



# Mission en Guadeloupe

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## Fiche 1 : Vers un "Programme global de développement de la banane"

La plupart des principaux spécialistes de la recherche sur la banane et le plantain se sont réunis à la Guadeloupe entre le 3 et le 9 mars 1997.

Le groupe était composé de deux ensembles jusqu'alors antagoniques : celui de l'INIBAP et celui du BIP (Banana Improvement Program).

Les participants ont élaboré et recommandé la création du Musa P, acronyme du Programme global de développement de la banane.

Le programme lui-même comprendra une série d'"items" dont le lien au programme lui-même aura des degrés plus ou moins forts. Par ordre décroissant ont été retenus :

- ① Un affichage des priorités de coopération scientifique internationale en matière de collection et d'amélioration génétique et de pathologie (essentiellement nématologie, virologie, sigatoka et fusarium). Les groupes de travail spécialisés réunis à Gosier ont défini les priorités de coopération scientifique pour chacun de ces sujets.
- ② La constitution de groupes/fora thématiques ouverts qui communiqueront sous forme de fora spécialisés.
- ③ La création de mécanismes incitatifs favorisant la coopération entre les partenaires du programme. Selon les ressources qui pourront être rassemblées, le Programme définira les mécanismes en question. Les participants ont dit leur attachement à l'appel d'offres organisé par le BIP avec l'appui du Fonds commun et leur souhait de le voir se poursuivre dans le Musa P.
- ④ L'appui à des Programmes partenariaux par thèmes ou par régions. Ces programmes financeront les "coûts de transaction" et non la recherche, elle-même financée par les équipes qui souhaitent coopérer.
- ⑤ L'appui à des projets conjoints de recherche. Des projets conjoints de recherche pourront être élaborés et labélisés par le Musa P, mais il reviendra aux équipes de chercher par ailleurs les appuis financiers.

La construction institutionnelle du Musa P et sa "gouvernance" ouvrent, en fait, un nouveau chapitre de la construction du "système global de recherche agricole". Les participants ont proposé de confier :

- la direction du Musa P à un "steering committee" composé de quatre représentants des SNRA (Afrique, Asie, Amérique latine, Méditerranée), de trois représentants des ARI (Europe, Amérique du Nord, Pacifique) et de deux représentants des CIRA (IPGRI et IITA). Cette vision tripartite est à la base même de la construction du système global ;
- l'animation du Musa P à un "secrétariat exécutif" assuré par l'INIBAP qui ainsi pourra mettre en harmonie le Musa P et les activités que l'INIBAP met en oeuvre, par ailleurs, dans le cadre du GCRAI.

Enfin, les participants ont proposé que se constitue un "Program Support Group" où se retrouveront à la fois les bailleurs de fonds et les partenaires du programme.

La construction du Musa P pourrait bien préfigurer la multiplication d'autres programmes globaux, notamment de programmes consacrés à la recherche sur des productions qui sont hors du mandat du GCRAI : Steering Committee tripartite (SNRA, ARI, CIRA), secrétariat exécutif à Montpellier.

L'appui du Fonds commun, notamment pour le financement d'un appel d'offres, pourrait être déterminant dans la vitalité de tels projets globaux. Les positions de la France (ministère des Finances et ministère des Affaires étrangères) et celles de l'Europe dans les réunions du Fonds commun sont donc décisives. Nous nous efforcerons de convaincre les délégués de l'importance de la poursuite du financement du Fonds commun pour la construction du Système global de recherche agricole (productions hors du mandat du GCRAI).



## Fiche 2 : Rapprochement INRA-CIRAD-UAG et coopération régionale caraïbe

Dans l'organisation du système global de recherche agricole, la "région" Amérique latine-Caraïbe comprend cinq sous-régions (pays du Cone Sud, pays andins, pays amazoniens, Amérique centrale et Caraïbe).

Lors du Forum latino-américain de Bogota (mars 96) et à l'occasion de la réunion des SNRA de Djakarta (mai 97), la sous-région caraïbe s'est exprimée au travers des représentants de l'Université des "West Indies". Un programme sous-régional (PROCICARIBE) a été présenté en ces occasions.

En fait, ces interventions intégraient peu les composantes hispanophones (St Domingue et Cuba) et francophones (Haïti et les DFA) de la Caraïbe.

