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Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research (CGIAR) 06
NOV Oct-Dec 1974



1768306

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CGIAR: Copies of US AID Records Related to the Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research - Correspondence 06

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~~Holmes~~ ^{CM}
~~Fritz~~
File
CBIAR

MEMORANDUM

March 1, 1976

TO: Dr. Myren, TA/PPU/EUI

FROM: Curtis Farrar, AA/TA *ef*

SUBJECT: Action Following Discussions with Woolston of IDRC

REF: Myren/Baird draft memo on CARIS
Myren note of 1/12/76 and attachments from Hafenrichter et al
Farrar notes on IDRC meeting with Woolston

1. AGRIS: I certainly agree with Hafenrichter that it would be timely to try to get a US position on this question, working through the USDA/Inter-agency Committee, but taking a strong leadership hand if required. I was very disappointed that the USG could not agree to identify AGRIS as an FAO activity we wished to mention favorable to Dr. Saouma.
- ✓ 2. CARIS: I think it would be very much worthwhile to exchange views in detail with Woolston on CARIS before we commit ourselves further. Please give some thought to his ideas, and see if you can come up with a proposed course of action. One clear requirement is for a CGIAR method for looking more carefully at this project which does not seem to be closely monitored by anyone at the moment, including the FAO. Should an advisory committee be established? (Possibility of some Woolston personal feeling involved here, but he does seem knowledgeable of those in the act.)
3. DEVSIS: Action as indicated in my notes on Ottawa discussions. We should go cautiously, but be actively involved.

I think in general, that you should arrange for an occasion to go over with Woolston our programs and his own, and talk about common interests. Whether this is worth doing every six months as Hafenrichter suggests, I'm not sure. But one early meeting of this kind would certainly seem worthwhile, with follow-in to be determined.

cc: Fritz
Baird
Hesser/Otto
GEvans
Cide

MEMORANDUM

TO AA/TA, Curtis Farrar
Thru TA/AGR, Leon F. Hesser *L.F.H.*
From TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird *G.B.B.*
TA/PPU, Delbert Myren *D.M.*

SUBJECT: CARIS

Summary:

Pursuant to our recent understanding, we and John Coulter made an assessment of CARIS during the week of the TAC Meeting in Rome (February 2-6, 1976). While favorably impressed by the progress made toward publication of the three directories projected within the two-year period under CGIAR funding, we were discouraged with the outlook of support for CARIS within the regular FAO budget. We concluded that AID support planned for CY 1976 should be withheld pending receipt of a revised budget which would reflect the substantial carryover of funds from CY 1975 and indicate the best estimate of requirements to complete and print the three directories. We also requested clarification of FAO's position on budgeting for continuation of CARIS as a regular program.

Discussion:

On February 4 we and Coulter met with Mr. Thevenin, who is coordinating the CARIS project. He seems to be making commendable progress in making arrangements for obtaining the data needed for the three directories that were to have been the specific products under the

two-year interim funding by the CGIAR. These directories consist of: a Directory of Research Institutions; a Directory of Research Workers; and a Directory of Research Programs. Coverage includes all LDCs. While a little behind schedule, Thevenin feels the directories can be printed by the end of March, 1977. This assumes he will be given authority by FAO to recruit the help envisaged under the CGIAR support.

The progress to date is remarkable in view of the limited assistance available to Mr. Thevenin. He has operated with supportive staff with less than desired qualifications. One effect of this arrangement has been a substantial savings. There was a carryover of about \$250,000 from CY 1975 to 1976. The plan for obtaining the data input for the directories (as well as for the continuing input to CARIS as an FAO regular project) was to identify liaison offices in each LDC. Already 51 have been confirmed and four more appear to be certain. He hopes the remaining ones will be identified in the very near future. Information forms have been sent to the liaison offices and are beginning to be returned with the information needed for the directories. This part of the work is expected to be completed, for the most part, by September 1976.

The plan for the continuing FAO-supported CARIS involves establishment of a network of regional centers which would have computer facilities to receive, process and distribute information. They would be linked to the main coordinating center at FAO Rome. Support for these regional centers would have to be on a special project basis. Assistance is anticipated from UNDP. The following were mentioned as prospects for these centers: Santiago, Chile for Latin America (possibly later a

second one might be located in Central America - possibly at CATIE), Addis Ababa for Africa, one in the Arab countries, and one at SEARCA for Asia. We concluded that prospects of support for these regional centers were very uncertain at this time. This matter is further complicated by the uncertainty of FAO support for CARIS.

From 1977 (with the termination of the two-year support from CGIAR) FAO was expected to assume responsibility for CARIS as a regular program project. In essence, the role of FAO would be to support the coordinating center at Rome headquarters and to periodically update the three directories. As mentioned earlier, regional computer-based centers could be supported by special project funds. The coordinating center, regional centers and LDC based liaison offices would make up the network for a continuing CARIS.

The FAO CARIS need is estimated to be around \$200,000-

\$300,000 per year. An amount of about \$220,000 was placed in the 1975-76 fiscal year budget of FAO. We learned, however, that this had been axed by the new Director General. We have asked for confirmation of the situation. Apparently this action reflects a decision by the DG to minimize or eliminate service activities of FAO in deference to an emphasis on its development projects. Reports are that AGRIS is apt to be viewed by the DG in the same light as CARIS.

Thus, on the one hand, we have the outlook of completion of the three directories pretty much according to plan. The total costs may be even less than estimated; but this will not be clear until we have the revised 1976 budget which will be submitted to the CGIAR Secretariat (Coulter). On the other, we have what appears to be a very uncertain

future for CARIS as a continuing activity of FAO. Again, confirmation of this matter has been requested by the CGIAR Secretariat.

In view of the foregoing, we (and Coulter) conclude that further support for CARIS should be deferred pending clarification of: the requirements to complete the directories and intent of FAO to employ the needed consultants; and of the position of FAO on inclusion of CARIS as an activity in the regular program.

Recommendation:

That further AID support to CARIS be deferred pending determination of needs and plans for completion of the three projected directories; as well as clarification of FAO position on its own support for continuing CARIS activities.

Approved: _____

Disapproved: _____

Date: _____

IDRC

STATE - A.I.D. - USIA ROUTING SLIP				DATE 1/12/76		
TO:	Name or Title	Orgn. Symbol	Room No.	Bldg.	Initials	Date
1-	Curtis Farrar	AA/TA				
2-	Thru: Carl Fritz	TA/PPU				
3-						
4-						
5-						
Approval		For Your Information		Note and Return		
As Requested		Initial for Clearance		Per Conversation		
Comment		Investigate		Prepare Reply		
File		Justify		See Me		
For Correction		Necessary Action		Signature		
REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING						
<p>In response to your request at a Tuesday morning staff meeting, I am attaching suggestions for discussion with IDRC at Ottawa. John Hafenrichter indicates the major points of our overlapping concerns. Bill Vogelsang adds a note on DEVSIS and Charles Dove notes two additional suggestions. I would also be interested if you would check on IDRC plans in respect to Health Documentation. Dr. Shutt told me last week that it was his understanding that IDRC was planning to reduce its effort in this area.</p>						
FROM: (Name and Org. Symbol)			ROOM NO. & BLDG.		PHONE NO.	
D. T. Myren TA/PPU/EUI			2669NS		26056	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: December 19, 1975

TO : Dr. D. T. Myren

FROM : J. L. Hafenrichter

SUBJECT: Suggestions re agenda of AA/TA's discussions with IDRC

REFERENCE: Your request of 12/4/75

1. In the information area we share the following mutual interests:

- a. Development of AGRIS Levels I-II
- b. Development of DEVSIS
- c. The CARIS Project
- d. Information management and networking activities being developed in the international agricultural research centers
- e. CGIAR programming and budgeting
- f. Regional information networking developments

I do not mean to imply that this is the total of our intersecting interests; only that in these reasonably broad areas known to me are we attempting to do something.

2. In points a, c, and f above IDRC has developed "bilateral" projects which have tended to combine in a coherent way to push development of AGRIS along both at the center and at the regional input levels. There is still much that needs doing; and perhaps jointly this sharing of responsibility could be determined upon both in the February meeting in Ottawa and subsequently in terms of collaboration that the meeting might set in motion.

3. With regard to DEVSIS, IDRC has provided signal leadership now for two years. A fully developed proposal has resulted. IDRC has indicated interest in continuing to support this system in the preparation of an experimental issue of DEVINDEX, as well as in making major funding available if an international commitment is made to implement the system. Collaboration here ought to involve on our part participation in technical experimentation, insuring that the US is represented in an experimental issue if it materializes, and low-key support for IDRC leadership in getting sponsorship established with the UN community.

4. In points d and e above both agencies share somewhat accidentally what the other does and plans to undertake. I think it might be useful if a regular way to review on-going activities and future projects could be found, particularly between the Information Division of IDRC and TA/PPU/EUI. Perhaps a semi-annual meeting of representatives held alternately in Ottawa and in Washington could serve profitably for purposes of informational exchange.



5. The generalized notes above notwithstanding, it would be useful if two meetings amongst appropriate American units could be held early in the New Year in preparation of US positions, which CFarrar needs to have as basis for discussions in the information field:

a. With regard to agricultural information: its management and its networking within developing countries/institutions and within the AGRIS/CARIS systems--no consolidated US position exists. A meeting of concerned parties would seem appropriate if it involved the USDA/Interagency Committee (RPhillips), AID, NAL, and other potential participants in this activity field. I would like to see some or all of the following individuals involved: Farley/Gamble (NAL), Baird/Myren/JLH/PByrnes (AID), Phillips (USDA), Hersey/Lakamp (SSIE), and representatives of Interior/Fisheries, EPA, and probably NLM (Cummings/Corning). How information in the broad food and nutrition areas as defined by FAO produced in the US and how it gets into AGRIS/CARIS as well as into the developing world needs to be aired..

b. With regard to developmental information in the economic and social areas, a meeting similar to the above with representation of Werdel (NAS/UNISIST), Burchinal and Adams (NSF), Myren/JLH/Hoath,&c. (AID), a representative of PHA/PVO, and probably others might review the evolution of DEVSIS to date and share ideas on how US produced material can someday get into this international system.

6. It may also be appropriate for CFarrar to give consideration to discussing how IDRC and AID jointly can provide leadership within TAC/CGIAR on behalf of developing and securing funding for regional/international information outreach in the individual programs of the international agricultural research centers.

7. In the Ottawa discussions there will be no foreseeable problems regarding emphasis and/or thrust: both IDRC and AID aim their efforts at the developing world. Within the information domain, however, the basic issue that needs a resolution is simply that of keeping fully informed; and this is not essentially difficult to address in the mutual context agency-to-agency.

Development Information Systems

IDRC takes an active role in the developing of development information systems.

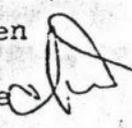
DEV SIS. IDRC initiated and is a co-sponsor -- along with ILO, OECD, UNDP, UNESCO and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs -- of the proposed Development Sciences Information System. The system is to be directed to the information needs of LDC planners and policy makers and the development research community, is to be built as far as possible on existing information infrastructures in the developing countries, and is to take advantage of information processing capabilities in the international organizations. It is to have two basic files: one, of information central to economic and social development containing bibliographic descriptions, abstracts and key data, and, two, a file describing information sources and services for the user's referral. It has been proposed that DEV SIS be located in a UN organization.

A study team, headed by John Woolston of IDRC, has just completed and presented its provisional report to the DEV SIS Steering Committee in Paris.

We understand from Scott Adams (University of Louisville and a member of the Steering Committee) that the study team has done a good job in developing a system, but that as yet no one has shown that a sufficient volume of potential use exists to justify its establishment and implementation. There is also question whether the Science and Technology Policies Information Exchange System (SPINES) being proposed by UNESCO may not, at the least, overlap with DEV SIS.

The DEVSIS Steering Committee feels that it has now developed a system -- but has no money to implement it. Its next main step is to obtain commitments for funds, something it is finding very difficult. Although DEVSIS has promise as a development instrument, we cannot, at least as yet, recommend that AID commit itself to the project. We need to know more of its technical aspects, its organizational location and arrangements, LDC and other demand for such a system, and its relationship to other information systems.

TO: Delbert Myren

FROM: Charles Dova 

SUBJECT: Mr. Farrar's February Meeting in Ottawa WITH IDRC Officials

John Hafenrichter's and my particular interest at this time is the development of selected key international centers as "redistribution points" in the channel through which flows information. Ideally, the activity at these points would include these two areas:

- 1) Providing access to information found in many places, including AID, AGRIS, and other data banks. Sometimes these centers would rework or reorganize information, put it into context, collect it into meaningful wholes, and even translating when that made sense. All of this would be based on the assumption that those centers have a good, and specialized, understanding of the needs of regional or national centers within their areas.
- 2) The centers would actively develop communication within their areas of operation. A good example is the regional association of Agricultural Documentalists focusing on IITA that John Hafenrichter has described. Through this communication the international centers could draw attention to pertinent information, arrange conferences or other means for regional discussions of possibilities of using information, and collect from institutions reports of the results of attempts to utilize information for feeding back to the producers of information, our contractors, for example.

If Mr. Farrar considered it suitable he might discuss this on a tentative basis. What suggestions might IRDC have? What role might CGIAR play?

NOTES: IDRC Visit, Ottawa, Canada February 12, 1976

John Woolston, Information Sciences Division (and others)

1. IDRC has a system of exchange of social science research projects, which are numbered by the originating Agency and indexed by IDRC according to subject, country, and institution.

2. Responding to my description of the DIS, and my suggestion that IDRC and AID should exchange project information, i.e., make available data on projects relevant to subjects on which each agency might be developing new activities, Woolston mentioned CORE, the Common Register of Projects, a UN system activity originally pressed on the Inter Organization Board by the Geneva Group with the US in the lead. CORE was developing very slowly because of UN lethargy. CORE was an aftermath of the Jackson Report. John Fobes was the first chairman of the advisory group, and he was succeeded recently by John MacDonald. The emphasis of CORE was on UN system projects but it was to be open-ended, and IDRC, alone among bilateral donors, had provided information on its projects. (Question: would it be worth trying to ensure some compatibility between PBAR systems and CORE? Should the US enter its projects into CORE? Should DIS start using the CORE data base, small and limited as it is as a source, in an effort to spark interest in it? Action: DIS)

3. Woolston said there was a question whether a separate, smaller system covering research only might be worth setting up, if one assumed that CORE was not going to be really functional for a long time. If so, he would suggest trying to get the IBRD to take the lead. Press release might be an adequate source of information. I told him this would not be true for AID which generally did not issue press releases except for large, capital activities.

