr. Ronald Barrow

Merci pour votre notre accompagnée d'un exemplaire de l'IICA Caribbean News. Cette publication concise et instructive concernant les activités dans la région Caraïbe. Félicitation ! Nous distribuons actuellement des copies aux personnes intéressées et nous attendons impatiemment les prochaines parutions. Encore bravo !

Mario A. Seixas, représentant TCA au Canada

Point de mire



Participant signs agreement launching Latin American / Caribbean cocoa producers association.

SOOTHING PROBLEMS WITH FINE/FLAVOR COCOA

The Cacao and Coffee Industry Board (CCIB) of Trinidad and Tobago, with logistic and organisational assistance of the Caribbean Regional Centre, played host to a landmark meeting on «The Marketing of Fine/Flavor Cocoa», held September 23-25 in Port of Spain. The workshop discussed problems experienced and possible solutions in the marketing of this commodity. Participants included representatives from Ecuador, Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica, the USA and several Caribbean countries. The meeting issued a communiqué protesting the European Union's draft directive that authorizes the substitution

of cocoa butter by 5% with vegetable fat. Participants also agreed to establish an association entitled «Latin American and Caribbean Association of Producers, Processors and Exporters of Fine/Flavor Cocoa» with Trinidad and Tobago as the first headquarters country. The CCIB was chosen as the secretariat for the association ■

CÓMO SOLUCIONAR PROBLEMAS CON EL CACAO FINO

La CCIB (Oficina de la Industria de Cacao y Café de Trinidad y Tobago), con la asistencia técnica y organizacional del Centro Regional del Caribe, celebró una reunión histórica sobre «El Mercadeo de Cacao Fino» que tuvo lugar entre el 23 y el 25 de setiembre en Puerto España. Se discutió durante el taller problemas y posibles soluciones con respecto del mercadeo de este producto agrícola. Entre los participantes figuraron representantes de Ecuador, México, Venezuela, Costa Rica, los EE UU y varios países del Caribe. En la reunión se puso en circulación un comunicado en el cual se protesta la directiva propuesta por la Unión Europea donde se autoriza la sustitución por el 5% de manteca de cacao con grasa vegetal. Los participantes se pusieron de acuerdo también para crear una «Asociación de Cultivadores, Fabricantes y Exportadores de Cacao de América Latina y el Caribe», nombrando a Trinidad y Tobago la primera sede. Se escogió a la CCIB como Secretaría de la Asociación ♦

APAISER LES PROBLÈMES SUR LE CACAO GRAND ARÔME

Le Conseil Industriel du Cacao et du Café (CCIB) de Trinité et Tobago, avec l'appui logistique et organisationnel du Centre Regional Caraïbe, a accueilli une réunion sur le «Marketing du cacao grand arôme», le 23-25 Septembre à Port of Spain. Cette conférence débattit des problèmes rencontrés et des solutions possibles pour la vente de cette denrée. Parmi les participants se trouvaient des représentants de l'Équateur, du Mexique, du Venezuela, du Costa Rica, des USA et de divers pays de la Caraïbe. La réunion publia un communiqué protestant contre le projet de directive Européenne visant à autoriser le remplacement du beurre de cacao par 5% de matière grasse végétale. Les participants s'accordèrent à établir une association intitulée « Association des producteurs, transformateurs et exportateurs sud américains et caribéens de cacao grand arôme », Trinité et Tobago assurera la première présidence. Le CCIB servira de secrétariat à l'association ■

IICA^{T&T}

20th

ANNIVERSARY
CELEBRATIONS

April 2-4, 1998.

The Club House,
Queen's Park Savannah,
Port of Spain,
Trinidad.

*Taking Agriculture
into the next Millennium*



On a monthly basis, one woman in each kartel receives her loan. This loan partly consists of the loan repayments with interest of the other women in the kartel and partly of the capital funds which IICA inserts incrementally.

If a woman fails to make her monthly payments, her new loans automatically cease until the payments are made up. In addition, new loans are not distributed unless all members of each kartel are present. Because the loan process relies at every step on the separate responsibility of all participants, relations of trust and confidence are created and consolidated.

Having such a scheme has transformed the circumstances of the women involved. Typically KrediFanm members are market women with three to five children and almost all the money they borrow is used to finance their marketing ventures. The shrewd business women utilize their funds in a variety of ways.

In one scenario credit funds were used to purchase local produce, sell it at the regional market, use the proceeds to purchase other commodities not available in their own areas (including other agricultural commodities, manufactured items, imported items) at the same regional market, and then resell these back at home, and then begin the cycle again.

Commenting on the success of the project, IICA's Programme Coordinator, in Haiti, Alexis Gardella, stated, "the KrediFanm project extends hope and renews faith in private enterprise and public sector partnering, while concretely increasing household revenue for more than 1,300 rural Haitian families"■.