Il nous faut réfléchir à la manière dont nous pouvons occuper une place respectable dans la coopération régionale caraïbe. Les éléments suivants doivent être pris en compte :

- ☛ La Martinique et la Guadeloupe doivent harmoniser leur approche de la coopération régionale.
- ☛ L'ensemble de la recherche agricole (INRA, CIRAD) doit être pris en compte. Regroupé, il représente une force importante dans le concert régional.
- ☛ Face aux mondes anglophones et hispanophones, une composante universitaire doit nécessairement être associée à l'ensemble CIRAD-INRA.
- ☛ La composante universitaire doit proposer une formation agricole Bac + 5, sinon plus, qui, seule, peut équivaloir aux Masters anglosaxons. A plus long terme, une équipe doctorale devrait pouvoir permettre de développer des recherches universitaires.

Donc, en termes opératoires, il convient de :

- ① sceller le partenariat entre les trois institutions par un jeu de trois conventions bi-partites (UAG-CIRAD, UAG-INRA, CIRAD-INRA) ou par une convention tripartite. Les trois institutions pourraient engager un travail de prospective permettant d'esquisser un dispositif harmonisé de recherche/formation. S'agissant des synergies INRA-CIRAD, les directions scientifiques des deux instituts vont réfléchir à la construction d'un dispositif DFA harmonisé.

Dans ce trio, l'UAG est sans doute l'élément le plus faible, il faudrait que l'université définisse un plan de montée en charge (de la maîtrise vers un DEA ou un DESS, voire vers une école doctorale). Pour ce faire, se pose la question du doctorat des enseignants et de leur habilitation à la direction de recherche. A court terme, l'INRA et le CIRAD doivent, autant qu'il leur est possible, aider l'UAG à construire son enseignement (cours et stages) de maîtrise et, si possible, de DESS.

② apprécier les partenariats régionaux susceptibles d'inscrire le dispositif de recherche/enseignement agricole des DFA dans un "système régional" et de structurer une coopération régionale durable. Pour ce faire, une double approche pourra être suivie :

- Analyse des actions menées par le CIRAD, l'INRA et l'UAG dans la région. Emmanuel Camus pourra, avec ses collègues de l'INRA et de l'UAG, établir la carte des relations et des actions de coopération régionale des trois institutions concernées. Il pourra recueillir les souhaits formulés en la matière par les uns et par les autres.
- Analyse des documents élaborés par les responsables caribiens de la recherche agricole (le PROCICARIBE) et enquête auprès des interlocuteurs majeurs (le président du Forum latino-américain, F. Chaparro, et le président de l'Université des "West Indies"). J'ai pu récupérer le document du PROCICARIBE lors de la conférence de Leiden et discuter d'une stratégie avec le Dr. Hayden Blades (CARDI/UWI). Nous partageons l'idée de la nécessité d'une ouverture plus grande des anglophones vers les hispanophones et les francophones. Les francophones des DFA (CIRAD-INRA-UAG) et les anglophones (principalement CARDI/UWI) pourraient étudier leur coopération en fonction de leurs projets respectifs (PROCICARIBE et propositions DFA) lors d'une réunion mixte que nous pourrions organiser lorsque le travail DOM aura été préparé.
- Entre la réalisation du travail "Relations extérieures INRA/CIRAD/UAG", qui pourrait et devrait être rapide, et la réunion de concertation proposée avec le couple UWI/CARDI, il conviendrait d'enrichir la réflexion, de la conforter et de la valider en soumettant les hypothèses de démarche et de substance :
  - dans les DFA, aux autorités locales et régionales, aux responsables du FIC (établi depuis février 97 à Basse-terre),
  - à Paris, à nos partenaires des ministères de la Coopération, des Affaires étrangères (regroupés dans une unité animée par M. Lacognata) et des DOM, ainsi qu'au conseiller régional de coopération en poste à Santo Domingo (M. Philippe Cujo).

Cf. annexe : - Document de présentation de PROCICARIBE  
 - Références du Dr. Hayden Blades

### Fiche 3 : Ouverture européenne de la Station de Neufchâteau (CIRAD-FLHOR)

Lors de la réunion de création "Musa Improvement Global Program" qui réunissait les meilleurs spécialistes mondiaux de la banane, la Station CIRAD-FLHOR de Neufchâteau (Guadeloupe) a été mise à l'honneur. Les participants ont pu apprécier :

- ☛ la qualité de la collection (la meilleure et la mieux entretenue du monde aux dires des experts),
- ☛ la compétence de l'équipe de chercheurs (les anciens et les nouveaux),
- ☛ la fonctionnalité et la qualité des investissements immobiliers et mobiliers, scientifiques et techniques.