4. Technonet was a system of training industry extension officers in nine Asian countries, and giving them technical backstopping through the Canadian Research Council on meeting the problems of small industry. It was having problems because the trainees did not want to get out into the shops. It was expected that about half of the problems could be solved out of the agent's head, 15% by the national organization or its local affiliates, 10% by four IDRC professionals stationed for that purpose in Singapore, who could handle written questions, and the remaining hard core of problems through reference to the Technical Information Service of the Canadian Research Council. The Service competes to some extent with UNIDO, and with such organizations as VITA. I arranged for Tom Arndt to meet with Mr. Clement, the project officer for Technonet who was shortly to visit Washington.

5. DEVSIS: This is an IDRC proposal for a system to abstract and index publications on the economic and social aspects of development, to be housed and ultimately financed by the UN Department of Social and Economic Affairs. The basic report on DEVSIS would be published about the end of February, and at the end of March a prospectus for the system would be issued, to be done by Scott Adams.

The next steps are:

A. that the UN must accept its role (i.e., ECOSOC must endorse. Woolston understands that the Germans are keen. He does not yet know whether the Secretariat will propose it or a group of ECOSOC countries.

B. Governments should accept the idea and agree to participate.

AID would be the logical US agency to participate. Our role would be to collect and report on documents published in the United States, and to receive the product of the system, and ensure its use in the United States. The product would be a computer tape containing information on all publications in the system, and published summaries.

Among the issues to be resolved are the boundaries of the system. Only AGRIS exists of the various functional information systems that are projected. In the meantime, Woolston seems to think the DEVSIS should give at least some coverage to sectoral materials that could be taken out and when comprehensive sectoral systems are brought into being.

Assuming that sectoral information is covered, Woolston estimates that about 100,000 items per year will be covered, of which about 15,000 would be the US responsibility. (International organizations in the United States would be expected to do their own.) Under the DEVSIS system (like AGRIS) each country will be expected to identify the publications originating in its own territory to be included, and do the summarizing and indexing. Woolston estimates that AID costs should not exceed \$100,000 per year.

The final version of the report will be available at the end of February, and the prospectus by the end of March.

Comment: We obviously need to start consideration of our role in DEVSIS, think through the time when a beginning might have to be made and work back to the time when we should try to make our decision. Woolston points out that it would be possible to start small with an experimental issue or two.

6. AGRIS

Woolston asked if it would be possible for us to make the ARDA agricultural material available en bloc to the NAL for forwarding to AGRIS. I responded that we could if it made sense. (Action Myren)

Much of the discussion on AGRIS has been overtaken by subsequent data, or was simply to inform me about things that are already known to those who are involved. Regarding FAO program choices, Woolston said that he thought it made sense to continue AGRIS rather than to undertake any new expanded activity, if that was the choice.

Clearly the future of AGRIS, and particularly of its further phases, will depend in large part on what the developing countries think about it.

Woolston encouraged us to say something positive about AGRIS to Saouma when he visited. (We have not done this because of doubts about the subject in USDA.)

7. CARIS

Woolston told me that Hopper was strongly opposed to CARIS when it was first discussed at the TAC, and when as a compromise the West African experimental version had been endorsed. FAO has not asked IDRC for funds or help with respect to CARIS since, with the sole exception of the evaluation of the initial experiment. (Conclusion: the one donor with a real knowledge and experience in this field is not involved fully in monitoring this project.)

Thevenin, a French officer who has been contributed by his government, who manages the CARIS activity for FAO has never fully accepted the TAC simplification of the CARIS program, i.e., the elimination of detailed information on current research "projects" and their replacement by information on research "programs". Woolston also said that the IAEA in Vienna, which does the computer work on AGRIS and CARIS recently rejected Thevenin's system as being too complex for use on their computer. Woolston is therefore doubtful that the optimistic picture painted for Myren and Baird during their conversation with Thevenin in Paris early in February is accurate. (I gave him a copy of the draft, undated memo on this subject.)

Woolston does feel that it is worth persisting with CARIS to the point of getting the directories of research institutions and research programs issued, even if there were to be no subsequent arrangements for updating them. When I asked him if it would not be possible to get a large share of the value through some minor additions of information to AGRIS, i.e., indexing articles according to the institutions at which the work was done, he said that might be considered.

Woolston suggested, however, that we not simply give funds to FAO to be used under Thevenin's direction. Could we not also provide an experienced person to work on CARIS in Rome until the present phase was completed? This would not be possible if the person was added to the Smithsonian system which according to Woolston was not compatible with CARIS (nor I judged with AGRIS).

(Separate note on action coming on this point.)

8. Soils system: There is some IDRC interests in information systems about soils. Woolston mentioned a meeting in Dakar that was about to be held on soil data, mainly among the French speaking West African countries. He hoped they would do something about the Inter African Soils system data and samples which were given to the OAU and housed in poor conditions at Bangui in the Central African Republic. The material was inaccessible and deteriorating, and he hoped it could be moved somewhere else.

I think it would be worth making sure that Woolston is brought up to date on our own work on soils systems and related information activities.
(Action:Plucknett)

9. Low Cost Health Delivery: I have reported orally to Lee Howard and colleagues about IDRC's sentiments in this area. Briefly they are prepared to turn over Shahid's Akhtar's work to another sponsor if an appropriate one can be found, but are keeping on for the present.

10. General: I asked Woolston whether he thought that IDRC's interest in information sciences covered the essential needs. He responded that he felt quite lonely, with the largest bilateral agency activity in the area, and urged that we consider expanding our own efforts considerably.

cc: TA/PPU:DMyren
PBAR:CIde
AA/TA:KLevick
PPC/IA:GEvans
AA/TA:TArndt
TA/OST:HArnold
TA/AGR:DPlucknett
TA/AGR:LHesser
AA/TA:MSBelcher

AA/TA:CFarr *CF*:jb:3/1/76

File - Int'l Agr. Res. Centers - 1974

STATE - A.I.D. - USIA ROUTING SLIP			DATE 12/23/74			
TO:	Name or Title	Urgen. Symbol	Room No.	Bldg.	Initials	Date
1.	Dr. Baird, TA/AGR	AM	12/23			
2.						
3.	SUBJECT: International Agricultural Research Centers AID Liaison Coordination - AIDTO CIRC.A					
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5.						
Approval		For Your Information		Note and Return		
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For Correction		Necessary Action		Signature		
REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING						
<p>Sending out of airgram like this represents encouraging progress.</p> <p>There is one very important point virtually missing from the airgram that should be stressed--in TA/AGR discussion & review of RB materials used in RB & TAB communication with Missions, i. e., the familiar stress on the key role played by national research institutions as the communication/adaptation link in both directions between the research work outside an LDC and its system for providing technology and other knowledge and services to farmers and, therefore, the great importance of country program action to help strengthen the ability of national research institutions to play this role. Only hint of this is slight reference in para "c" on page 3. There is some implication in the airgram that Mission staff should seek direct transfer of technology from the int'l centers via LDC extension systems to farmers. Often this works poorly, because of absence of some small but essential</p>						
FROM: (Name and Org. Symbol)			ROOM NO. & BLDG.	PHONE NO.		
local adaptation, & can soon discredit the whole research product. Need to stress proper cautioning on this.						

AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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cc: EXLSAB 190P

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TO - AIDTO CIRCULAR A 702 X

FROM - WASHINGTON

SUBJECT - International Agricultural Research Centers
AID Liaison Coordination

REFERENCE -

1. In general, close working relations with international institutions concerned with development in the LDC's is a continuing AID objective. Where the headquarters of these institutions are physically located within a USAID's area, special effort may be warranted to develop and/or maintain adequate liaison and coordination. This airgram relates specifically to the Africa Bureau's relationship with international agricultural research centers and suggests ways to promote better dissemination and utilization of the emerging technology.

2. The international agricultural research centers that are of particular interest to the Africa Bureau include (1) International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) located in Nigeria, (2) International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD) in Kenya, (3) International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA) in Ethiopia, (4) International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico, (5) International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines, (6) International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in India, (7) International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia, and (8) International Potato Center (CIP) in Peru. Also, WARDA, while not a member of this group, is performing rice research and development in western Africa. AID's interest in these centers is well demonstrated by the level of financial inputs. AID contributes up to 25% of the core budgets of these centers. In FY 1975, this is expected to amount to between \$11 million and \$12 million and the level of financing by AID is expected to increase over the next few years, possibly up to \$25 million. AID's interest in the centers is equally demonstrated by participation of key personnel at the several levels of administration and by close working relations with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Enclosures: *TO BE RUN WITH WORKING JOBS*

- (1) Annex A (TA/AG Report on CGIAR)
- (2) Annex B (Summary of Int. Centers Week, 1974)

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DRAFTED BY <i>W. Leake</i> Woodrow W. Leake:md	OFFICE AFR/NARA	DATE 9/30/74	APPROVED BY: <i>SCA</i> AA/AFR, Samuel C. Adams, Jr.
AID AND OTHER CLEARANCES TA/AGR, GBaird (draft) AFR/NARA, CBallen AFR/ESA, HKugler		AFR/CWR, LSpeek (draft) AFR/CWA, PDaniells UNCLASSIFIED CLASSIFICATION	
		AFR/DS, AGayoso (draft) AFR/NARA, EDConroy (draft) AFR/DP, RGHuesmann	

AIRGRAM
CONTINUATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

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(A brief summary of these centers, along with an explanation of CGIAR prepared by TA/AGR, is attached as Annex A.)

3. Donor financing, stimulated by AID's lead, seems to be coming forward in adequate amounts to support agricultural research at the several international centers. Excellent research work continues by the older centers and the new centers are making a fine start. Their research findings and recommendations, though, must be put to use in each respective country at the farmer level to bring about increased production of crops, afford benefit to the country and offer more economic returns to the farmer. In the long run these centers, and AID inputs, may be evaluated equally by the effectiveness of agricultural production within the respective countries rather than on the merits of research alone. This implies that agricultural personnel should keep abreast of the research operations and findings of the centers and that careful attention should be given to assisting the various countries plan and implement agriculture programs to better utilize the emerging technology.

4. Primary AID/W responsibility and point of contact with these international agricultural research centers are through the Office of Agriculture, Technical Assistance Bureau (TA/AGR) which works through the Secretariat of the Consultative Group (CGIAR) at the World Bank. The Africa Bureau maintains liaison with the international centers by close collaboration and coordination with TA/AGR through the Bureau's Agricultural Officer presently located in AFR/NARA. Annually, representatives of the international agricultural research centers meet with the CGIAR and donor agencies to discuss program development and present their budget estimates. The annual review for 1974 was conducted in early August and the Africa Bureau's Agricultural Officer attended most of the sessions as an observer. A summary report of these meetings is attached as Annex B.

5. AID contributions to these centers (with the exception of WARDA - the Africa Bureau administers most of AID's input to WARDA) is made through TA/AGR directly to each center for use by the center towards core and capital budget research requirements that have been accepted by the CGIAR. Other donors contribute in the same manner. A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) meets from time to time during the year to review proposals, participate in an on-site review of these research operations, and make recommendations to the Consultative Group. AID participates in TAC meetings on an observer basis as well as in the annual board meetings of the centers. In the future the Africa Bureau plans to arrange for an AID agricultural officer within the country where the Board reviews take place to participate as well.

6. The Africa Bureau believes collaborative effort with the centers can be enhanced through the agricultural expertise in the USAID offices by officers there taking a more active role vis-à-vis relations with the international agricultural research centers, developing rapport, and making periodic reports, recommendations or comments to AID/W. Likewise, Africa Bureau agricultural officers will attempt to keep the field offices informed about pertinent meetings, reports, or actions that might be useful. Specific suggestions for the USAID agricultural personnel include:

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- a. plan periodic visits to the centers,
- b. encourage host country personnel in the Ministry of Agriculture and agricultural schools to establish and maintain professional contact with the centers,
- c. plan into agricultural projects, supported bilaterally, the mechanism for linkages with the centers, including the strengthening of national research/delivery system capabilities,
- d. assist national personnel to make better utilization of technology,
- e. promote the dissemination of research findings and suggest ways this technology can be applied to local conditions,
- f. promote seminars that include scientists from the centers,
- g. send in comments and suggestions to AID/W to better orient personnel here on the practical needs of the area,
- h. take the leadership in the USAID to bring into focus the linkages between research and production.

7. Where the headquarters or substation of an international agricultural research center is located within the area/country where there is a USAID or AID representation, the Agricultural Officer(s) have an added responsibility, specifically:

- a. For Lagos - Suggest that F&A Officer, Russell Olson, develop/maintain close liaison with Director International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and be prepared to respond to enquiries from AID/W or other USAIDs or make recommendations about IITA's activities.
- b. For Nairobi - Suggest F&A Officer, Harold Jones, develop/maintain close liaison with Director International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD). This Center is just getting started at temporary facilities made available by the Government of Kenya.
- c. For Addis Ababa - Suggest F&A Officer, Gaylord Walker, develop/maintain close liaison with Director International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA). This Center became a legal entity with the signing of an agreement with the Ethiopian Government on July 19, 1974. Thus it is premature to expect research results. However, we believe it important to establish and maintain rapport with this institution.

8. Although we are going through some organizational changes within the Bureau, we will strive to strengthen our liaison with TA/AGR and solicit the expertise of the worldwide network of agricultural research to help us better implement meaningful agricultural production programs.