Mensualmente, una mujer en cada cartel recibe su crédito. Este crédito consiste en parte en pagos e interés de los préstamos de las otras mujeres del cartel y también de los fondos (el capital) que proporciona IICA de manera incremental.

Si una mujer no efectuó sus pagos sus mensuales, se cesa automáticamente sus nuevos créditos hasta que arregle sus deudas atrasadas. Además, no se distribuye los nuevos créditos hasta que todos los miembros de cada cartel estén presentes. Se crean y se consolidan relaciones de confianza porque el proceso depende en cada etapa de la responsabilidad individual de todos los participantes.

Este modelo ha transformado las circunstancias de las mujeres. Típicamente, los miembros de KrediFanm son mujeres que venden en el mercado, madres de tres a cinco hijos y casi la totalidad de los fondos que piden se dirige hacia el financiamiento de sus iniciativas de mercadeo. Estas mujeres de negocios utilizan sus fondos para una variedad de propósitos.

En un caso, se utilizaron los fondos para comprar productos agrícolas locales, venderlos en el mercado regional, utilizar los ingresos para comprar otros productos que no está a disponibles en sus propios barrios (incluso otros productos agrícolas, productos elaborados, artículos importados) y luego revenderlos en sus propios barrios, y recomenzar el ciclo.

La Coordinadora del Programa IICA en Haití, Alexis Gardella, señala sobre el éxito del proyecto: "el Proyecto KrediFanm extiende la esperanza y renueva la fe en iniciativas privadas y la colaboración con el sector público, y al mismo tiempo aumenta concretamente los ingresos de la casa para más de 1.300 familias en Haití"◆

Mensuellement, une femme du kartel reçoit un prêt. Ce prêt consiste en partie des remboursement de crédit des autres femmes, et d'autre part de fonds supplémentaires apportés par l'IICA.

Si une femme est dans l'empêchement d'effectuer son paiement mensuel, son nouveau crédit cesse immédiatement jusqu'à réalisation du paiement. De plus, les nouveaux crédits ne sont distribués que si tous les membres de chaque kartel sont présents. Le fonctionnement des prêts étant basé sur la responsabilité de chacun des participants, cela crée et consolide les liens de confiance.

Ces empreints ont transformé la situation financière des femmes participantes. Traditionnellement, les adhérentes au KrediFanm vendent sur les marchés, possèdent trois à cinq enfants et l'ensemble de l'argent empreinté est utilisé pour financer leurs activités de vente. Ces astucieuses femmes d'affaire utilisent ces fonds de façon variée.

Dans un scénario, les fonds étaient utilisés pour l'achat de produits locaux revendus sur le marché régional, le montant des ventes servant ensuite à l'achat de produits non disponibles dans leur zone (denrées agricoles, produits industriels, biens d'importation) qui seront ensuite vendus dans leur zone d'origine à leur retour, avant de redémarrer un autre cycle.

Commentant le succès de ce projet, le coordinateur du programme de l'IICA à Haïti, Alexis Gardella, affirma que « le projet de KrediFanm redonne l'espoir et ravive la foi en matière d'entreprise privée et de partenariat avec le secteur public, tout en augmentant le revenu de plus de 1300 familles rurales haïtiennes »■



Everton Ambrose identifies leaf spot disease for participants.

O E C S - G R E N A D A

Reeling from an indefinite ban placed by the WIBDECO on its banana exports due to poor quality bananas caused by the dreaded leaf spot disease, Grenada's Ministry of Agriculture sent out an urgent appeal to the IICA. IICA subsequently dispatched its Plant Protection Specialist, Everton Ambrose to conduct an intensive training workshop among the country's extension and pest management personnel. The October workshop zeroed in on methods for monitoring and assessing the intensity of the Leaf spot disease. This is the first in a series of IICA initiatives geared at assisting the Grenadian authorities in resuscitating their banana industry ■

OECS (Organización de Estados del Caribe Oriental)

El país sufre todavía de una prohibición indefinida impuesta por la WIBDECO (Autoridad Regional en materia de los Plátanos) de sus exportaciones de plátanos debido a la baja calidad de sus frutos que padecen de la enfermedad de mancha foliar y el Ministerio de Agricultura de Grenada hizo un llamamiento urgente al IICA. En consecuencia, IICA envió a su Asesor en Protección de Plantas, Everton Ambrose, para que conduzca un taller intensivo de formación dirigido a los empleados de protección vegetal integrada. El taller, que tuvo lugar en octubre, se concentró en métodos para controlar y evaluar la intensidad de la enfermedad. Esto constituye la primera de una serie de iniciativas destinadas a ayudar a las autoridades de Grenada a resucitar su industria de plátanos ♦