Nous avons mis en avant, outre les apports du gouvernement français et des autorités régionales, l'ampleur de l'effort européen via le FEDER (DG XVI) et les appels d'offres STD et INCO (DG XII).

Il me semble que nous pourrions aller plus loin et notamment :

- ① proposer à nos partenaires européens (des belges et des anglais participaient à la réunion), non seulement d'utiliser les "facilités" scientifiques et autres de la station, mais aussi de définir une coopération européenne, voire de participer à la gouvernance de l'ensemble. Cette proposition pourrait être considérée comme une suite logique aux efforts faits par Bruxelles pour cette station (le raisonnement pourrait valoir pour d'autres stations DOM ou TOM) ;
- ② aller ensemble à Bruxelles pour finaliser la proposition scientifique et institutionnelle. Ce scénario a été discuté avec M. Darthenucq (DG XII) qui se dit prêt à discuter de telles propositions, à réfléchir aux formes institutionnelles d'un processus d'"europeanisation" de la station et, si besoin, à organiser une concertation européenne plus large (avec de nouvelles équipes).



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## **PROCICARIBE**

### **Programme for cooperation of Institutes of Agricultural Science and Technology In the Caribbean**

Agricultural science and technology In the Caribbean must develop strategies for strengthening national capacity and bringing about co-operation and co-ordination at the regional level that will (a) provide better pooling and utilization of resources, (b) develop co-operative networks in research and development including information and communications, (c) bring about co-ordination and (d) develop regional priority setting and development of the regional agenda for agricultural science and technology.

We propose 'PROCICARIBE' as the programme to achieve the above. The secretariat for 'PROCICARIBE' will be based in and administered by CARDI.

#### **Background/Introduction**

CARDI is seen as the prime agricultural research and development Institute in the Caribbean and in the best position to undertake this role. The mandate for coordination and integration of the research and development efforts of Member States is embodied in the Agreement Establishing the Institute. The XIth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ministries of Agriculture (SCMA) in 1986 also mandated the setting up of an Agricultural Research network with a coordinating committee. The SCMA directed that the Secretariat of this be located in CARDI. This has been reinforced by the adoption by CARDI's Governing Body (SCMA) of an Agricultural Research Coordination Programme in the Strategic Plan 1994-2004 at a special meeting held October, 1993. At the first programming meeting of the Technical Committee for Technology Transfer between Latin America and the Caribbean (TECLAC) held in Mexico (July 11-16, 1994) the following Resolutions (TECLAC 14-07-94/01) were passed:

To call on IICA and CARDI, in collaboration with UWI and the Caribbean countries to launch PROCICARIBE, the Caribbean Agricultural Science and Technology System, as a matter of urgency and, as an interim measure, for IICA and CARDI to immediately establish a joint secretariat based at CARDI, by assigning IICA and CARDI staff to follow up on the areas of cooperation identified at TECLAC II and to accelerate the formation and launching of PROCICARIBE, and



To commit the organizations participating in TECLAC II to providing support to the above process. The Executive Secretariat of PROCICARIBE will be based at CARDI. Jointly, IICA, CARDI and UWI will review the TECLAC mechanism to arrange processing of official requests for bilateral cooperation within the PROCICARIBE framework. One of the main strategies to achieve these would be networking".

A joint meeting of the International Agricultural Research Centres (CGIAR centres), the Caribbean NARS and the Regional Agricultural Research organization held in Port of Spain in January 1996 recommended the formation of a **CGIAR/Caribbean focal point** and agreed that it should be located at CARDI. A steering committee was set up and financial resources have been approved by the CG system for funding the Co-ordinator of the focal point for the 1st year and additional support will be provided by CARDI. IFAD has agreed in principle to provide support in years 2 and 3 pending receipt of an acceptable project.

CARDI has also with the approval of its Board submitted a proposal for support in establishing and operationalising 'PROCICARIBE' and this proposal has received favourable consideration.

CARDI's Executive Director and the Director General of IICA, have also agreed to further develop 'PROCICARIBE' (details of establishment and operations) and to provide support for the Secretariat in CARDI.