KISSINGER

AIRGRAM
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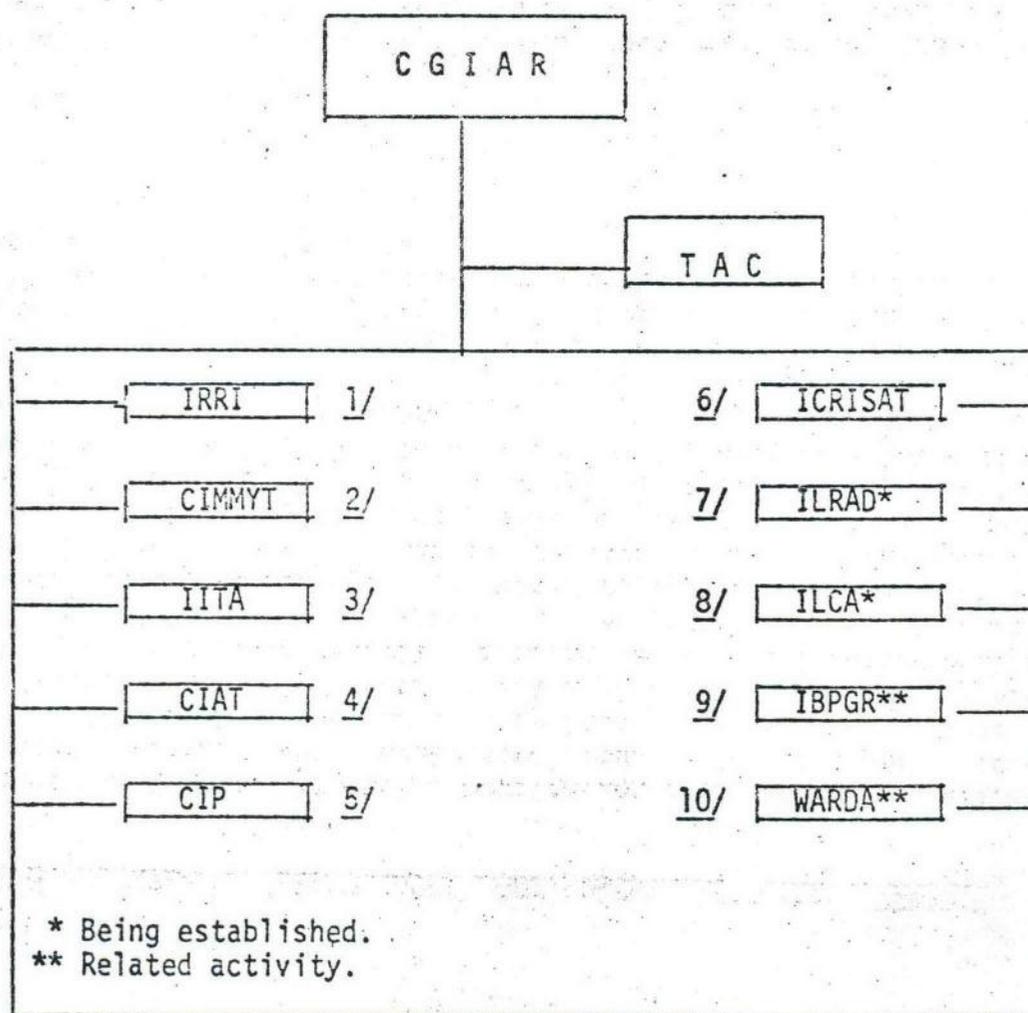
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INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCHOrganization and Activities

The following simplified diagram and description constitute an effort to provide a brief orientation on the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and its supported activities. For those interested, further information may be obtained through the Associate Director (Research) of TA/AGR. Also, we expect to have available within a few months a brochure prepared by the CGIAR on its background, operation and programs.



Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

After several years of informal communication among donors to international agricultural research, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) was founded in 1971 by donor and prospective donor agencies to the four then existing International Agricultural Research Centers. CGIAR was asked to serve as an overall consultative body to international agricultural research. The CGIAR agreed to: a) seek long term financial support for the international centers; b) consider proposals for new centers; c) suggest high priority agricultural research activities and seek financing for them; d) consider specific proposals on research needs and suggest studies on their feasibility and their implementation; and e) review and consider how to meet special needs of developing countries for agricultural research and associated training.

The CGIAR has 30 members* about 20 of whom are donors. The membership includes representation from each of the five regions of the developing countries (Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Far East, Middle East, and Southern and Eastern Europe).

*The membership, in addition to the three sponsoring groups (IBRD, FAO and UNDP) and regions consists of representatives from the following:

<u>Countries</u>	<u>Foundations</u>	<u>International Groups</u>
Australia	Rockefeller	Commission of European
Belgium	Ford	Community*
Canada	Kellogg	International Development
Denmark		Research Center (Canada)
France	<u>Regional Development</u>	
Germany	<u>Banks</u>	
Japan		
Netherlands	InterAm	
Norway	Africa*	
Sweden	Asia*	
Switzerland		
United Kingdom		
United States		

*Non-contributing member (as of August 1974)

The CGIAR has appointed a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of 13 specialists from as many countries, also with suggested terms to:

- a) advise CGIAR on a continuing basis of the priority technological or socio-economic problems in LDCs amenable to agricultural research;
- b) recommend to CGIAR how to determine what research to do and how to proceed to conduct international agricultural research on the priority problems;
- c) examine the proposals and recommendations on agricultural research from any source and recommend actions to CGIAR;
- d) advise CGIAR on effectiveness of International Agricultural Research; and
- e) encourage the creation of an international network of research including the Centers, and the effective interchange of information among them.

Each of the Centers has an international board of trustees and administrative staff that have the authority to approve the program and budget prepared in conjunction with the Center scientific staff, which is also international in character. Research is problem oriented and, coupled with training and outreach programs, designed to strengthen national capabilities in agricultural research and production.

The Consultative Group is presently serving the six existing international centers, two more in the process of being established and two related activities. These are briefly described in the following footnotes to the organization chart. In 1974 the donor members are contributing approximately \$33 million to meet the financial needs of these ten enterprises. Requirements for 1975 are likely to be about \$47 million. The U.S. (AID) is the largest donor, providing about 25% of the core and capital budget requirements of the Center and other CGIAR suggested activities.

- 1/ IRRI - The International Rice Research Institute is located in the Philippines. The primary objective has been to increase the production of rice in the world, especially in Asia, and to improve its quality. Work on rice per se is being substantially strengthened by development of a complementary multiple cropping systems research program.
- 2/ CIMMYT - This is the Spanish acronym for the International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement which is located in Mexico. CIMMYT is concerned primarily with maize and wheat, but also has limited research programs on barley, triticale and cold-tolerant sorghum.
- 3/ IITA - The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture is located in Nigeria. It focuses on four basic research programs: cereal improvement (rice and maize) with important links to IRRI and CIMMYT respectively; grain legumes (principally cowpeas and soybeans); roots and tubers (principally cassava, sweet potatoes and yams); and, farming systems for the lowland, humid tropics.

- 4/ CIAT - The Spanish acronym for the International Center for Tropical Agriculture which is located in Colombia. CIAT's primary areas of research are on beef cattle, cassava, beans and farming systems. It also has modest maize and rice programs which are strongly linked with CIMMYT and IRRI, respectively, for backstopping. Finally, CIAT has a swine program of limited scope which is concerned primarily with management and nutrition problems.
- 5/ CIP - The Spanish acronym for the International Potato Center which is located in Peru. CIP is a single-crop institute devoted to the tuber-bearing species Solanum - the white or Irish potato.
- 6/ ICRISAT - The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics is located in India. ICRISAT's mandate is to develop as a world center of excellence for improvement in the genetic potential and production techniques of sorghum, millets, pigeon peas and chick peas, and to promote the development of improved cropping patterns and farming systems in the semi-arid tropics. It is expected to begin a modest program of peanut improvement.

Being Established

- 7/ ILRAD - The International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases is being established in Kenya. ILRAD will develop a sustained fundamental research program focusing on immunological and related aspects of trypanosomiasis and theileriosis (primarily East Coast fever), two of the most devastating diseases of cattle in the tropics - particularly in Africa.
- 8/ ILCA - The International Livestock Center for Africa is to be based in Ethiopia. It will be concerned with identification of improved major animal production systems in tropical Africa, and in assisting the governments and authorities responsible for achieving new levels of productivity.

Related Activities

- 9/ IBPGR - The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources has its Headquarters and Secretariat at FAO IN Rome. The basic function of the Board is to promote an international network of genetic resources activities to further the collection, conservation, documentation, evaluation and utilization of plant germ plasm.
- 10/ WARDA - The West Africa Rice Development Association has its headquarters in Liberia. The CGIAR supports part of WARDA's research (The W-1 program) which involves coordinated rice trials in 12 West African countries.

Office of Agriculture
Bureau for Technical Assistance
Agency for International Development
August 28, 1974

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : See Distribution

DATE: December 12, 1974

FROM : TA/AGR, Leon F. Hesser *L.F.H.*

SUBJECT: Report on the October, 1974 Meeting of the Consultative Group
on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

Attached is a copy of the Information Memorandum for the Administrator on this subject. Also attached is a somewhat more complete report on the CGIAR meeting which may be useful if more detail is needed.

We assume that you will inform the Field Missions as appropriate.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Dr. Guy B. Baird.

Distribution:

List attached

Enclosures

a/s



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DEC 6 - 1974

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

THRU : EXSEC

FROM : AA/TA *cf*

SUBJECT: Consultative Group Meeting, Washington, D. C.,
October 30-31, 1974

The October meeting of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) was essentially a follow-up to the CGIAR meeting August 1-2 during Centers Week. The main purpose of the meeting was to firm up donor pledges for 1975. A second order of business was to review some ongoing initiatives and new proposals.

The financial prospects for 1975 and an outline of the other issues which were expected to be raised were presented in an Information Memorandum to you on October 21. The meeting in general followed the lines suggested in the memorandum. There were not many surprises. This memo outlines the major developments at the meeting as well as a few post-meeting developments.

A. Prospects for CGIAR Financial Support for 1975

Prospects for 1975 funding were brightened by the addition of three new donor members: Australia,^{1/} Nigeria, and the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP). Nigeria, whose pledge was not fully confirmed until after the meeting, is the first LDC donor.

1. Overall Funding and Requirement Levels

Financial prospects for CY 1975 are good. As of October 31, it appeared that funds available would total about \$47.2 million, against estimated requirements of \$45.7 million, leaving an evident surplus of \$1.5 million. Subsequent developments through November 6 raised the funds available to \$48.150 million while funds required dropped to \$45.330 million, leaving an evident "surplus" of \$2.82 million. By comparison, the total expenditures in 1974 were about \$33.6 million.

Several factors may reduce or eliminate the "surplus." First, bids for construction projects at ICRISAT and IRRI may well be higher than budgeted. Secondly, a large wage adjustment is expected in Nigeria which would raise the IITA budget substantially (from \$7.115 million to as much as \$8 million). Thirdly, while the funds available include a substantial pledge (\$800,000) from Nigeria, details are not yet available.

^{1/} Australia has attended the CGIAR meeting in the past and has provided a phytotron to IRRI, but this is the first time it has donated funds through the CGIAR framework.

Fourthly, inflation may expand even more than anticipated in some countries. Fifthly, some allowance may need to be made for damage caused by natural disasters: the current estimates, for instance, include allowances for flood damage at CIMMYT and earthquake damage at CIP. Finally, the new Near East Center (ICARDA) may require additional fund commitments before the end of 1975. On the other hand, the Japanese contribution is listed at the same level as last year (\$280,000); it may in fact prove to be higher (\$700,000). Some of these issues will not be settled until well into 1975.

2. Funding for Individual Centers

Although some donors earmark their pledges for individual centers or programs, others are more flexible, so that it is usually possible for the CGIAR Secretariat to match up requirements and funding for individual centers. AID, for instance, allows some variation in application of funds for each center, so long as the total for individual centers does not exceed 25%. Still, there can be a few gaps.

The requirements for individual centers for 1975 are summarized in Table 1. The figures for ICRISAT and IRRI include building programs. As noted, the IITA figure may rise following a wage adjustment. ILCA and ILRAD totals are lower than anticipated last summer due to delays in their building programs. ICARDA is the proposed International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas in the Near East; the amount listed is a preliminary fund. CARIS is the proposed "Current Agricultural Research Information System."

The current allocation of AID funds by Centers, as worked out by AID and the CGIAR Secretariat, is shown in column 2 of Table 1. Further slight adjustments may yet be made. In one case (IITA), the current AID contribution is tentatively listed as exceeding 25%; this proportion will be reduced if the IITA budget rises as expected. In other cases, the AID figure is (a) at or nearly at 25%, or (b) less than 25% due to the availability of funding from other sources. At present, a total of \$0.365 million is unallocated; this might be applied to increases in building costs at ICRISAT or IRRI, inflation, or other expenditures. In total, AID donations currently represent 24.27% of the total.

3. Contributions by Individual Donors

For CY 1975, there will be 22 donors to CGIAR centers and programs. As noted earlier, the list was enlarged by three this year with the addition of Australia, Nigeria, and UNEP; they made an auspicious entry, with contributions totaling \$2.57 million. Contributions by individual donors, as currently known, are summarized in Table 2.

In addition to the U.S. and the IBRD, who contribute essentially on a percentage basis (25% and 10% respectively), major increases in donations over 1974 were made by: Germany, IDB, U.K., UNDP, Sweden, Netherlands, Norway, and France. The IDB and Netherlands figures for 1975 are particularly noteworthy: they are nearly twice as high as for 1974.

Table 1. ESTIMATED 1975 REQUIREMENTS AND AID CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CGIAR SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

<u>Center</u>	<u>Requirements</u>	<u>AID Contribution</u>	
	- millions of dollars -	-	- percent -
CIAT	6.060	1.230	20.30
CIMMYT	7.375	1.765	23.93
CIP	2.560	0.575	22.46
ICRISAT	8.255 ^{1/}	2.060	24.96
IITA	7.115 ^{2/}	2.060 ^{3/}	28.95 ^{4/}
IRRI	8.070 ^{5/}	1.925	23.85 ^{6/}
ILCA	1.885	0.140	7.43
ILRAD	2.170	0.540	24.89
IBPGR	0.555	0.080	14.41
WARDA	0.575	0.120	20.87
ICARDA	0.350	0.050	14.29
CARIS	0.360	0.090	25.00
Unallocated		0.365	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>45.330</u>	<u>11.000</u>	<u>24.27</u>

1/ Figure may need to be adjusted upward if building bids are higher than budgeted.

2/ A substantial wage adjustment plus a greater degree of inflation than budgeted for could raise this figure as high as \$8 million.

3/ CG listing as of November 12; subject to modification, perhaps to \$2 million.

4/ Would be 25.75% if total requirements are \$8.0 million.

5/ Upward and downward adjustments are possible. The actual core budget figure is expected to bring the figure down to more nearly \$7.74 million. On the other hand, construction bids have not been received yet and may be higher than budgeted; also the role of inflation may be higher than anticipated.

6/ Would be 24.87% if actual figure is \$7.74 million.

Table 2. ESTIMATED 1975 PLEDGES FOR CGIARSUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Pledge</u> - millions of dollars -
1	United States	11.000
2	IBRD	4.530
3	Canada	4.230
4	Germany	3.875
5	IDB	3.700
6	Ford Foundation	3.000
7	Rockefeller Foundation	3.000
8	United Kingdom	2.550
9	UNDP	2.120
10	Sweden	2.070
11	Australia	1.320
12	Netherlands	1.200
13	IDRC (Canada)	1.180 ^{1/}
14	Nigeria	0.800
15	Norway	0.730
16	Belgium	0.605
17	Switzerland	0.460
18	UNEP	0.450
19	Denmark	0.400
20	France	0.360
21	Kellogg	0.290
22	Japan	0.280 ^{2/}
	<u>Total</u>	<u>48.150</u>

^{1/} Plus possible additional funding of projects at CIP and WARDA

^{2/} Actual amount may be 0.700.

Contributors holding about steady in 1975 include the Foundations and Japan. The Foundations, which have been at the same level for several years, currently face financial problems and may be hard pressed to maintain this level in the near future. Japan has for several years stated an intent to increase its donation and hopefully will do so early in 1975.