OECS-GRENADE

Ebranlé par l'interdit illimité placé par WIBDECO sur ses exportations de bananes du fait de leur faible qualité causée par la redoutable cercosporiose du bananier, le Ministre de l'Agriculture de Grenade a lancé un appel urgent à l'IICA. En réponse à cela, l'IICA détacha sur place son spécialiste en protection végétale, Everton Ambrose, afin d'entreprendre une formation intensive au sein du personnel attaché à la protection végétale. Cette session d'Octobre se concentra sur les méthodes de surveillance et de détermination de l'intensité de la maladie. Ceci est la première d'une série d'initiatives menées par l'IICA afin d'assister les autorités de Grenade dans la réanimation de son industrie bananière ■



*from the
Quarterly
Newsletter of
the Caribbean
Regional Centre.*



*Head Quarters
in
Trinidad & Tobago,
which is published
to provide
information to our
clients on the work
of the institute.
We invite your
comments and
contributions.*

COUNTRY NEWS BARBADOS

The local TCA celebrated its 20th anniversary with a gala reception on September 30th. Guests included members of the diplomatic community, suppliers and staff members both past and present. The Agency also published a newspaper supplement. In his address to mark the occasion Dr. Carlos Aquino, IICA's Director General pledged the institutes continued support to the sustainable development process which will see tangible benefits to youths and farmers' organizations, continued efforts to eradicate the Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis (CAE) virus, and in collaboration with FAO, eradication of the bont tick. He also highlighted benefits to accrue to the Barbadian Agricultural Sector from the planned Distance Learning Centre, to be established in Barbados, the creation of the Caribbean Council for Higher Education and the Caribbean Agribusiness Association ■

NOTICIAS DE LOS PAISES BARBADOS

La oficina local de la ACT celebró su XX aniversario con una recepción el día 30 de setiembre. Entre los invitados figuraron miembros del cuerpo diplomático, proveedores, empleados y ex-empleados. La Agencia también publicó un suplemento en los periódicos. El Director General de IICA, el Dr. Carlos Aquino, en su discurso de apertura, se comprometió por parte del Instituto, a seguir apoyando el proceso de desarrollo sostenible, lo que beneficiará de manera visible a los jóvenes y las organizaciones de cultivadores. Además, se prevé hacer esfuerzos para eliminar el virus de Artritis Encefalomiелitis Caprina (AEC) y en colaboración con la FAO, eliminar la garrapata que ocasiona la carie. Subrayó los beneficios de que gozará el sector agrícola de Barbados con motivo del Centro de Enseñanza a Distancia que se establecía en Barbados, así como la formación del Consejo de Educación Superior del Caribe y de la Asociación Caribeña de Empresas Agrícolas ♦

NOUVELLES DU PAYS Barbades

L'agence locale de coopération technique a célébré son 20ème anniversaire avec une réception organisée le 30 Septembre. Parmi les invités se trouvaient les membres du corps diplomatique, les fournisseurs et les membres du personnel actuel et antérieur. L'agence publia aussi un supplément dans le journal. Lors de son allocution, le Dr. Carlos Aquino, Directeur Général de l'IICA, s'engagea, au nom de l'Institut, à poursuivre son support aux plans de développement durable qui apporteront un bénéfice réel aux organisations de jeunes et d'agriculteurs, à continuer les efforts d'éradication du virus de l'Arthrite Encéphalique Caprine (AEC), et, en collaboration avec le FAO, l'éradication du bont tique. Il insista aussi sur les bénéfices apportés à l'extension du secteur agricole de la Barbades par le projet de centre d'apprentissage à distance qui devrait être établi à la Barbades, ainsi que par la création du Conseil Caribéen d'Etudes Supérieures en Agribusiness ■

REGIONAL NEWS

CACHE IS BORN

Representatives of eleven Caribbean Institutions of Higher Education in Agriculture are moving full speed ahead with plans for integration. At a meeting held November 03 - 05, in Santiago, Dominican Republic, the representatives signed a Memorandum of Agreement establishing the Council and thereby initiating the process for accrediting each other's degrees. The First Board was elected for the term ending 1998 under the chairmanship of Ing. Benito Ferreiras of the Dominican Republic. The Memorandum of Agreement also appointed the IICA to provide the Executive Secretariat functions for the period 1998 - 2000 ■

NOTICIAS REGIONALES

EL NACIMIENTO DE CACHE

(Consejo de Caribeño de Instituciones de Educación Agrícola Superior)