CARDI is involved with a number of networks in the Caribbean area:-

- (a) The previous rice network CRIN has now been widened to encompass processing and marketing. It is called CRIDNET and CARDI has been given the responsibility to manage the network. Its headquarters will be in Guyana.
- (b) A network in Integrated Pest Management was set up in October, 1994. The Secretariat is in CARDI Jamaica and is coordinated by the CARDI Senior Entomologist in Jamaica.
- (c) CARDI is a member of the OECS sub-regional network in vegetables and food crops. This is coordinated out of the IICA office in St. Lucia.

- (d) CARIFRUIT is the Caribbean tropical fruit network which was launched in July 1995 and is presently administered jointly by IICA and CARDI with CARDI to take over the Secretariat shortly.

CARDI is also a major collaborator in the Caribbean committee for the management of plant genetic resources (CMPGR) and has initiated discussions to have in place a network in 'Plant Genetic Resources'.

It is proposed also in CARDI's Medium-term plan to develop networks in livestock feeds, small ruminants, animal genetic resources, natural resources management and post harvest technologies.

CARDI is well placed to provide the leadership needed.

The Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) was established in 1975 to serve the agricultural research and development needs of the Member States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). Twelve member countries of CARICOM provide core funding for the Institute.

The Governing Body of CARDI is the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Agriculture in the Caribbean Community. The Body approves the budget and provides the Board of Directors with general guidelines concerning policy and programmes.

The Board of Directors is composed of representatives of the Member States, the University of the West Indies, the University of Guyana, the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Food Corporation and the CARICOM Secretariat. The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA). The agricultural diversification unit of the OECS (ADCU), Suriname, Haiti, Dominican Republic and the British Virgin Islands have observer status.

The Institute has presence in all member states and executes a programme of technology generation and transfer. CARDI's Strategic Plan 1994-2004 envisages a widening of the scope of the Institute's R&D portfolio to include traditional export agriculture in addition to the area of food security and non-traditional exports. CARDI's new mission is to *accelerate sustainable agricultural development through strategic management of those processes*

*that generate, transfer and commercialize appropriate technology which will improve the social and economic well-being of Caribbean peoples.*

CARDI has also formal linkages with international and regional agencies including the IARCs (ISNAR, CIP, CIAT, ICRISAT, AVRDC) CATIE, IICA and CAB International. Formal linkages have also been developed with research Institutes, Universities in the Caribbean, the United States, the United Kingdom, Europe and Canada including; INRA (French Antilles) the University of the West Indies and the University of Guyana, FDA and JAD (Dominican Republic). CARDI has also recently taken up membership of FHIA In Honduras and will soon finalize arrangements with CIRAD. CARDI is a member of the group of six of TECLAC.

CARDI has begun strengthening its capacity for priority setting in agricultural research in LAC under the IDB sub programme (previously STN/SF - 3410 - RE).

#### **Objectives of PROCICARIBE**

- (a) **General:** Strengthening agricultural research and development in the wider Caribbean region through cooperation and coordination.
- (b) **Specific**
  - (i) To establish the conditions and ensure the means for an on-going joint effort of reciprocal support and integrated action **between** the national agricultural science and technology institutions and regional and sub-regional institutions and the IARC systems;
  - (ii) To develop a basis or instrument for dialogue and negotiation of joint activities for agricultural technology generation and transfer, which will culminate in commitments and contributions of resources by the parties;
  - (iii) To provide a means for enhancing and coordinating the individual capabilities and resources of the different parties in the area of research and agricultural technology transfer;



- (iv) To facilitate the active search for the procurement of external resources from both inside and outside the region, and to promote the efficient use of these resources in preparing and implementing joint projects and activities.
- (v) To provide a technical forum for advising the Governments on agricultural science and technology

In this context, CARDI sees the need and justification for taking the first steps towards coordination of regional agricultural research and development resources through the establishment of mechanisms for regional policy, planning and programming of these resources.

#### **The strategy is**

- (a) To establish PROCICARIBE as a mechanism for:
  - (i) coordinating agricultural research policy and planning at the regional level
  - (ii) provide an interface with the region and the CGIAR and international systems
  - (iii) to strengthen LAC linkages
  - (iv) for coordinating of regional agricultural research and development programme within various commodity and functional networks
- (b) Introduce/enhance the capability in research policy and priority analyses and research management in PROCICARIBE member institutions in the regional agricultural science and technology system.