It should be noted that in addition to the U.S., many of the donors also support special projects at the Centers which supplement the CGIAR budget. The IDRC for instance, is quite active in this way; it is also contributing to the International Fertilizer Development Center. Three of the private donors may also sponsor an International Food Policy Research Institute. The U.S. is, of course, sponsoring the Fertilizer Center, the AVRDC and other programs.

4. Prospects for 1976 and Beyond

In introducing the pledging session, the CGIAR Chairman, Mr. Baum, noted that if the wolf had been kept from the door in 1975, he was only lurking outside it as far as 1976 is concerned. A very rough and preliminary estimate for 1976, suggests total needs of some \$60 million, up some \$12 million or 25% from the amount contributed in 1975. The increase could be greater, due to greater inflation than projected and the stimulus of World Food Conference resolutions to accelerate CGIAR activities. The projected increase reflects three main factors, (1) inflation, (2) continuing building programs at ICRISAT, ILCA, and ILRAD, and (3) new programs such as ICARDA (and possibly IPNI).

Although asked to comment on funding prospects beyond 1975, most of the donors were not able to say much except that they would at least maintain their 1975 levels. Some indicated that their course of action might be influenced by the outcome of the World Food Conference. In terms of possible new donors from the Near East, the situation - as will be discussed later - is not at all clear at the moment. Developed nations not yet included in the CGIAR include Finland, Austria, Italy, South Africa, and New Zealand. These do not appear likely prospects for early support. Within the U.S., the Charles F. Kettering Foundation is reportedly interested in the proposed International Plant Nutrition Institute.

If present and prospective donors do come through, there will be a need for AID to raise its present ceiling on donations for this purpose. It presently stands at \$13 million, or 25% of only \$52 million, whereas requirements could be \$60 million or more in 1976. This is a vital matter that will require attention in the coming months. The sense of the U.S. position prior to and during the World Food Conference, urging increased international research support, may call for establishment of a new ceiling of \$25 million. This would underline U.S. desires to move the CGIAR budget to about \$100 million by 1980, or perhaps sooner if sound programs emerge and inflationary pressures are not reduced substantially, and would encourage expansion of other contributors as the prior U.S. pledges have done. It would also provide a convenient check point (i.e., when the CGIAR budget reached \$100 million) at which to assess subsequent U.S. policy.

B. Other Business at the Meeting

Ongoing Initiatives

1. ICARDA (International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas)

The report of the CGIAR Preparatory Committee for this Center, was presented. It was decided to (a) separate the technical and administrative task from the matter of fund-raising within the area and to refer the latter back to the CGIAR sponsors for action; and (b) examine the charter and location of the center in Lebanon and program "modules" at various funding levels. The next step is to establish the official Center subcommittee; it will hold its first meeting in Rome on February 10-11, after the TAC meeting of February 3-7, 1975.

The report appeared to be well-received by the CGIAR members and many indicated intention to support the Center, (12 have indicated contributions to the start-up fund of \$350,000). Support, however, fell into two main types: (1) those who would contribute regardless of what the local oil countries did, and (2) those whose contributions would be contingent to some extent on evidence of local support. The CGIAR sponsors (IBRD, UNDP, FAO) met after the CGIAR meeting and discussed possible ways of approaching the oil nations, but no decision appears to have been made other than to approach the countries individually. Sir John Crawford and Dr. Hopper were to be in Iran immediately after the CGIAR meeting to discuss ICRISAT with the Iranian government (Iran has initially indicated potential support for the Center, but only if it is headquartered in Iran. It is CGIAR policy not to barter Center locations or program content in exchange for contributions. A start down this road could readily destroy the program integrity and quality of the Centers and their creditability with donors and the professional communities whose vigorous participation is essential, and probably with users as well.)

2. WARDA (West African Rice Development Association)

The report of an IBRD team which studied the WARDA operation was presented. It recommended that the 1975 funding level be held at \$575,000 and that future increases be contingent upon WARDA's adoption of certain recommendations to strengthen its technical management. The report has been transmitted to WARDA. It will be discussed further by the CGIAR Secretariat with WARDA and the outcome reported back to the CGIAR next summer. Preliminary indications are that the recommendations are fully acceptable to WARDA.

3. IBPGR (International Board for Plant Genetic Resources)

The proposed budget of \$550,000 was accepted. No major issues were raised.

New Proposals

1. CARIS (Current Agricultural Research Information System)

The FAO proposal that the CGIAR support the CARIS operation on an interim two-year basis (1975 and 1976) until it could be taken up in the FAO budget was approved. The two-year cost would be nearly \$1 million and would result in the preparation of three directories on research in the developing world: research institutions, research workers, and main lines of ongoing research. Funding support in 1975 was indicated by Belgium, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. The World Bank subsequently decided to participate. With an AID contribution of 25%, full funding for the first year (\$360,000) now seems likely.

2. IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute)

The sponsors of IFPRI (Ford, Rockefeller, and IDRC) brought the proposal before the CGIAR for its recognition and endorsement.

Immediate funding was not requested; this would be provided for up to five years by the sponsors.

Discussion of the proposal quickly fell into two camps: those members who were in favor of the proposal, the North American donors, Australia, and the World Bank; and those who questioned the proposal on one or more grounds, generally donors from Europe. The stated reasons for questioning the Institute generally included: (1) a question whether this type of work falls within the CGIAR frame of reference, (2) a preference to await the results of the World Food Conference, and (3) a concern that the proposal work would duplicate that done elsewhere, or that could be done by FAO. The FAO representative and others privately noted that agricultural policy is currently a very sensitive subject in Europe, presumably in part because of agricultural issues associated with the Common Market. There is also a question of how well a private activity might relate to the intergovernmental type of activity coming out of the World Food Conference.

Because of the sharp division of feeling among the CGIAR members, the sponsors decided to withdraw their request for CGIAR endorsement for the time being. They will evidently review the matter further following the World Food Conference and after further discussions with other nations. It was agreed to keep communication linkages open, especially if it is decided to establish the Institute and to possibly reconsider the proposal at a later date.

3. Aquaculture

Although aquaculture was initially included on the program, no proposals for CGIAR funding were put before the group. The TAC Subcommittee is still studying the matter.

Other Items1. Bilateral Projects

Several CGIAR members, following the lead of AID last summer (when it distributed copies of its "Summary of Ongoing Research and Technical Assistance in Agriculture"), provided information on their bilateral research program. Others indicated their intention to do the same in the near future. There was some discussion of scheduling a discussion section on bilateral programs during Centers Week next summer. This matter will be reviewed further by the CGIAR Secretariat in cooperation with the TAC Secretariat and FAO.

2. CGIAR Brochure

Advance copies of the new CGIAR brochure on international agricultural research were distributed. It was to be distributed to the World Food Conference. AID has requested 500 copies.

† *Let's go* *SD*
TA/AGR:DDalrymple/GBBaird/sad/12-4-74

December 12, 1974

SUMMARY OF THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP MEETING

October 30 - 31, 1974

Compiled by
Dana G. Dalrymple
and
Guy B. Baird

Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The fall meeting of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research was held at the World Bank on October 30 and 31. As usual, the primary purpose of the meeting was to firm up the preliminary pledges of financial support for CY 1975 made during Centers Week last summer (July 29 to August 2). Some other items of business were also brought before the group.

The purpose of this report is to record the main highlights of the meeting as we saw them. It is primarily based on materials distributed by the CG Secretariat before the meeting and notes taken during the meeting. A few post-meeting developments are also included. The CG Secretariat will also prepare a summary of the meeting.

II. PROSPECTS FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Members of the CG were not only asked to provide estimates of financial support for CY 1975, but were also requested to provide an indication of longer-term funding prospects.

A. CY 1975 Funding Levels

The October CG meeting was preceded by two regional meetings of donors earlier in the month, one for North American donors in New York and another for European donors in London, where 1975 funding was discussed in detail. Hence the pledging session at the CG meeting both moved quickly and provided few surprises to those present. The main institutional development was the addition of three new donor members: Australia, ^{1/}Nigeria, and the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP). Nigeria, whose pledge was not confirmed until after the meeting, is the first LDC donor.

1. Overall Funding and Requirement Levels

Financial prospects for CY 1975 look very promising. As of October 31, it appeared that funds available would total about \$47.2 million, against estimated requirements of \$45.7 million, leaving an evident surplus of \$1.5 million. Subsequent developments through November 6 raised the funds available to \$48.150 million while funds required dropped to \$45.330 million, leaving an evident "surplus" of \$2.82 million. By comparison, the total expenditures in 1974 were about \$33.6 million.

^{1/} Australia has attended the CGIAR meeting in the past and has provided a phytotron to IRRI, but this is the first time it has donated funds through the CGIAR framework.

Several factors may reduce or eliminate the "surplus." First, bids for construction projects at ICRISAT and IRRI may be higher than budgeted. Secondly, a large wage adjustment is expected in Nigeria which would raise the IITA budget substantially (from \$7.115 million to as much as \$8 million). Thirdly, while the funds available include a substantial pledge (\$800,000) from Nigeria, details are not yet available. Fourthly, inflation may expand even more than anticipated in some countries. Fifthly, some allowance may need to be made for damage caused by natural disasters: the current estimates, for instance, include allowances for flood damage at CIMMYT and earthquake damage at CIP. Finally, the new Near East Center (ICARDA) may require additional fund commitments before the end of 1975. On the other hand, the Japanese contribution is listed at the same level as last year (\$280,000); it may in fact prove to be higher (\$700,000). Some of these issues will not be settled until well into 1975.

2. Funding for Individual Centers

Although some donors earmark their pledges for individual centers or programs, others are more flexible, so that it is usually possible for the CG Secretariat to match up requirements and funding for individual centers. AID, for instance, allows some variation in application of funds for each center, so long as the total for individual centers or the centers as a whole does not exceed 25%. Still, there can be a few gaps.

The requirements for individual centers for 1975 are summarized in Table 1. The figures for ICRISAT and IRRI include building programs. As noted, the IITA figure may rise following a wage adjustment. ILCA and ILRAD totals are lower than anticipated last summer due to delays in their building programs. ICARDA is the proposed International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas in the Near East; the amount listed is a preliminary fund. CARIS is the proposed "Current Agricultural Research Information System."

The current allocation of AID funds by Centers, as worked out by AID and the CG Secretariat, is shown in column 2 of Table 1. Further slight adjustments may yet be made. In one case (IITA), the current AID contribution is tentatively listed as exceeding 25%; this proportion will be reduced if the IITA budget rises as expected. In other cases, the AID figure is (a) at or nearly at 25%, or (b) less than 25% due to the availability of funding from other sources. At present, a total of \$0.365 million is unallocated; this might be applied to increases in building costs at ICRISAT or IRRI, inflation, or other expenditures. In total, AID donations currently represent 24.27% of the total.

3. Contributions by Individual Donors

For CY 1975, there will be 22 donors to CG centers and programs. As noted earlier, the list was enlarged by three this year with the addition of Australia, Nigeria, and UNEP; they made an auspicious entry, with contributions totaling \$2.57 million. Contributions by individual donors, as currently known, are summarized in Table 2.

In addition to the U.S. and the IBRD, who contribute essentially on a percentage basis (25% and 10% respectively), major increases in donations over 1974 were made by: German, IDB, U.K., UNDP, Sweden, Netherlands, Norway, and France. The IDB and Dutch figures for 1975 are particularly noteworthy: they are nearly twice as high as for 1974.

Contributions holding about steady in 1975 include the Foundations and Japan. The Foundations, which have been at the same level for several years, currently face financial problems and may be hard pressed to maintain this level in the near future. Japan has for several years stated an intent to increase its donation and hopefully will do so early in 1975.

It should be noted that in addition to the U.S., many of the donors also support special projects at the Centers which supplement the CG budget. The IDRC for instance, is quite active in this way; it is also contributing to the International Fertilizer Development Center. Three of the private donors may also sponsor an International Food Policy Research Institute. The U.S. is, of course, sponsoring the Fertilizer Center, the AVRDC and other programs.

B. Prospects for 1976 and Beyond

In introducing the pledging session, the CGIAR chairman, Mr. Baum, noted that if the wolf had been kept from the door in 1975, he was only lurking outside it as far as 1976 is concerned. A very rough and preliminary estimate for 1976, suggests total needs of some \$60 million, up some \$12 million or 25% from the amount contributed in 1975. The increase could be larger due to greater inflation than projected and the stimulus of World Food Conference resolution to accelerate CGIAR activities. The projected increase reflects three main factors, (1) inflation, (2) continuing building programs at ICRISAT, ILCA, and ILRAD, and (3) new programs such as ICARDA (and possibly IPNI).

ESTIMATED 1975 REQUIREMENTS AND AID CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR CGIAR SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

<u>Center</u>	<u>Requirements</u>	<u>AID Contribution</u>	
	- millions of dollars -	- percent -	
CIAT	6.060	1.230	20.30
CIMMYT	7.375	1.765	23.93
CIP	2.560	0.575	22.46
ICRISAT	8.255 ^{1/}	2.060	24.96
IITA	7.115 ^{2/}	2.060 ^{3/}	28.95 ^{4/}
IRRI	8.070 ^{5/}	1.925	23.85 ^{6/}
ILCA	1.885	0.140	7.43
ILRAD	2.170	0.540	24.89
IBPGR	0.555	0.080	14.41
WARDA	0.575	0.120	20.87
ICARDA	0.350	0.050	14.29
CARIS	0.360	0.090	25.00
Unallocated		0.365	
TOTAL	45.330	11,000	24.27

1/ Figure may need to be adjusted upward if building bids are higher than budgeted.

2/ A substantial wage adjustment plus a greater degree of inflation than budgeted for could raise this figure as high as \$8 million.

3/ CG listing as of November 12; subject to modification, perhaps to \$2 million.

4/ Would be 25.75% of total requirements were \$8.0 million.

5/ Upward and downward adjustments are possible. The actual core budget figure is expected to bring the figure down to more nearly \$7.74 million. On the other hand, construction bids have not been received yet and may be higher than budgeted; also the role of inflation may be higher than anticipated.

6/ Would be 24.87% if actual figure is \$7.74 million.

Although asked to comment on funding prospects beyond 1975, most of the donors were not able to say much except that they would at least maintain their 1975 levels. Some indicated that their course of action might be influenced by the outcome of the World Food Conference. In terms of possible new donors from the Near East, the situation - as will be discussed later - is not at all clear at the moment. Developed nations not yet included in the CG include Finland, Austria, Italy, South Africa, and New Zealand. These do not appear likely prospects for early support. Within the U.S., the Charles F. Kettering Foundation is reportedly interested in the proposed International Plant Nutrition Institute.