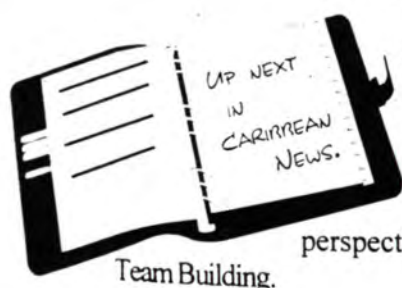
Representantes de once Instituciones de Educación Agrícola Superior del Caribe adelantan rápidamente sus planes de integración. En una reunión que tuvo lugar entre el 3 y el 5 de noviembre en Santiago, República Dominicana, los representantes firmaron una Nota de Entendimiento estableciendo el Consejo, iniciando así el proceso de reconocimiento oficial de sus títulos universitarios. Se eligió la Primera Junta para el mandato terminando en 1998 bajo la presidencia del Ing. Benito Ferreiras de la República Dominicana. También en la Nota de Entendimiento se prevé que el IICA cumpla las funciones de una Secretaría Ejecutiva durante el periodo 1998-2000 ♦

INFORMATIONS RÉGIONALES

Le CACHE est né

Les représentants de onze Organisations Caribéennes d'Enseignement Supérieur en agriculture progressent rapidement dans leur plan d'intégration. Lors d'une réunion tenue du 2 au 5 Novembre à Santiago, République Dominicaine, les représentants ont signé un protocole d'accord établissant le conseil et initiant le procédé d'accréditation des divers diplômes. Le premier conseil d'administration a été élu jusqu'à la fin 1998 sous la présidence de M. Benito Ferrera de la République Dominicaine. Le protocole d'accord convient aussi que l'IICA assurera les fonctions de secrétariat général pour la période 1998-2000 ■

IN THE NEXT ISSUE



Team Building.

SUPPORTING THE BAHAMAS: Public Service managers of Bahamas' Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries gain new perspectives on Leadership and

RESPONDING TO HAITI: IICA responds to Haiti's request for establishing a National Commission on Plant Genetic resources.

EN EL PRÓXIMO

NÚMERO APOYANDO A LAS BAHAMAS:

Los funcionarios con responsabilidad para regir el Ministerio de Agricultura y Recursos Pesqueros de las Bahamas ganan nuevas perspectivas sobre el Liderazgo y el Trabajo en Equipos.

RESPONDIENDO A HAITÍ: IICA responde a la solicitud de Haití con respecto del establecimiento de una Comisión Nacional de Recursos Vegetales y Genéticos.

DANS LE PROCHAIN NUMÉRO **SUITE P 10**

DANS LE PROCHAIN NUMÉRO



SOUTENIR LES BAHAMAS:

Les responsables publiques du Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche des Bahamas s'orientent vers de nouvelles perspectives en matière de direction et de conduite d'équipe.

RÉPONDRE À HAÏTI: L'IICA a donné suite à la demande d'Haïti concernant l'établissement d'une Commission Nationale des Ressources Génétiques Végétales.



CONGRATULATIONS
FELICIDADES
FÉLICITATIONS

CONGRATULATIONS:

...to Haiti's Mr. Mikelang Ovide, Rural Technical Assistant in the TOC project, Violet upon the award of a two year scholarship in Agriculture studies, Venezuela.

FELICIDADES:

... al Sr. Mikelang Ovide de Haïti. Auxiliar Técnico en zonas rurales del Proyecto TOC en Violet. Se beneficiará de una beca de dos años en Agricultura que se realizará en Venezuela

FÉLICITATIONS:

... A M. Mikelang Ovide (Haïti), assistant technique agricole lors du projet TOC, pour l'obtention d'une bourse d'étude en agriculture de 2 ans, Vénézuéla.

**DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC**

**REPÚBLICA
DOMINICANA**

**République
Dominicaine**



LEFT-RIGHT: Hon. Garcia, Mr. Almonte, Mr. Monción & Dr. Marte.

Le Ministre de l'Agriculture du Belize, son Excellence M. Russell Garcia, visita la République Dominicaine afin de rencontrer son homologue local, M. Francisco T. Rodriguez. Le Ministre Garcia visita l'Industria del Casabe Almonte où il examina avec attention la matière première ainsi que le procédé de lavage et d'épluchage du manioc. Sur la photo, le Ministre observe une réplique du traditionnel « buren » utilisé pour la fabrication du Casabe qui date d'avant l'arrivée de Colomb ■

Agriculture Minister, the Honourable Russell Garcia, of Belize visited the Dominican Republic to meet with his counterpart, Eng. Francisco T. Rodriguez. Minister Garcia toured the Industria del Casabe Almonte where he inspected the raw materials and the cassava washing and peeling processes. In the photo the minister examines a replica of the traditional "buren" used in the making of casabe that predates the arrival of Columbus■

El Ministro de Agricultura de Belice, el distinguido Sr. Russel García visitó la República Dominicana a fin de encontrar su homólogo, el Ing. Francisco T. Rodríguez. El Sr. García hizo un recorrido de inspección de la Industria del Casabe Almonte donde examinó las materias primas y los procesos de limpiar y pelar las mandiocas. Véase la fotografía en que el Ministro examina una réplica del "buren" tradicional utilizado en la producción de casabe antes de la llegada de Colón. ◆

REGIONAL NEWS

Eighteen top level scientists from the Southern Caribbean sub-region, gathered in Port of Spain, Trinidad, October 14 - 23, for a ten day workshop on the identification of Mealybugs of the Caribbean with special reference to the Hibiscus Pink Mealybug.