#### **Organization and management**

PROCICARIBE will have a Central Component and National Components.

The Central Component will be comprised of:

1. The Steering Committee
2. The Executive Secretariat
3. The Technical Advisory Committee

1. *The Steering Committee*

The Steering Committee's major function will be to guide, organize and supervise Programme Implementation and approve the plans of action. It will be the Programme's top governing body, made up of the highest authorities from the national, regional and subregional research and agricultural technology transfer member institutions.

The Steering Committee will hold **regular meetings twice a year**. In these meetings, **representatives** of the following may attend:

- National Research Organizations
- CARDI and the Executive Secretary of the Programme; the latter will serve as Technical Secretary of the meeting;
- The CARICOM and OECS Secretariats, whose Secretary-General and Director General respectively will hold permanent seats;
- The international agricultural research centers (CGIAR) and Institutions;
- The donor agencies and other technical and educational support organizations whose mandates cover the region will participate under the terms of specific agreements; and
- Representatives of National, Regional or International institutions, whether public or private, engaged in the Programmes fields of action.

## 2. *The Executive Secretariat*

The Executive Secretariat will be in charge of the planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of technical activities and the administration of Programme resources. The Executive Secretary will be appointed by the Steering Committee and hired by CARDI and will be provided by support staff.

## 3. *The Technical Advisory Committee*

The major duty of the Technical Advisory Committee will be to advise the Executive Secretariat on the development of the Programme's technical and scientific activities. It will be made up of highly qualified researchers, (national and international) who, depending on the topic under discussion, will be invited to attend meetings.

### **Obligations and Contributions of National Institutions**

- (a) Designate representatives to the Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Committee and the national Committees for Inter-Institutional Coordination and cooperation.
- (b) Provide the Steering Committee with names of potential candidates to the positions of network Coordinators and to designate national liaisons, as well as other specialists to provide support for meeting the needs of the networks and specific projects.
- (c) Provide the network Coordinator and other specialists with institutional support needed for the discharge of their duties, including:
  - The services of national specialists who will participate in exchange, advisory and training activities needed to develop the Programme, especially in formulating and executing specific projects.
  - National counterpart costs related to the logistic support that will be required for reciprocal technological cooperation and training activities.



- Local travel expenses of the technical personnel visiting from other countries to take part in Programme activities in the country.
  - As a counterpart contribution, the facilities, equipment, supplies and services already in existence in the countries and needed to carry out the activities of the programme.
- (d) Garner political support and promote action by their respective governments to facilitate network development, particularly in connection with:
- (i) Generating timely, specific policies and rules for the region that will provide adequate direction for network actions.
  - (ii) Allocating budgets adequate to meet commitments of resources for conducting activities.
- (e) Support CARDI in seeking external resources for Programme implementation.

#### **Obligations and Contributions of CARDI**

- (a) Attend meetings of the Steering Committee
- (b) Set up and manage the Executive Secretariat
- (c) In accordance with the provisions of the funding agencies and its own rules and regulations, administer resources contributed by the countries and by external sources for developing Programme activities, including:
  - (i) Hiring the Executive Secretary and the Network Coordinators, international consultants and administrative, secretarial and support staff.
  - (ii) Acquiring equipment, materials and supplies.
- (d) Negotiating external resources with donor and funding agencies, for conducting PROCICARIBE network activities.

- (e) Allocating quota resources, as for developing the Programme during the project duration.
- (f) Providing the technical, administrative and logistic support services of Its Offices in the participating countries and of other units in collaborative units for effective network operation.

### **Participation of the International Research Centers**

The International Agricultural Research Centers whose mandates coincide with the objectives of the Programme will be encouraged to take part. Their participation will primarily involve advisory services, training, and technical-scientific exchange germplasm needed for the formulation and implementation of the different subprogrammes and specific projects.

### **Participation of Regional Institutions**

UWI will be a key agency in the planning and operation of PROCICARIBE by teaching the Human Resource Component and participating in the research networks. Other regional agencies such as ADCU, CFC will also participate.