If present and prospective donors do come through, there will be a need for AID to raise its present ceiling on donations for this purpose. It presently stands at \$13 million, or reflects 25% of only \$52 million, whereas requirements could be \$60 million or more in 1976. This is a vital matter that will require attention in the coming months. The sense of the U.S. position prior to and during the World Food Conference, urging increased international research support, may call for establishment of a new ceiling of \$25 million. This would underline U.S. desires to move the CGIAR budget to about \$100 million by 1980, or perhaps sooner if sound programs emerge and inflating pressures are not reduced substantially, and would encourage expansion of other contributions as the prior U.S. pledge have done. It would also provide a convenient check point (i.e., when the CGIAR budget reached \$100 million) at which to assess subsequent U.S. policy.

III. OTHER BUSINESS

Prior to the pledging sessions, three other types of activities were discussed: ongoing initiatives, new proposals, other agenda items, and other matters.

A. Ongoing Initiatives

1. ICARDA (International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas)^{2/}

The CG Preparatory Committee for this Center met in London on October 1 and 2. It decided on several courses of action which were reported to the CG:

- To separate the technical/administrative task from the fund-raising job, as the latter involves oil-rich nations in the region. These special funding activities were turned back to the CG chairman and co-sponsors.

^{2/} The region has been defined by TAC as including: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iran, Somalia, Sudan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkey, Lebanon, Libya, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Cyprus, and the Gulf States.

Table 2. ESTIMATED 1975 PLEDGES FOR CGIARSUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Pledge</u> - millions of dollars -
1	United States	11.000
2	IBRD	4.530
3	Canada	4.230
4	Germany	3.875
5	IDB	3.700
6	Ford Foundation	3.000
7	Rockefeller Foundation	3.000
8	United Kingdom	2.550
9	UNDP	2.120
10	Sweden	2.070
11	Australia	1.320
12	Netherlands	1.200
13	IDRC (Canada)	1.180 ^{1/}
14	Nigeria	0.800
15	Norway	0.730
16	Belgium	0.605
17	Switzerland	0.460
18	UNEP	0.450
19	Denmark	0.400
20	France	0.360
21	Kellogg	0.290
22	Japan	0.280 ^{2/}
	<u>Total</u>	<u>48.150</u>

^{1/} Plus possible additional funding of projects at CIP and WARDA

^{2/} Actual amount may be 0.700.

- On the technical/administrative side:

- . The charter and precise location of the center in Lebanon were to be studied further.
- . A subgroup was set up to prepare plans for various magnitudes of activity to be put to TAC at their February meeting.

The next step is for the chairman to establish the official Center Subcommittee; its first meeting will be held in Rome on February 10-11, after the TAC meeting of February 3-7, 1975.

The committee appeared to be well-received^{3/} by the CGIAR members and many indicated intention to support the Center.^{3/} The donors, however, fell into two main camps: (a) those who would contribute regardless of what the local oil countries did, and (b) those whose contributions would be contingent to some extent on evidence of local support. This division in turn underlined the wisdom of preparing several different levels of activity proposals. Some members felt that it might be necessary to get the Center going before much local support could be expected.

The CGIAR sponsors met after the CGIAR meeting and discussed possible ways of approaching the oil nations, but no decision appears to have been made other than to approach the countries individually. Sir John Crawford and Dr. Hopper were to be in Iran immediately after the CGIAR meeting to discuss ICARDA with the Iranian Government.^{4/} (Iran has initially indicated potential support for the Center, but only if it is headquartered in Iran. It is CGIAR policy not to barter center locations or program content in exchange for contributions. A start down this road could readily destroy the program integrity and quality of the Centers and their creditability with donors and the professional committees whose vigorous participation is essential, and probably with users as well.)

2. WARDA (West African Rice Development Association)

Last July, TAC expressed some reservations about the scientific structure and orientation of the WARDA program. Subsequently a team, headed by Dr. John Coulter of the CGIAR Secretariat, studied the WARDA operation and a report was presented to the CGIAR. It basically proposed a holding action on further increases in funding (beyond \$575,000 in 1975) until its recommendations on organizational changes affecting scientific and financial management could be acted on by WARDA. The team's proposals were welcomed by the Chairman of TAC and appeared to be well received by

^{3/} Altogether 12 donors indicated contributions to the start-up fund of \$350,000.

^{4/} As a postscript, we might note that this visit did take place. Hopper also visited Lebanon, Syria, and Saudia Arabia.

the CGIAR. ^{5/} They have been forwarded to WARDA for consideration by its governing council. Following further discussions by the CGIAR Secretariat with WARDA, a report will be brought to the July 1975 CGIAR meeting. Preliminary indications are that the recommendations are fully acceptable to WARDA.

3. IBPGR (International Board for Plant Genetic Resources)

Only two comments of significance were raised regarding the IBPGR budget which was submitted in September. TAC would like to have seen greater relative emphasis on activities in the field as opposed to seminars, etc. Sweden would like to have seen support for the Izmir Center included in the budget, but will consider further bilateral support for it up to July, 1976. Although no formal action was taken, the budget was accepted by the CG. ^{5/}

B. New Proposals

1. CARIS (Current Agricultural Research Information System)

FAO has proposed that the CG carry the cost of establishing a world-wide CARIS system for two years (1975 and 1976), at which time it would, subject to final approval of the FAO Council, take it over. The project involves the preparation of three directories on research in the developing countries: (a) research institutions, (b) research workers, and (c) main lines of on-going research. The two-year cost would be about \$1 million. This proposal was the outgrowth of a prototype activity in West Africa. AID raised several questions pertaining to FAO's degree of commitment to finance CARIS fully after 1976, in order to establish FAO assurance on this point on the record as fully as feasible. There was relatively little discussion and the proposal was accepted.

2. IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute)

This Institute, proposed by three private donors (the Ford Reockefeller Foundations and the IDRC), was proposed to the CG for official endorsement. Immediate funding by the CG was not proposed - this would be provided by the three sponsors for a period up to five years - but the CG was asked for its recognition. It was also hoped that the Institute would be part of the regular review process of the CG. An initial steering committee meeting was held in Ottawa in September.

^{5/} The CGIAR does not vote on such matters. Rather it operates on a consensus basis. In the absence of opposition, proposals such as this are presumed accepted and are so stated by the Chairman.

Discussion of the proposal quickly fell into two camps: those members who were in favor of the proposal, generally North America, Australia, and the World Bank; and those who questioned the proposal on one or more grounds, generally from Europe. The stated reasons for questioning the Institute generally included: (a) a question whether such an institute would fit within the terms of reference of the CG; ^{6/} (b) a preference to await the results of the World Food Conference; and/or (c) a concern that the proposal would duplicate similar efforts elsewhere, or work that could be done by FAO. The FAO representative and others privately noted that agricultural policy is currently a very sensitive subject in Europe, presumably in part because of agricultural issues associated with the Common Market. There is also a question of how well a private activity might relate to the intergovernmental type of activity coming out of the World Food Conference.

Because of the sharp division of feeling among the CGIAR members, the sponsors decided to withdraw their request for CG endorsement for the time being. They will evidently review the matter further following the World Food Conference and after further discussions with other nations. It was agreed to keep communication linkages open, especially if it is decided to establish the Institute and to possibly reconsider the proposal at a later date.

3. ICRISAT Groundnut Program

The proposal to include groundnuts (peanuts) among the groups of crops covered by ICRISAT was approved by the CG. The only discussion concerned the funding level for the first year. The U.S. expressed strong support for this work.

4. Plant Nutrition

This item reflected only a brief review of current activities; no CG action was called for at this time. Sir John Crawford briefly reported on the results of the TAC Plant Nutrition Subcommittee meeting in Frankfurt in October. Five subcommittees were established which, while they are not expected to complete their work by the time of the TAC meeting in February, will provide initial reports.

Joel Bernstein next reported on progress on the International Fertilizer Development Center at Muscle Shoals. John Hannah has been selected as Chairman of the Board, initial Board members have been chosen, and a Managing Director (Donald McCune) has been named. The Center has been incorporated and initial planning and start up grants were expected to be provided shortly by AID and IDRC of Canada.^{7/} TAC is being kept informed of the progress of the Institute.

^{6/} The terms of reference as discussed in 1971 are evidently heavily oriented toward biological research. There is no reason, however, why they could not be changed if the CG so desired.

^{7/} The AID grant was delivered on November 22, 1974.

5. Aquaculture

Although aquaculture was initially included on the program, no proposals for CGIAR funding were put before the group. The TAC Subcommittee is still studying the matter.

C. Other Agenda Items

Several other items appeared on the program, but were of relatively less importance. They will be only briefly noted here.

1. Budget and Accounting

The standard allocation for working funds is being reduced from 40 days or 11% to 30 days and 8%. The earlier figure proved in most cases to be larger than needed. The continued need for members to expedite donations was noted.

2. Draft Integrative Paper

Secretariat papers on (a) variations in planned expenditures and (b) the structure and financing of off-campus activities appeared to be well received. Several CG members, however, noted the continuing problem of developing more precise criteria for objectively distinguishing between core and special projects. A particular case in point is the Genetic Evaluation and Utilization (GEU) Program at IRRI; IRRI expects to carry part of it as a special project (under UNDP support), while some donors (both to IRRI and GEU) think it is more appropriately a core activity. These and other CG members asked that all budget presentations in the future include fuller information on special projects. The Secretariat is to study and recommend on the matter further.

3. Bilateral Projects

Several CG members provided summaries of their bilateral research programs. These included the World Bank, IDRC (Canada), United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, and Japan. The U.K. report was previously circulated in June 1973: A comprehensive updated report is expected to be printed soon. Other donors indicated that they would provide similar information, but that they would like further guidance.

The AID "Summary of Ongoing Research and Technical Assistance in Agriculture" was made available during Centers Week last summer and again at this meeting. This report applies, of course, only to TAB-sponsored researches; AID does not have a comparable summary available of research programs sponsored by the Regional Bureaus.

There was some discussion of the possibility of scheduling a discussion section on bilateral programs during Centers Week next summer. The issue of both guidance for the reporting of programs and the possibility of a session will be reviewed by the CGIAR Secretariat in cooperation with the TAC Secretariat and FAO.

4. Other

The Statistics Division of the Ministry of Overseas Development in the U.K. prepared a critique of the paper by Robert Evenson on "Investment in Agricultural Research" which was circulated at the CGIAR meeting a year ago. It questioned certain points of detail, but not the overall nature of his findings. Copies of the critique were circulated but the matter was not discussed at length. The U.S. delegate proposed further consideration of the need that had led to the Evenson paper, i.e., to provide a continuing flow of data to the CGIAR on the extent of agricultural research on LDC problems, of international and LDC findings, of impacts, and so forth, in order to provide more guidance for CGIAR planning and information to support donors' efforts to get more funds. The Secretariat is to look into this further.

There was some discussion of the section on agricultural research in the proposals for national and international action for the World Food Conference, but no conclusions of special note were reached.

5. Next Meeting

The next Centers Week is scheduled for July 28-August 1, 1975.

D. Additional Items

1. Advance copies of the Consultative Group brochure on international agricultural research was distributed. It is also to be distributed at the World Food Conference. AID has requested 500 copies. It will also be published in French and Spanish.

2. The retirement of Joel Bernstein was announced by the Chairman of the CGIAR. His many contributions to the CGIAR were noted by the Chairman and several other members. Harold Graves, head of the CGIAR Secretariat is also retiring.

3. At a subsequent meeting of the three CGIAR sponsors, it was decided to accept a \$150,000 donation to the TAC administrative budget from Australia. It will be used to expand and strengthen the TAC Secretariat. Changes in the length of TAC terms and in the timing of TAC meetings were also discussed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File
CG

RTA
12/2/74

TO :TA/AGR, Mr. Ryland Holmes

DATE: November 29, 1974

FILE

FROM :TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird *GB*

SUBJECT: Documentation on AID Contribution of \$11.0 Million for CY 1975 Requirements of CGIAR-Supported Activities

1. The enclosed three documents are relevant:
 - a. Action Memorandum for the Administrator from AA/TA approved July 26, 1974
 - b. Information Memorandum for the Administrator from AA/TA dated August 23, 1974
 - c. Information Memorandum for the Administrator from Joel Bernstein dated October 21, 1974
2. From "a" above it will be noted that the position was approved to reaffirm our statement of intent to provide up to 25% of the Centers' requirements (See p. 5 of the Action Memo). At that time we assumed our contribution might need to be as high as \$12 million (Table B).
3. Following the International Centers Week, our estimated contribution for 1975 was \$11.750 million (See Table B of reference "b" above).
4. Just prior to the CGIAR meeting in late October 1974, our best estimate for U.S. contribution to 1975 needs was \$11.0 million. (See Table 1 of reference "c" above).
5. The revised figures of U.S. support to Centers needed for 1975 total \$10.635 million. However, due to a number of uncertainties about final figures for overall centers requirements (perhaps not available until early CY 1975), it is judged that a total U.S. input of \$11.0 will be required. For the time being PIO/Ts are under preparation which total \$10.635. The intent is to consider \$365,000 as unallocated at present, but with the understanding that it is apt to be required later in FY 1975 for further U.S. contribution to the CGIAR-supported activities.

Attachments
a/s



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

THRU: EXSEC
 FROM: Joel Bernstein 

October 21, 1974

SUBJECT: Meeting of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), October 30-31.

This Consultative Group meeting essentially is a follow-up to the CGIAR meeting last August 1-2 during Centers Week. Program and policy issues raised then have been considered further via working committees, firming up of proposals, preparation of Secretariat analyses and other means; the latest status will be reported. Provisional budget requirements for 1975 that were discussed last summer have been hardened by further work and in response to points made last summer.

The primary business of the meeting is to firm up the preliminary indications of financial support for 1975 that were provided by donors last summer.

This is an information rather than action memorandum because no substantial issues are anticipated that require new or different U.S. positions beyond those taken previously in the CGIAR on the basis of the Administrator's approval. Reference is made to the Action Memorandum for last summer's CGIAR meeting approved by you July 26, 1974 Attachment A and the August 23, 1974 Information Memorandum following that meeting Attachment B.

A. Prospects for CGIAR Financial Support for 1975

Estimates of overall financial requirements for programs supported by the CGIAR have been reduced from the \$48+ million estimated when the U.S. position was approved and stated last summer to the current best estimate of \$44.5 million, shown in Table I. This reflects some delays and paring of expenditure plans for ongoing centers and the dropping out or reduction of some prospective new requirements, offsetting some upward adjustments for inflation. The overall requirements estimate for 1975 may change a little more, as a few components are still not completely set.