The workshop was organised by CARINET, the Caribbean Network for Biosystematics in collaboration with the international institute of Entomology (CAB International) and funded by the Commonwealth Science Council and the inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture.

The participants who developed skills in preparing slide mounts and the use of taxonomic keys, successfully developed reference collections of Mealybug specimens to take back to their respective countries. In their own words, the workshop was "informative, practical and useful" ■



Participants at CAREC's lab identifying Pink Mealybug.

NOTICIAS REGIONALES

Dieciocho científicos del más alto nivel de la subregión Sur del Caribe, se congregaron en Puerto España, Trinidad, del 14 al 23 de Octubre, para asistir a un Taller sobre la identificación de las Cochinillas Rosadas en el Caribe, con especial énfasis en la Cochinilla Rosada del Hibiscus.

El taller fue organizado por CARINET, el Caribbean Network for Biosystematics, en colaboración con el Instituto Internacional de Entomología (CAB International) y financiado por el Commonwealth Science Council y el Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura.

Los participantes demostraron sus destrezas en el montaje en de slides y en el uso de claves taxonómica, y exitosamente obtuvieron colecciones de referencias de especímenes de Cochinilla rosada, con las cuales retornaron a sus países. En otras palabras, el taller fue "informativo, práctico y muy útil" ♦

INFORMATIONS RÉGIONALES

Dix-huit scientifiques de haut niveau, en provenance de la zone sud-caraïbe, se sont réunis à Port of Spain, Trinité, du 14 au 23 Octobre, dans le cadre d'une conférence de 10 jours sur le thème de l'identification des cocchenilles des Caraïbes, avec une attention toute particulière portée à la cocchenille rose de l'hibiscus.

Cette réunion organisée par CARINET, le réseau caribéen de biosystème, en collaboration avec l'Institut International d'Entomologie (CAB International) a été financée par le conseil scientifique du Commonwealth et l'IICA.

Les participants s'initient à la préparation d'insectes pour l'observation microscopique, à l'utilisation des clefs taxonomiques, et ramenèrent chacun dans leur pays une collection de spécimens de cocchenilles. Selon leurs propres mots, cette conférence était « Instructive, pratique et utile ». ■

THE QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF THE CARIBBEAN REGIONAL CENTRE, HEAD QUARTERS IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO IS PUBLISHED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS ON THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTE. WE WELCOME YOUR COMMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

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TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO

TRINITE ET TOBAGO

Staff at IICA's sub regional headquarters in Trinidad and Tobago engaged in a period of introspection and relaxation recently. On October 22 under the guidance of an external facilitator, the staff members participated in a Total Quality Management Workshop entitled «Understanding and Appreciating the Meaning and Importance of Quality Performance and Service». During group sessions, they evaluated the functions of various aspects of the Institute's operations, making recommendations for future improvements.

Staff all agreed that office communication should be improved and suggested measures including an inter office paging system, workshops and social activities. A committee was set up to develop a strategy for implementing the workshop recommendations.

Following closely on the workshop the staff put aside urgent meetings, travel plans and a host of other commitments to ensure 100 percent participation at the IICA Staff Day on October 24th. They cooked...danced... swam and played cricket at the Mannette's Ranch picnic site located at the foothills of the Northern Range. After the period of rejuvenation, which everyone agreed helped to foster true team spirit, the happy but weary bunch agreed on a repeat performance■

de IICA el día 24 de octubre. Cocinaron, bailaron, nadaron y jugaron al cricket en Manette's Ranch al pie de las montañas. A finales de este período de rejuvenecimiento que, según todos, contribuyó a fomentar un espíritu de equipo, el grupo alegre pero cansado se puso de acuerdo para repetir estos momentos de es pascimento◆



IICA Staff at the Caribbean Regional Centre

El personal de la sede del Centro Regional de Caribe del IICA en Trinidad y Tobago se comprometió recientemente a realizar una sesión período de introspección y esparcimiento. El día 22 de octubre, bajo la coordinación y supervisión, los empleados participaron en un Taller sobre la Calidad entitulado

“¿Cómo comprender y apreciar el significado y la importancia servicios de calidad total” Durante las sesiones de grupos, se evaluó las funciones de varios aspectos de las operaciones institucionales, y se hizo recomendaciones para reformas futuras.