### **IICA will provide assistance in the establishment and operation of PROCICARIBE**

- (a) IICA will provide assistance in the establishment and operation of PROCICARIBE
- (b) provide training in network management
- (c) provide technical assistance to the secretariat
- (d) be part of networks
- (e) be members of the steering committees and TAC

### **Private Sector Participation**

Private sector organizations whose mandates coincide with the objectives of the Programme will be encouraged to participate as they are seen as **key partners**. They will take part primarily in the area of information and exchange of **technology** which can contribute to the implementation of the different subprogrammes and specific projects, bearing in mind relevant policies and legislation in each country. As it is deemed advisable, the private sector will participate in the **National Committees for Inter-Institutional Coordination** and to attend meetings of the **Steering Committee**.

### **General Plan and Annual Plans of Action**

The Programme supported by this Project will be carried out in accordance with a **General Plan** and separate **Annual Plans of Action**, to be formulated for the performance of specific projects.

- (a) The **General Plan** will set forth medium-term objectives and goals for the Programme and give a general description of activities to take place under each subprogramme. It will take into account the **geographic coverage** and duration of the specific projects and give cost projections. It will also describe the principal organizational, operating and financial measures to be used in implementing the Plan.
- (b) The **Annual Plans of Action** will specify, among other things, the following:
  - (i) The various networks
  - (ii) Specific projects under each network, as well as any studies or analysis needed;
  - (iii) Objectives and topics for technical meetings and seminars;
  - (iv) Advisory activities to be conducted by national specialists and international consultants;
  - (v) Exchanges of professionals to make specific observations;



- (vi) Scientific events to be attended by specialists from the participating countries, sponsored by the Programmes;
  - (vii) Training activities;
  - (viii) Activities to take place with the cooperation of the International Agricultural Research Centers;
  - (ix) Scheduled acquisitions, along with costs and sources of funding; and
  - (x) Detailed budgets for each activity.
- (c) The Annual Plans of Action will be drawn up by the Executive Secretary, with the cooperation of the Network Coordinators and the support of the Technical Advisory Committee for approval.
- (d) CARDI, through the Programme's Executive Secretary, will submit the first Annual Plan of Action to the Steering Committee within the ninety-day (90) period following the entry into effect of the project and, in subsequent years, at least sixty (60) days before the term of each Plan begins.

### **Progress Reports and Evaluation**

- (a) Progress reports and evaluation reports will be prepared for the approval of the Steering Committee.
- (b) The Executive Secretary will present the reports to the Steering Committee, CARDI and the donor agencies under the terms and conditions approved by the Steering Committee.
- (c) CARDI will coordinate mid-term and final evaluation of the Programme. The final evaluation will be carried out by consultants external to the project and the mid term will be a joint CARDI/IDB effort.

### **Headquarters of the Executive Secretariat**

The Executive Secretariat will be headquartered in CARDI Trinidad at the St Augustine Campus of the University of the West Indies.

### **Financing**

Initial financing and technical assistance will come from IDB, ISNAR, IFAD and IICA.

### **Ownership of Assets**

The equipment, materials and supplies generated and acquired with the support of the international technical and financial cooperation agencies and organizations will come under the ownership of CARDI in accordance with the terms set forth in the specific agreements that are signed.

### **Expected Benefits**

- (a) Improved research policy and priority analyses capability established in CARDI and the participating agencies of the regional agricultural research and development system, counterpart personnel trained by consultants and participating in policy planning.
- (b) Research management capability of CARDI and participating agencies enhanced: counterparts trained to manage annual programming events.
- (c) The PROCICARIBE System established along with commodity and functional networks.
- (d) Greater efficiency and effectiveness in accessing and benefiting from technology improvements and training provided by the International Agricultural R&D System.
- (e) Greater spread of benefits of technology development and transfer facilitated by coordination, planning and implementation.

- (f) Greater predisposition to coordination of regional agricultural production and marketing.
- (g) Participation of regional individuals/institutions in CGIAR Boards and Committees
- (h) Commercial technologies delivered to producers and marketers at lower cost and faster rate.

#### **Expected Products of Project**

- (a) An inventory of Caribbean agricultural research resources available and installed in a database at CARDI Headquarters.
- (b) Document describing the mechanism for planning and programming regional agricultural research in place.
- (c) An agreed agenda for regional research and development published.
- (d) Enhancement of networking in the Caribbean region.

#### **Risks**

- (a) Building consensus in the coordination process may be a more difficult or longer process than budgeted.
- (b) Leadership provided by the specialists may be deficient leading to difficulty in achieving consensus and coordination.
- (c) Heavy burden on Executive Director to ensure continuity of work of consultants and counterparts and for political consensus building.