Paralleling this change, the AID financing for 1975 is now estimated at \$11.0 million rather than the \$12 million estimated when the U.S. reconfirmed its past 25% support formula at the CGIAR meeting. This total is broken out in Table I. We propose to refer to and reaffirm our prior general statement of financing intent, and to indicate the breakout shown in Table I, subject to final confirmation of the requirements for the individual research centers and of availability of the 75% needed from other donors.

If the net effect of last minute adjustments in the individual program requirements is to increase the total above the \$44.5 million estimated in Table I, we propose to keep the U.S. share at \$11.0 million and look to the IBRD (which has been the residual financier) or adjustments in other donors' contributions to provide for the needed increment. This will facilitate our making a prompt Congressional notification of the increase in the International Centers project from the \$10.5 million estimated in the Congressional Presentation. Within the \$11.0 million, we propose to sustain our past position of flexibility in shifting some funds between centers if needed to permit full use of funds potentially available from other donors, or to help the system adjust to last minute changes in particular requirements.

AID financing proposed is slightly below 25% overall because the program of support for strengthening international gene banks and the exploratory fund to carry forward work towards a new research center for the Mid-East and N. Africa do not need a full 25% from the U.S. during 1975.

Note that the \$11.0 million total does not include AID contributions to the International Fertilizer Development Center at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, or to the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center on Taiwan, which are not in the CGIAR budget.

Table II provides the best current estimate of financing that other donors will provide in 1975. A few of these are not yet confirmed and there may be some small increases or decreases. As noted, there is some flexibility in the IBRD total to expand if necessary to cover some increase in requirements not balanced by an increase in availabilities from other donors.

Estimating requirements for 1975 and the years beyond has been particularly difficult because of rapid, highly varied and difficult to predict price escalation, in addition to the many other uncertainties of efforts to expand research as rapidly as sound programs can be mounted on high priority problems. There has been much work by Center staffs and the CGIAR Secretariat and advisors on systematizing and improving the budgetary provisions for inflation, with good results. Further efforts in this direction are needed and will be made.

The October 30-31 meeting is not expected to carry the discussion of financing needs and intentions for the years beyond 1975 much beyond the consideration given at last summer's sessions (see ATTACHMENT B). The IBRD Chairman prefers to pursue for now the need to raise CGIAR sights for future levels of effort, stressed by the U.S. representative last summer, by individual explorations with prospective new donors (primarily OPEC countries) and with some present donors (such as Japan) rather than by further general exhortation at the CGIAR meeting. It is clear that the financial shoe

TABLE I

ESTIMATED 1975 REQUIREMENTS AND AID CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR CGIAR SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	<u>REQUIREMENTS</u> (millions of dollars)	<u>AID CONTRIBUTIONS</u> (millions of dollars)
CIAT	6.060	1.515 - \$150,000 *
CIMMYT	7.245 <u>1/</u>	1.810 + \$150,000 *
CIP	2.460	.615
ICRISAT	8.380 <u>2/</u>	2.095
IITA	7.115	1.775
IRRI	7.740 <u>3/</u>	1.935
ILCA	1.185	.470
ILRAD	2.170	.540
WARDA	.575	.140
IBPGR (Genetic Resources)	.555	.055 <u>5/</u>
Proposed Mid-East, N.Africa Center	<u>.300</u>	<u>.050 <u>5/</u></u>
TOTAL	44.485 <u>4/</u>	11.000

- 1/ Triticale program component for 1975 may be reduced, but would be offsetting reduction in availabilities from IDRC.
- 2/ Requirement for peanuts program still subject adjustment: might be reduction.
- 3/ Requirements still under discussion.
- 4/ Total could change due to items in other footnotes or other changes. Although requirement was submitted for the CARIS project on research information, was in prior requirements estimates of CGIAR secretariat, and is on Oct.30-31 Agenda, we assume it will drop out per discussion in text.
- 5/ Full 25% not needed from AID due to other donor financing intentions.

* Per discussion with Bureau then with Bernstein. IBRD wishes to put \$150,000 in CIAT (per IDB considerations)

TABLE II

ESTIMATED 1975 PLEDGES FOR CGIAR
SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	(millions of dollars)
U.S.	11.000
IBRD	4.365 ^{1/}
Canada	4.205 ^{2/}
IDB	4.000 ^{3/}
Germany	3.200 ^{4/}
Rockefeller Foundation	2.800 ^{5/}
Ford Foundation	2.800 ^{5/}
United Kingdom	2.240
Sweden	2.130
UNDP	2.045
Australia	1.320 ^{6/}
IDRC (Canada)	1.100 ^{7/}
Netherlands	.850 ^{8/}
Norway	.730
Belgium	.555
Switzerland	.460
Kellogg Foundation	.290
Japan	.270 ^{9/}
Denmark	.250
France	.175
TOTAL	44.635 ^{10/}

(continued)

- 1/ Assume IBRD as residual financier will adjust total if called for by other changes in requirements and availabilities over next several weeks.
- 2/ Not certain re last .100, which understand available for IBPGR.
- 3/ Not certain re last .300, which understand available if needed.
- 4/ Unconfirmed. Secretariat hopes higher.
- 5/ Plus .200 allocated for proposed new International Food Policy Research Institute, not yet incorporated in overall CGIAR requirements.
- 6/ .150 reserved for TAC budget, which is financed thus far solely by CGIAR sponsors (IBRD/FAO/UNDP) and has not been included in overall CGIAR requirements.
- 7/ Plus about \$600,000 allocated for proposed new International Food Policy Research Institute. Might also be downward adjustment if timing of triticale project supported at CIMMYT changes.
- 8/ Unconfirmed.
- 9/ Japan has stated intent in principle to increase this, but that can't say amount and unlikely be able to say by Oct. 30-31 meeting. May go to .700.
- 10/ .150 over requirements reflects Australia set aside for TAC, in footnote 6 above. Total may also change due to exchange rate changes, as some donor pledges are in own currency whereas requirements are in U.S. dollars.

will begin to pinch in 1976 and more so in subsequent years, both from the effects of inflation and from the need to mount additional program efforts if the requirements for increased yields in LDC food production are to be met over the next decade and beyond.

I expect to call attention again, at the CGIAR meeting, to the need to raise sights for financing of international agricultural research -- referring to my statement on this need at last summer's meeting. The best time to stimulate further action may be after the World Food Conference in the context of endorsements that it is expected to provide for a stronger international research effort.

B. Other Business at the Meeting

Ongoing Initiatives

(1) Mid-East Center. The principal current issue for the CGIAR is how to proceed with its decision last summer, in response to a strong TAC recommendation and very positive donor response, to launch a new research center to deal primarily with the need for better cropping systems for the relatively dry areas of the Near East and North Africa, as well as to develop better varieties of barley and perhaps later of durum wheat. This initiative had been under consideration for a few years.

Dr. Hopper, President of IDRC and a member of TAC, was designated by the CGIAR Chairmen to chair a CG Sub-Committee that was called on to work out how to proceed, explore possibilities for design and establishment of the Center, and also investigate donor interest. Sub-Committee members and potential donors include the IBRD, IDRC, Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, Netherlands, U.K., UNDP and U.S. Potential donors in the region (oil countries) will be approached to participate in the planning.

At a preparatory meeting of the Sub-Committee (London, October 1-2), plans were developed for getting on with the work. These were discussed further at an informal meeting of North America donors, Australia and Japan on October 9 (called to consider the balance of overall requirements and financing for 1975), were to be discussed further at a similar meeting the following week with European donors, and will be discussed further at the CGIAR meeting and then at the first regular meeting of the Sub-Committee next February. While the planning of how to get on with this initiative is still evolving and not fully agreed, the general intention is to proceed on two parallel tracks.

On one track, the Sub-Committee will explore with the interested user and financing countries and organizations how to structure the center and its program, using the CGIAR decisions on this and the evidence of widespread support in the CGIAR as a necessary positive context for discussing questions of location and support with countries in the region. If all goes well, the Sub-Committee later will get into more specifics preparatory to incorporation of a new Center. It will not negotiate on programs or changes of location in exchange for individual contributions, in order to avoid prejudice to the integrity and credibility with donors and LDCs of the overall CGIAR system or improper distortion of program interests. Some CGIAR members have stressed that care is needed also to avoid appearing to discriminate against the countries of this region, a concern on which the Arab countries are particularly sensitive, by establishing overt "conditions" for CGIAR support of a Center there that have not been applied anywhere else -- such as insistence on financing from particular types of LDCs.

On a separate track, exploration of financing interests will be left to the Chairman of the IBRD and other senior IBRD personnel or possibly similar non-IBRD persons. New sources of financing will be sought in the region for the CGIAR system as a whole, recognizing that the initial specific interest may be primarily in this particular center.

This type of two track approach is thought to have the best prospect of reconciling the need to obtain some financing from oil revenues with the management needs of a sound CGIAR system and current political realities. The results of work on both tracks will be reviewed by the Sub-Committee in February and pursued further in time for IAC and CGIAR consideration next summer. By then, it should be clear whether results obtained will merit and induce broad enough CGIAR support to enable establishment of the new Center.

At the preparatory meeting in London, members of the Sub-Committee were asked to state their willingness to contribute to an initial fund to finance the exploratory work during 1975. All agreed, providing a total of \$300,000. AID agreed to provide \$50,000, in accordance with the Action Memorandum approved by Mr. Murphy on September 27. Our representative indicated that (1) AID feels that a decision to establish the new Center should reflect a demonstrated willingness by countries in the region to provide financial support, (2) we hoped that availability of such support and that of other donors would reduce or perhaps obviate need for the usual proportion of AID financing, (3) we expected that the exploratory discussions should involve substantial participation of hoped-for regional supporters in the planning dialogue, (4) our support for the exploratory fund should not be taken as an indication of AID intent to contribute the usual 25% if and when the Center came into being. The extent of AID participation would be considered later, in the light of results during

the exploratory period. Similar views were expressed by the representatives of the IBRD and UK. Others felt it important to proceed in any case at a lower level, if regional funds were not available but other conditions were satisfactory, rather than foregoing a desirable new start. They argued that a good small operation could generate confidence and attract new support as it went along, on the basis of its record.

We do not expect new issues about this Center to surface at the next CGIAR meeting and foresee no need for new AID positions.

(2) WARDA. The West African Rice Development Association is a multi-country cooperative association supported by the Africa Bureau for some years. Part of its program was recently brought into the CGIAR program when it sponsored some supra-national R&D efforts that it agreed to put under sound professional management and supra-national control independent of the essentially national but cooperative structure governing the rest of the WARDA programs. This was essential to be eligible for CGIAR support.

WARDA has requested \$790,000 support for 1975 but the Secretariat proposal, reflecting TAC recommendations, is to support a more modest \$575,000 program level as an interim measure while WARDA proceeds to carry out TAC recommendations for strengthening the technical management and composition of the CGIAR supported activities. We support this and anticipate that the other WARDA donors will also do so at the CGIAR meeting. Continuing support in later years and the appropriate level will depend on further evaluation of progress in upgrading this program.

(3) Genetic Resources Program (IBPGR). The one prior AID concern about this program was that it not use scarce CGIAR resources to finance new institutional development, as distinct from assistance for strengthening of germ plasm collections at existing institutions and for activities to strengthen communication, coordination and information dissemination among researchers involved in and using the products of genetic resource collections. The 1975 budget proposal of \$555,000 is confined to the latter types of activities, which we believe provide a more efficient use of resources at this stage than new institutional development. In addition, Germany is expected to finance sub-centers for genetic resource collections at Turrialba and in Ethiopia, under its bilateral programs, and Sweden is expected to continue support for the Izmir center until July 1, 1976. The international managing board for this program is investigating the need for centers in India, Indonesia, and Italy (for the Mediterranean region).

We anticipate no issues at this time.

New Proposals

(1) CARIS. Several years ago, AID, Rockefeller, IDRC, France, UK, the European Community, FAO and Belgium funded a pilot project to develop an information system on LDC agricultural research, called Computerized Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS). The initial work was evaluated last summer and TAC recommended interim funding for the continuation of this work until it can be absorbed into the regular program activities of FAO during the 1967-77 biennium.

Since Centers Week a more specific two-year proposal and budget has been drawn up and will be presented to the CGIAR. It proposes the development of three worldwide research directories: (1) research institutions, (2) research workers, (3) main lines of ongoing research. No such directories currently exist. The estimated cost would be \$355,000 the first year and \$640,000 the second, for a total cost of \$995,000.

It now appears that there is insufficient donor interest in financing the proposed new interim activity as a bridge to absorption in FAO's budget to bring this into the CGIAR program. While we would like to see good informational activity in this sphere accelerated, we would not propose to support this unless unexpected support comes forward from other donors and we are assured that the activity would be picked up by FAO from 1976 on. If these conditions are met, we could allocate some of the \$11.0 million proposed U.S. contribution to this activity.

(2) International Food Policy Research Institute. At the CGIAR meeting last summer, TAC recommended establishment of this Institute, which would combine policy analysis on multi-country concerns, dissemination of findings in influential circuits, and training of LDC researchers. This partly reflected a positive report and recommendations by a consultant hired by the Ford Foundation to look into possible needs for and feasibility of strengthening research on food policy questions of international concern and its practical influence, and to recommend how to structure any effort that seemed called for. The Ford initiative in turn reflected discussions at Bellagio Conferences, in TAC and at the CGIAR sponsored seminar in the summer of 1973 on various needs for strengthening socio/economic research on food problems.

One question in these deliberations was whether the prospects for influence of such an Institute in LDCs and perhaps elsewhere would be enhanced if it were to forego financing by national aid agencies and rely on other sources. Thinking this might be so, but seeing also the advantages of close involvement of any new Institute with the other CGIAR-sponsored activities and the need for other CGIAR financing if the new Institute grew much, three particularly interested CGIAR members (Ford and Rockefeller Foundations and IDRC) have offered to finance a small Institute of the type

recommended for a trial period of five years (about \$1 million per year estimated cost). But they and TAC have recommended also that the Institute be endorsed and embraced by the CGIAR as a member of its "family" even though the other members are not being asked to find additional funding. They suggest that the question of support from developed country governments be re-examined later if the early years performance of the new Institute has established international confidence in its objectivity and independence and in the value of its continuation.

Because of negative reactions by some European donors at last summer's CGIAR meeting and by FAO privately, the sponsors are not now suggesting that the CGIAR include this new project in its overall budget. Following the summer meeting, a working group of interested parties met recently at Ottawa (AID attended as an observer) and agreed to recommend to the CGIAR that an Institute be established along the lines recommended by TAC. Possible locations favored tentatively were Rome, Washington or London: further checks are being made against agreed criteria.

It is not yet clear how the various CGIAR members will react to the proposals at the forthcoming meeting. FAO said at Ottawa that it now favored the proposals and welcomed cooperation with the proposed Institutes, i.e., it apparently has changed its position. IBRD and UNDP think the initiative desirable and probably would help finance it if asked and if the project were in the CGIAR budget. Whether European opposition voiced last summer is now muted remains to be seen.