Se acordó que se debe mejorar la comunicación en la oficina y los empleados sugirieron medidas para realizar esto, incluyendo un sistema de localización inter-oficina por altavoz, talleres y actividades sociales. Se creó un comité cuyo propósito es desarrollar una estrategia para poner en marcha las recomendaciones del taller.

Poco después de taller, los empleados hicieron todo lo posible por asegurar una participación del 100 por ciento en la Jornada de los Empleados

l'importance des performances et d'un service de qualité ». Durant les sessions de groupe, ils évaluèrent les fonctions des divers opérations de l'Institut, apportant des recommandations en vue de futures améliorations.

Le personnel s'accorda sur une amélioration de la communication au sein du bureau, et suggéra divers mesures incluant un systèmes de paging intra-office, conférences et activités sociales. Un comité fut organisé afin de développer une stratégie de mise en place des recommandations du séminaire.

Faisant suite à la conférence, le personnel mis de côté les réunions urgentes, voyages et autres engagements afin d'assurer 100% de participation à la journée du personnel de l'IICA le 24 Octobre. Ils cuisinèrent ... dansèrent et jouèrent au cricket sur l'aire de pic-nic du ranch Mannette situé au pieds de la chaîne montagneuse du nord de l'île. Après cette scéance de rajeunissement, qui stimula un véritable esprit d'équipe, cette joyeuse troupe épuisée s'engagea à répéter cette performance■

Le personnel du siège régional de l'IICA à Trinité et Tobago s'engagea récemment dans une période d'introspection et de relaxation. Le 22 Octobre, guidé par un conseiller externe, les membres du personnel participèrent à une scéance de formation en matière de gestion de qualité totale intitulée « Comprendre et apprécier le sens et

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March 27, 1998

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The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

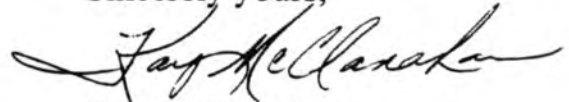
Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed with this letter I have included a copy of the quarterly magazine, *COMUNIICA*, produced by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA). As you can see, President Eduardo Frei and Minister Carlos Mladinic from Chile, and President Jose Maria Figueres and Minister Ricardo Garron from Costa Rica all contributed articles, as well as did Gerald Bange from USDA and Dr. Peter Timmer from Harvard.

The July issue of *COMUNIICA* will focus on the Northern Region and would offer an excellent forum for you and Secretary Glickman to present your views on current issues of importance to USDA and the Clinton Administration. We will be happy to coordinate in any way with your representative to publish your article, as written in English, and to provide translation into Spanish if necessary.

Thank you very much for your consideration and for your continued support.

Sincerely yours,



Kay McClanahan
Representative in the United States

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
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COMUN



El IICA en las Américas

IICA in the Americas



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"El objetivo general es apoyar a los Estados Miembros para lograr la sostenibilidad agropecuaria, en el marco de la integración hemisférica y como contribución al desarrollo rural humano."

"The general objective is to support the efforts of the Members States in achieving sustainable agricultural development, within the framework of hemispheric integration and as a contribution to human development in rural areas."

DIRECTORIO

Director General del IICA

Carlos E. Aquino G.

Gerente Técnico

Gerardo Escudero Columna

Comunicación e Información Pública

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Technical Cooperation Agency
in the United States

The President
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Washington, D.C. 20500

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 22, 1998

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4-23-98

Copied
Mc Ginty
Steinberg
VP
COS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN *Phil*

SUBJECT: Northern Right Whale and Navigational Freedom

In order to protect the endangered northern right whale and adhere to the Endangered Species Act and the Marine Mammals Act, NOAA wishes to propose rules to the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to require ships entering two critical whale habitats (off Florida/Georgia and Cape Cod) to report to the Coast Guard. Ships would provide information on their itinerary and speed and be given information on avoiding collisions; no routing requirements or speed limits would be imposed. Collisions with ships are the leading cause of death for the whales; there have been eight confirmed deaths since 1991 and more are suspected; there is a high likelihood of extinction with such a death rate; only 300-350 whales remain. Defense disagrees with such mandatory reporting requirements. The attached memo from Jim Steinberg and Katie McGinty seeks a decision from you on what sort of requirements to impose. If NOAA submits proposed rules to the IMO by Friday, the IMO will act on the proposal this year.

Option 1 - Mandatory reporting. *Katie/CEQ, NOAA, Commerce, EPA and John Podesta* favor this option. Military and sovereign immune vessels would be exempt from it. Proponents argue it represents the strongest possible action to protect the whales, offers little risk under the two conservation statutes, is supported by the MA/ME Congressional delegations and commercial shipping interests (though commercial interests would not object to the other options).

Option 2 - Voluntary reporting. *Defense, the Navy and the Joint Chiefs* support this option. Proponents make several arguments: does not encumber the freedom of navigation, a long-established U.S. policy essential to national defense; could lead to other countries' requiring prior notification agreements for U.S. military vessels; NOAA has failed to show data that mandatory reporting will be more effective than voluntary reporting, which has not been tested; new technologies are available to ships to warn of the presence of whales; the IMO has never approved a mandatory requirement to protect a single species. This option would include official U.S. notices distributed to vessels urging them to contact U.S. authorities and would be backed up by State Department demarches and other diplomatic measures. This option will be opposed by congressional delegations and the environmental community.

Option 3 - Voluntary reporting now, mandatory reporting in a year if voluntary fails to adequately protect the whales. Compromise supported by *Jim Steinberg/NSC and Sylvia*. Under this option (which also includes the official notices and State support) the U.S. would propose voluntary reporting for a year, and then propose mandatory reporting unless (i) a substantial majority of ships have contacted U.S. authorities; or (ii) NSC and CEQ agree on alternative measures. NSC believes this one-year trial period is a reasonable balancing among agency concerns. Environmentalists and congressional delegations will not support this option. *State and Coast Guard* would support any of the options.

☒ Option 1 (Mandatory) ☐ Option 2 (Voluntary) ☐ Option 3 (Compromise) ☐ Discuss

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 22, 1998

THE PRESIDENT
4-23-98

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
THE VICE PRESIDENT

CC: ERSKINE B. BOWLES

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY
JAMES B. STEINBERG

in PM for KAM

SUBJECT: PROTECTION OF NORTHERN RIGHT WHALES
AND NAVIGATIONAL FREEDOM

Purpose

To decide which type of ship reporting requirement the United States should propose to the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to protect the northern right whale.

Background

Northern right whales are the most endangered United States marine mammal, with only 300 - 350 remaining. Collisions with ships are the primary human threat to these animals, with eight confirmed deaths since 1991 and more suspected. Biologists believe the species cannot sustain mortality at this rate without a high likelihood of extinction.

To address this situation and satisfy the requirements of the Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) seeks to require most ships to report to the Coast Guard upon entering two critical habitats for the right whale (one off Cape Cod and the Boston Harbor, the other off Florida and Georgia) beginning in mid-1999. Ships would provide information about itinerary and speed, and receive data on the northern right whale along with advice on avoiding ship strikes. No routing requirements or speed limits would be imposed. Two types of ships would be exempt: military and other sovereign immune vessels, and vessels under 300 gross tons.

NOAA wishes to propose these measures to the IMO by Friday, April 24, to meet the deadline for consideration by the organization this year. Approval by the IMO is expected. In NOAA's view, measures short of mandatory ship reporting would not be sufficiently effective for whale protection.

Members of the Massachusetts and Maine Congressional delegations, environmental groups, and the Marine Mammal Commission support NOAA's proposal. Commercial shipping interests also support NOAA's proposal (but would not object to the other options set forth below).

The Department of Defense does not support the NOAA proposal, suggesting instead that the United States propose voluntary reporting measures to the IMO. The Defense Department argues that this mandatory ship reporting requirement presents a fundamental national security concern because it would threaten our ability to promote freedom of navigation globally. Strong support for navigational freedoms is a long-established U.S. policy, essential to our national defense. The Defense Department notes that India has recently required ships carrying dangerous cargo to report their position to shore-based authorities before entering the Indian exclusive economic zone. The Defense Department is concerned that this could lead to prior notification requirements for nuclear-powered vessels. In addition, Iran has indicated repeatedly over the past year that the waters of the Persian Gulf are becoming increasingly threatened by maritime traffic (including U.S. warships) and that greater controls are necessary. (NOAA notes that neither India nor Iran are seeking IMO approval for these actions, but are suggesting unilateral restrictions that we oppose categorically.)

The Defense Department notes that the IMO has never approved a mandatory shipping requirement to protect a single species and that this proposal would, in DoD's view, represent a significant expansion of the grounds for which reporting requirements are imposed by the IMO. (To date, the IMO has approved or is in the final stages of considering seven mandatory reporting requirements, all in congested or restricted waters for a combination of safety and environmental reasons. The United States has supported each of these requirements. One example is a reporting requirement designed to protect shipping and fragile habitat in the area of Australia's Great Barrier Reef.) The Defense Department asserts that, by proposing our own mandatory requirements for the coastal waters of the United States, we would damage our ability to contest future proposals from other countries.