AID has favored this type of activity, but has been passive in the CGIAR discussions of this proposal because the initiative was strongly carried elsewhere, its financial support is not being sought, and it is necessarily vocal on many other issues before the CGIAR and thus can benefit from standing back where this can be done without weakening U.S. interests. Unless some unforeseen need arises, we plan to follow this "outside the fray" stance at the forthcoming meeting, expecting that action of some type to establish the proposed Institute will be taken. If necessary to swing an issue in the balance, we will encourage CGIAR acceptance of the Institute into its "family", in some sense.

(3) Aquaculture. During Centers Week, TAC indicated that for several reasons it was not likely to be in a position to suggest an immediate and large research input in this area. Rather it suggested that a Sub-Committee be established which would identify a few promising research and training activities, not to cost over \$500,000, which might be recommended to the CGIAR.

However, further investigations under TAC sponsorship have caused the TAC Chairman to withdraw his proposal at least for 1975. This reflects feeling by several donors active in this field and by some TAC members that the current expansion of bilateral activities covers most of the types of action now perceived as feasible and having strong pay-off prospects. Thus this item has been dropped from the table of 1975 requirements.

Meanwhile, AID/TAB is continuing to look into the potentials and likely benefits of Agency program expansion in this field and to seek fuller coordination with activities supported by other agencies. This may in time lead to or provide support for some new CGIAR initiative.

Other Topics

Other Agenda topics will consider reports by the Secretariat on a number of questions of management of the CGIAR systems that the Consultative Group has previously considered. These involve marginal but useful improvements in definition of activities and in reporting, control, technical review and evaluation, and coordination procedures that have already been strengthened greatly over the past two years.

Apart from questions of management, a number of important issues are of continuing concern to the CGIAR and are being worked on in a variety of contexts, although they are not slated specifically for consideration during the meeting of the Group later this month. These include development of international agricultural research and development networks in which added attention must be given to strengthening of national research and production capabilities in the LDCs, and to more effective utilization of research institutions of the developed countries. Related to this is the continuing overall attention of the CGIAR system to development of technologies and related dissemination activities that do more to meet small farmer needs, expand employment opportunities and improve nutrition. AID initiatives have been important in stimulating and guiding effort on all of these subjects.

The CGIAR/TAC work on plant nutrition is not expected to come up, except perhaps mention by the Chairman of his letter to the Secretary General of the World Food Conference to inform him that the CGIAR is well seized with and is fostering broad action on this subject which it considers very important. This letter is Attachment C. It has been helpful in encouraging strong attention to this subject in the Conference papers.

The TAC Working Group on plant nutrition that was appointed in August, with Dr. Ruttan as Chairman, had a good organizing meeting September 28. It designated panels of experts to look into current

activities, the state of the art and "breakthrough" prospects in five inter-related topics having to do with plant nutrition in LDCs:

1) fertilizers for LDC, 2) biological sources of plant nutrition, 3) organic sources of plant nutrition, 4) diffusion of known technology and 5) tropical soils. Sub-groups will prepare reports on these topics, and the working group will then consider how best to organize new international efforts to accelerate progress. It will report to the February meeting of TAC, and TAC in turn is expected to present its recommendations at Centers Week in the summer of 1975.

We are keeping the TAC Working Group informed of progress of the new International Fertilizer Development Center at Muscle Shoals.

Attachments

JBernstein:sad:10-18-74

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

*74
CB*

12/2/74

TO :TA/AGR, Mr. Ryland Holmes

FILE DATE: November 29, 1974

FROM :TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird *GB*

SUBJECT: Documentation on AID Contribution of \$11.0 Million for CY 1975 Requirements of CGIAR-Supported Activities

1. The enclosed three documents are relevant:
 - a. Action Memorandum for the Administrator from AA/TA approved July 26, 1974
 - b. Information Memorandum for the Administrator from AA/TA dated August 23, 1974
 - c. Information Memorandum for the Administrator from Joel Bernstein dated October 21, 1974
2. From "a" above it will be noted that the position was approved to reaffirm our statement of intent to provide up to 25% of the Centers' requirements (See p. 5 of the Action Memo). At that time we assumed our contribution might need to be as high as \$12 million (Table B).
3. Following the International Centers Week, our estimated contribution for 1975 was \$11.750 million (See Table B of reference "b" above).
4. Just prior to the CGIAR meeting in late October 1974, our best estimate for U.S. contribution to 1975 needs was \$11.0 million. (See Table 1 of reference "c" above).
5. The revised figures of U.S. support to Centers needed for 1975 total \$10.635 million. However, due to a number of uncertainties about final figures for overall centers requirements (perhaps not available until early CY 1975), it is judged that a total U.S. input of \$11.0 will be required. For the time being PIO/Ts are under preparation which total \$10.635. The intent is to consider \$365,000 as unallocated at present, but with the understanding that it is apt to be required later in FY 1975 for further U.S. contribution to the CGIAR-supported activities.

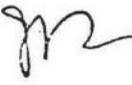
Attachments - *Given to Blake 12/2/74*
a/s



AUG 23 1974

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

THRU: EXSEC

FROM: AA/TA, Joel Bernstein 

SUBJECT: Report on the July 29 - August 2, 1974 International Centers Week

The Action Memorandum to you which was approved on July 26, 1974, presented the background on Centers Week along with the issues and the AID positions. The purpose here is to brief you on the highlights. A little later the Secretariats of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and of its Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) will make available official reports containing detailed information on all of the Centers Week activities, and which will be distributed to the Regional Bureaus and PPC. Meanwhile, Attachment A. provides further detail on the major issues.

Four points were of general note or interest. First, the quality of the documentation on proposed programs and budgets was much improved this year; this was due to the efforts of the CG Secretariat which prepared: (a) a concise analytical summary for each institute and program, and (b) a draft integrative paper which highlighted both specific points and general trends or issues. Secondly, the effects of inflation on center budgets was pronounced (and will be noted in greater detail in a following section). Thirdly, considerable attention was given to the related issues of how to finance and improve outreach and national research programs in the future. Fourth, the great importance of expanding research programs in the light of the current world food situation was recognized and it was thought that the matter would be of prime concern at the forthcoming World Food Conference.

More specific highlights follow:

Financing

The proposed budgets for 1975 for existing centers and activities for both core and capital items, totaled \$47 million, including \$34.1 million for core budgets and \$12.9 million for capital projects. This total would place AID's contribution (at 25% of the total) at \$11.75 million. Total preliminary pledges, however, appeared to total about \$44 million (see Table A.) which would bring AID's total down to about \$11 million.

The situation, however, is still in flux and will remain so until firmer pledges are made at the next meeting at the end of October. There is still a possibility that some donors will increase their pledges, or that other donors (including Iran) will join the group. If a gap of \$3 million continues for 1975, some proposed Center programs will have to be curtailed, postponed, or phased. The amount involved, however, is not expected to lead to serious program difficulties.

The proposed budgets represent a substantial increase over 1974 - about \$13.4 million or 40%. The core budget would expand by \$9 million and the capital budget by \$4.4 million. The case of the six original centers, the core budgets would rise by nearly \$6.2 million or 25.6%. Of this, nearly half is due to price increase (\$2.9 million or 12.1%), while the remainder is due to new or expanded activities.

In addition to expenditures on existing centers or programs, some funding may be needed for new projects. The proposed Near East/North Africa Center (to be noted below) could come up for some initial funding in 1975. The International Plant Nutrition Institute (or some mechanism to accomplish the results envisaged) and aquaculture, however, are not likely to be proposed for CG funding until next summer, and the latter project would involve only modest funding.

These increases will, of course, affect the amount of AID funding involved. Last year we expected that the AID input for 1975 would be around \$10.5 million. This year, as noted, it would range from \$11 to \$11.75 million for existing centers, plus an as yet undetermined amount for new projects. Prospective needs for AID funding in future years, exclusive of the new projects, are outlined in Table B.

In my comments (Attachment B), I noted that the budget tables presented to date suggest a gradual leveling off of overall requirements to about \$60 - \$70 million (exclusive of inflation) by 1980, and raised the question of whether the group shouldn't raise its sights to about \$100 million by the end of the decade.

Proposed Centers

TAC presented its views on three proposed centers.

1. International Center for Agricultural Research in the Near East and North Africa. TAC proposes that a full-scale center be established, subject to confirmation of availability of suitable land, in the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon. Two associate centers would also be established, one possibly in Iran, and the other in the Maghreb (perhaps Algeria). Main emphasis would be on the improvement of rainfed agriculture. The proposal appeared to be well received by the CG but several members pointed out that they would have difficulty in making grants unless some local funding were also obtained from oil-rich nations. A subcommittee was established to study technical, administrative, and financial matters. It will report to the next CG meeting in late October.

2. International Plant Nutrition Institute. I outlined the U.S. proposal to a meeting of TAC, at which other aspects of the plant nutrition issue were reviewed. The Chairman, Sir John Crawford, affirmed there and to the CGIAR the high priority which he and the members of TAC gave to the proposal. The AID proposal concerning the International Fertilizer Development Center at TVA was also welcomed (this Center is intended by us as a component of IPNI if and when the latter comes into being and wants to absorb it). TAC felt that it needed to do further study of the scope and potentials for work on plant nutrition before presenting its views on the best way to tackle the overall problem. A subcommittee will be established to report back to TAC next February. The issue will presumably come before the CG again next summer. (A full report of the TAC and CGIAR discussions and TAC report on this subject is available in TAB, and is attached to the formal project proposal for a new center at TVA that is coming forward for your approval.)

3. Food Policy Research Institute. TAC proposed that this institute be established. It would be relatively small and would make extensive use of contracts. Initially, it appears, the Institute will be funded as a private corporation for five years by three donors (Ford, Rockefeller, and IDRC). Then, if the preliminary effort is successful, it would be proposed for CG funding. This process may be just as well for several CG donors had some initial doubts about the Institute. A steering committee is to be set up to study technical and administrative details further.

4. Other Proposals. TAC commented on several other proposals, none of which were considered to be of major importance at this time. Their review of aquaculture indicates that a major effort is not in immediate prospect and that total annual funding may be only in the \$500,000 range.

Existing and Proposed Center Developments

1. IRRI. TAC reviewed AID's proposal to shift funding of the farm machinery project to the core budget, and approved an interim move to restricted core. They wish to study the issue further.

2. ICRISAT. TAC approved the inclusion of groundnuts (peanuts) among the crops covered by ICRISAT, but recommended that the Center move slowly until its other programs and the building effort is in hand. Bids were received for the permanent structures during Centers Week and were, we understand, higher than projected.

3. ILRAD and ILCA. The two African livestock centers appear to be well underway. ILRAD (the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases), to be located in Nairobi, plans to start construction of facilities September 1975. ILCA (the International Livestock Center for Africa), to be located in Addis Ababa, is completing negotiations with the Ethiopian Government; a Director has been hired.

4. IBPGR. The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources has been organized and a formal budget is expected to be submitted to the next CG meeting.

5. WARDA. TAC expressed concern with the scientific level of work being done by the West African Rice Development Association.

6. AVRDC. The Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center has still been unable to obtain funding from outside the Asian region (aside from AID and Rockefeller). Unless Japan should come through, the Center may be \$500,000 short of needs in 1975.

Other

TAC proposes to review in detail the technical program of each Center every five years. The process will be initiated with a review of IRRI late in 1975.

This year, Centers Week was presided over by Warren C. Baum, Vice President, Projects Staff, of the IBRD. He did an extraordinary job and his presence augurs well for the future of the CG.

A scientific advisor has been added to the staff of the CG Secretariat.

Attachments:

- A. Summary of International Centers Week
- B. Statement of U.S. Delegate for Agenda Item 5

TA/AGR:GBaird:cg:8-16-74 for HR

Table A. PRELIMINARY PLEDGES FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN 1975, August 2, 1974

<u>Donor</u> ^{1/}	<u>Preliminary Pledge</u> - millions of dollars -
United States	up to \$ 11.75 (or 25% of the total)
Canada (CIDA and IDRC)	4.8+ ^{2/}
IBRD	up to 4.8 (or 10% of the total)
IADB	4.0 ^{3/}
Ford Foundation	3.0
Rockefeller Foundation	3.0
Germany	3.0
Sweden	2.5 ^{3/}
United Kingdom	2.3+ ^{2/}
UNDP	1.8
Netherlands	0.85 ^{3/}
Norway	0.7 ^{3/}
Switzerland	0.45 ^{3/}
Japan	0.3+ ^{2/}
Denmark	0.25
Australia	0.18+

^{1/} No specific pledges were stated by Belgium and France, but both are expected to give at least as much as they did in 1974 (\$440,000 and \$125,000 respectively). The Kellogg Foundation also did not indicate a pledge (it gave \$280,000 in 1974).

^{2/} Figures marked with a plus sign may give more; Japan indicated that it planned to give "substantially" more (to IRRI).

^{3/} This pledge is a substantial increase over 1974. In total dollars it is most significant in the case of IADB, representing a \$2 million increase.

Table B. AID PORTION OF PROSPECTIVE BUDGETS OF EXISTING INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CENTERS, 1974 to 1978 ^{1/}

	<u>Total Core and Capital Budget</u>			
	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
	- millions of dollars -			
CIAT	1.500	1.700	2.050	2.250
CIMMYT	1.725	2.100	2.225	2.475
CIP	0.600	0.700	0.825	0.975
ICRISAT	2.100	2.500	1.800	1.275
IITA	1.775	1.900	1.950	2.075
IRRI	<u>2.075</u>	<u>1.750</u>	<u>2.025</u>	<u>2.375</u>
Sub Total	9.775	10.650	10.875	11.425
IRPGR	0.250	0.300	0.325	0.350
ILCA	0.725	1.175	1.775	1.550
ILRAD	0.800	1.100	0.850	0.900
WARDA	<u>0.200</u>	<u>0.200</u>	<u>0.200</u>	<u>0.225</u>
Sub Total	<u>1.975</u>	<u>2.775</u>	<u>3.150</u>	<u>3.025</u>
TOTAL	11.750	13.425	14.025	14.450

^{1/} Excludes proposed new activities such as the Near East/North Africa Center, the International Plant Nutrition Institute, and Aquaculture.

Source: AID portion calculated as 25% of program requests summarized in the "Draft Integrative Paper", Consultative Group Secretariat, July 24, 1974, p. 15, Table VII.

SUMMARY OF INTERNATIONAL CENTERS WEEK, 1974

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Compiled by
Dana Dalrymple and Guy Baird
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C.