In response to this concern, the State Department recommends language for the preamble to the proposed IMO rule, setting forth the unique circumstances of this case as rationale for the proposal. The Defense Department does not believe that such language would ameliorate its concern about precedent.

In addition, the Defense Department argues that NOAA has failed to bring forward data to suggest that mandatory reporting requirements will be more effective in protecting right whales than voluntary measures. The Defense Department notes that mariners do not wish to strike whales (which can damage ships); that right whales are difficult to see, even for mariners who are looking for them; that new technologies and techniques are available to warn ships about the presence of right whales, without mandatory reporting; and that voluntary reporting for right whales has yet to be tested.

The National Security Council supports an approach that combines elements of both the NOAA and Defense Department options. Under the NSC approach, the United States would propose voluntary

measures to the IMO this year. Next year, the United States would propose mandatory reporting to the IMO, unless (1) a substantial majority of ships entering the right whale habitat have established contact as requested by the Safety of Navigation Circular, or (2) CEQ and NSC agree on the desirability of proposing alternative measures. The NSC believes it would be preferable to rely on voluntary measures if those measures produce substantial compliance, and that a one-year trial would represent a reasonable balancing of different agencies' concerns. The NSC notes that confirmed right whale deaths from ship strikes average roughly one per year and it is not clear whether any reporting requirements will be effective in protecting right whales.

In response, NOAA argues that delay in imposing mandatory reporting requirements would pose unacceptable risks. NOAA believes that failure to take the first step of mandatory ship reporting could jeopardize progress toward broader recovery efforts and delay development of additional protective measures. NOAA also notes that, in its view, the current mandatory reporting proposal represents a compromise from its original position.

Three options are set forth below for your consideration: one supported by NOAA and CEQ; a second supported DoD and the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and a third supported by the NSC.

Options

- (1) Mandatory Ship Reporting. Propose mandatory ship reporting requirements to the International Maritime Organization immediately, for implementation in July 1999. Sovereign immune vessels would be exempt.

PROS:

- Represents strongest action currently under consideration to protect the northern right whales.
- Minimizes legal risk under Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act.
- Supported by Congressional delegations, shipping industry and environmental groups.
- By taking this first step, NOAA in better position to explore stronger protection measures.

CONS:

- Presents national security concerns about erosion of navigational freedoms and would make it more difficult to resist proliferation of other mandatory ship reporting requirements.

- Effectiveness is uncertain

This proposal is supported by the Council on Environmental Quality, NOAA, the Department of Commerce, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Marine Mammal Commission. State Department and the Coast Guard can support any of the options.

- (2) Voluntary Ship Reporting. Propose voluntary ship reporting to IMO, to be implemented with a Safety of Navigation Circular urging vessels to contact authorities before entering right whale critical habitats. The State Department will employ diplomatic measures, including demarches, to encourage international compliance with the Circular. Urge all ships entering right whale critical habitats voluntarily to undertake procedures already followed by the Navy, including slowing speed to the extent practicable and posting bow lookouts. After one year, agencies will revisit whether to propose mandatory ship reporting.

PROS:

- Will improve protection for right whales.
- Does not create national security concerns.

CONS:

- May provide less protection for right whales than Option 1
- Will be opposed by Congressional delegations and environmental community.
- Will present greater litigation risk than Option 1.

This proposal is supported by the Department of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Navy. The State Department and the Coast Guard can support any of the options.

- (3) Voluntary Ship Reporting Now; Mandatory Ship Reporting in One Year if Voluntary Reporting Fails. Propose voluntary ship reporting to IMO, to be implemented with a Safety of Navigation Circular urging vessels to contact authorities before entering right whale critical habitats. The State Department will employ diplomatic measures, including demarches, to encourage international compliance with the Circular.

Not later than two months prior to the 1999 deadline for submission to the IMO of a mandatory reporting proposal, agencies will assess the rate at which ships entering right whale critical habitats in fact contact authorities. Unless a substantial majority of those ships have established contact as requested by the Safety of Navigation Circular, or CEQ and NSC agree on the desirability of proposing alternative measures, the United States will propose

mandatory ship reporting to the IMO in 1999.

PROS:

- For this year, addresses Defense Department concerns with respect to navigational freedoms.
- For this year, provides some protection for right whales.
- Recognizes need to move toward mandatory system in one year if circumstances dictate.

CONS:

- Would delay mandatory reporting until July 2000 at the earliest.
- Could delay broader public dialog concerning measures beyond reporting that may be important to recovery of the species.
- Will not be supported by Congressional delegations and environmental community.

This proposal is supported by the National Security Council. The State Department and the Coast Guard can support any of the options.

Recommendation

That you choose one of the following:

____ Option 1 ____ Option 2 ____ Option 3 ____ Discuss