PREFACE

This summary is primarily based on notes taken and materials gathered during the all the "open" sessions of International Centers Week, and on written materials prepared by the CG secretariat immediately before the meetings. A few post-Centers Week developments are included. 1/

I. INTRODUCTION

The third annual International Agricultural Research Centers Week was held at the World Bank from July 29 to August 2. As usual, it was composed of two main and overlapping components:

- meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR);
- meetings of the members of CGIAR (the donors); noted here simply as CG.

The TAC meetings actually began on Wednesday, July 24 so that the group could prepare recommendations to be presented to the CG the following week.

The CG meetings had two main components: (1) presentations by Center directors which occupied the first 2 1/2 days, and (2) discussion of proposed programs and budgets, occupying the last 2 days. The Center presentations were followed by questions by TAC and CGIAR members. The discussion section this year focused on three main areas: (1) the 1975 programs and budgets of the international centers (as summarized in a draft integrative paper prepared by the CG secretariat), (2) presentation and review of TAC comments, and (3) preliminary indications for financial support for 1975.

1/ Bruce Cheek of the CG Secretariat was of help on several points.

The composition of the TAC and the CG differs. TAC consists of 13 internationally known agricultural scientists and economists (from as many countries). The CG is basically composed of donors and consisted of the three sponsoring agencies (IBRD, FAO, UNDP), thirteen countries, ^{2/} three American foundations, and the Inter-American Development Bank. Observers and potential members included the United Nations Environment Programme and the Kettering Foundation. Iran has indicated its interest in becoming a member. In addition, developing nations are represented on a regional basis.

II. PRINCIPAL RESULTS

The principal results may be grouped under six headings. The most important are the first two: financing and proposed centers.

A. Financing

1. Proposed Budgets for 1975 ^{3/}

The proposed budgets for 1975 for existing centers and activities, including both core and capital items, totaled \$47 million. This represents an increase of \$13.4 million or 40% over 1974. The breakdown by activity, together with comparative data for 1974, is provided in Table 1. The core budget would jump by \$9 million, from \$25.1 to 34.1 million, while the capital budget would expand by

^{2/} Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany (W), Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States. These were not necessarily the same 13 countries represented on TAC.

^{3/} This section is almost entirely based on the "Draft Integrative Paper" prepared by the CG secretariat and issued on July 24, 1974.

Table 1. BUDGET FOR CGIAR SPONSORED RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND ACTIVITIES, 1974 and 1975. *

Program	1974 (Preliminary)			1975 (Proposed)		
	Core	Capital	Total	Core	Capital	Total
	- millions of dollars -					
CIAT 1/	4.4	1.4	5.8	5.2	0.8	6.0
CIMMYT 2/	5.2	0.4	5.6	6.6	0.3	6.9
CIP 3/	1.8	0.5	2.3	2.2	0.2	2.4
ICRISAT 4/	2.6	3.6	6.2	3.8	4.6	8.4
IITA 5/	5.2	0.4	5.6	6.4	0.7	7.1
IRRI 6/	3.3	1.4	4.7	4.9	3.4	8.3
Subtotal	22.5	7.7	30.2	29.1	10.0	39.1
ILCA 7/	1.0	0.3	1.3	2.3	0.6	2.9
ILRAD 8/	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.9	2.3	3.2
IBPGR 9/	0.3	---	0.3	1.0	---	1.0
WARDA 10/	0.7	---	0.7	0.8	---	0.8
Subtotal	2.6	0.8	3.4	5.0	2.9	7.9
Total	25.1	8.5	33.6	34.1	12.9	47.0

* As of July 24, 1974. Does not include projects currently under study.

- 1/ International Center for Tropical Agriculture.
- 2/ International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center.
- 3/ International Potato Center.
- 4/ International Center for Research in the Semi-Arid Tropics.
- 5/ International Institute for Tropical Agriculture.
- 6/ International Rice Research Institute.
- 7/ International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases.
- 8/ International Livestock Center for Africa.
- 9/ International Board for Plant Genetic Resources.
- 10/ West African Rice Development Association.

\$4.4 million, from \$8.5 to \$12.9 million. Altogether, the core budget would represent 72.6% of the 1975 total, while capital would account for 27.4%.

Among individual programs, the proposed expansions (core and capital) would be:

Program	Increase Over 1975	
	Millions of Dollars	Percent
CIAT	+0.2	+3.4
CIMMYT	+1.3	+23.2
CIP	+0.1	+4.3
ICRISAT	+2.4	+35.5
IITA	+1.5	+26.8
IRRI	+3.6	+76.6
Subtotal	+8.9	+29.5
ILCA	+1.6	+123.1
ILRAD	+2.1	+190.9
IBPGR	+0.7	+233.3
WARDA	+0.1	+25.0
Subtotal	+4.5	+132.4
Total	+13.4	+39.9

Some of the increase is accounted for by inflation. In the case of the core budgets of the six original institutes, this averaged 12.1% and ranged from 4 to 21%.

The remainder of the increase represents (1) contingency of original building programs and growth (ICRISAT, ILCA, ILRAD, IBPGR); (2) core costs associated with new or expanded programs (particularly CIAT ^{4/} ICRISAT, IITA and IRRI); and/or (3) additional buildings (particularly IRRI ^{5/}).

^{4/}In CIAT's case the proposed increase in the core budget from \$4.4 to 5.2 million is partly offset by a decline in the capital budget (due to completion of the building program) from \$1.4 to \$0.8 million.

^{5/}IRRI has proposed the construction of a new laboratory for its multiple cropping program as well as some other buildings.

The proposed core budgets for the six oldest centers would be broken down as follows in 1975:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Research	46
Research support	7
Conferences/training	12
Library/documentation	5
General operations	14
General administration	13
Other	3
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 100

Many of the outreach activities are covered by special projects which are outside of the core budget.

In terms of commodities and programs, the breakdown of the research budget for the six centers would be:

	<u>Percent</u>
Cereals	47
Roots and tubers	13
Grain legumes	12
Livestock	8
Farming systems	17
Other	3
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 100

The budget proposals are, of course, subject to modification depending on funds available. THE ICRISAT capital budget may well be modified by bids received at the time of the meeting.

2. Preliminary Pledges for 1975

As is customary, CG members try to make a preliminary indication of their funding for core and capital budgets 1975. A more formal and more precise indication will be made again in early November 1974.

Because of the preliminary nature of the pledges, their frequent flexibility in their use, and other factors, it is

difficult to make a very precise listing of funds available for each center or program. ^{6/} Preliminary pledges by donor at this point, however, appear to be roughly as follows:

Donor	Millions of Dollars
United States	up to 11.75 (or 25% of the total)
Canada (CIDA and IDRC)	4.8+
World Bank	up to 4.8 (or 10% of the total)
IADB*	4.0
Ford Foundation	3.0
Rockefeller Foundation	3.0
Germany	3.0
Sweden*	2.5
United Kingdom	2.3+
UNDP	1.8
Netherlands*	0.85
Norway*	0.7
Switzerland*	0.45
Japan	0.3+
Denmark	0.25

*This pledge represents a substantial increase over 1974.

Those nations marked with a plus sign may give more: Japan indicated that it planned to give "substantially more" (to IRRI). No specific pledges were indicated by Belgium and France, but both are expected to give at least as much as they did in 1974 (\$440,000 and \$125,000 respectively). Kellogg also did not indicate a pledge (it provided \$280,000 in 1974). Australia has, over several years, given about \$1 million toward the cost of a phytotron at IRRI; it will be giving \$180,000 in 1975 to finish it up and for related projects. Altogether, the CG secretariat is tentatively calculating total donations of about \$44 million.

Three additional donors are in prospect: Iran, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), and the Charles F. Kettering Foundation. It is not known at this point, however, whether they

^{6/} UNDP, for instance, has made its pledges over a three to five year period, but is flexible as to the exact amount spent; it has also been making adjustments for inflation.

will be making any donations in 1975 (the strongest prospect would seem to be a modest donation from UNEP for plant genetic resources).

On balance there would appear to be a budget shortfall of about \$3 million at this point. Some cuts are possible in the budget proposals and certain projects could be postponed or phased in. On the other hand, some additional funds might be forthcoming by the November meeting. The financial situation in 1975 may, therefore, work out satisfactorily.

3. Future Prospects

The longer-run financial situation is, of course, less clear. Preliminary figures prepared by the CG Secretariat point to budget increases for the present institutes and programs of the following nature:

	<u>Millions of Dollars</u>
1976	53.7
1977	56.1
1978	57.8

Thus a severe crunch may come in 1976 unless new sources of funding are forthcoming.^{7/}

The difficulty will be exacerbated by several new projects - to be discussed in the next section - one of which involves a new center in Lebanon. Several donors made it clear that they would have difficulty in funding such a center unless local funds were provided. Another proposed initiative would concentrate on improved technologies for plant nutrition under LDC conditions.

^{7/} Among the developed nations not presently participating (outside of the Communist countries) are: Finland, Austria, Italy, South Africa and New Zealand.

B. Proposed Centers and Programs

TAC has been reviewing several proposals for international agricultural research. Its recommendations and comments were presented to the CG on Thursday, August 1.

1. International Center for Agricultural Research
in the Near East and North Africa

It has been recognized for several years that this region has special and difficult agricultural problems not adequately covered by the work of existing centers. Therefore, more than a year ago, TAC mounted a study mission which spent six weeks in the area. The Mission recommended the establishment of such a center. TAC in turn decided to establish a Working Group to study the matter in further detail. The conclusions of this group were reviewed by TAC which in turn presented its recommendations to the CG.

Briefly, they were as follows: that a full-scale center be established, subject to confirmation of availability of suitable lands, in the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon, a semi-arid winter rainfall zone. Two associate centers would also be established one in a country "representative of the high plateau areas with a semi-Continental climate", and a second in the Maghreb (Iran and Algeria, respectively, are two prospects). Some land for field work might also be sought in Syria.

The main emphasis would be on the improvement of rainfed agriculture. Main program components would include (1) crop improvement (wheat, barley, and grain legumes), (2) soil and water management, and (3) sheep husbandry. All would be components of improved farming systems.

Close relations would be maintained with other centers, particularly ICRISAT and CIMMYT. The principal responsibility for barley would gradually be transferred from CIMMYT and it might eventually take up the main thrust of the durum wheat work. The sheep and other work presently conducted by ALAD (the Arid Lands Agricultural Program ^{8/}) would be absorbed by the new center.

The proposal seemed to be well received by the CG. The main problem may be one of funding. While the area includes many poor countries (such as Jordan, Sudan, Pakistan, Afghanistan) it also includes some oil-rich countries. Several donors, as noted previously, indicated that they might not be able to contribute unless some local funding is arranged.

It was recommended that a CG subcommittee be established to further study various unsettled technical, administrative and financial arrangements. Such a committee was subsequently established, headed by David Hopper of Canada and composed of potential donors. The group will meet in London early in October and will report to the fall CG meeting.

The Near East Center probably would be the last of the major regional centers.

2. International Plant Nutrition Institute (IPNI)

TAC became concerned with the world fertilizer situation at its seventh meeting in February 1974. At that time it noted a suggestion that further research was required on fertilizer formulation for tropical conditions and asked that a more definitive proposal

^{8/} ALAD was established by the Ford Foundation in 1968. From that point through early 1974, the Foundation put about \$3 million into the project. In the spring of 1974, Ford announced a new grant of \$1.37 million for 18 months.

be prepared for consideration this summer. It concurrently noted that chemical fertilizer should not be considered in isolation but as part of a wider effort which would try to integrate research on all potential sources of plant nutrients.

Following this, TAC received the specific suggestion from AID that an International Plant Nutrition Institute be established. At its meeting on July 26, much of a morning was devoted to the subject. Dr. Bernstein presented the U.S. proposal for IPNI and discussed the establishment of an international chemical fertilizer center at TVA by AID. Another portion of the session was spent reviewing plant nutrition research requirements, including (1) biological fixation of nitrogen, and (2) organic manures, nutrient recycling and integrated approaches to plant nutrition.

The chairman of TAC affirmed the high priority given by TAC to the areas covered by the IPNI proposal. Other TAC members indicated their own appreciation of the importance of the matter. The unique capability of TVA to do research on chemical fertilizer was recognized. Beyond this, however, there was no immediate general consensus as to the appropriate mechanism to carry this work out.

At the CG meeting, the TAC chairman reaffirmed the above views and stated that TAC:

...particularly welcomes the offer of the United States Government to examine ways and means of capitalizing on the research and production engineering facilities of TVA for the benefit of the developing countries. TAC encourages the Government to table a definite proposal for its early consideration.

The TAC Chairman explained afterwards this meant that they hoped AID would move ahead without any holdup to bring the new center at Muscle Shoals into being so that it would move into its program planning phase. TAC could, however, like to vet whatever program proposals emerged and advise on their integration with its broader thinking on work in plant nutrition. Mr. Bernstein welcomed this TAC role and invited TAC representation at a TVA conference Aug. 27-28 on desirable lines of research on chemical fertilizers for LDC conditions. TAC is sending a representative, as is IDRC which indicated a desire to contribute to the planning grant for the Muscle Shoals center and to work out means for continuing support.

In terms of IPNI as such, TAC suggested that further study was needed before a specific recommendation is offered. It therefore recommended the establishment of a subcommittee or working party to:

...examine the best ways and means of giving effect to the need to mobilize the experience of TVA and other bodies: how best to monitor work at the Centers and elsewhere in all relevant fields, and to stimulate further needed research...

The CG reaction appeared to be favorable. The subcommittee will report back to TAC next February, by which time the program proposals for the chemical fertilizer work should also be ready for TAC review. Presumably the matter will come before CG again next summer. (TAC will also take up the emerging pesticide problem at its February meeting.)

Fuller reports on the TAC and CG sessions on this subject are available in TAC and have been attached to the PROP for the proposed International Fertilizer Development Center at Muscle Shoals.

3. Food Policy Research Institute

TAC and the CG has for several years been concerned with the question of how to provide an improved social science input to the international research effort. Each institute contains an economics unit, but there work has been largely oriented to the production economics of the particular crops handled by the institute. This leaves two major gaps: (a) through analysis of crop and crop system characteristics that would induce wide used of improved technologies by the mass of poor LDC farmers, and (b) broader agricultural policy issues of international scope. A CGIAR sponsored seminar, urged and largely organized by AID staff, was held just before Centers Week in July 1973. It was largely devoted to question (a), but question (b) was flagged. TAC has pursued both questions and during early 1973 the Ford Foundation engaged a consultant (Oris Wells) to prepare a report on question (b), which was submitted to a TAC subcommittee.

Following review of the subcommittee report, TAC proposed that such a center be established, based on a somewhat modified form of the Wells report. Four goals were outlined:

1. To keep the global food and agricultural situation under continuous independent review and analysis.
2. To examine selected major and related agricultural policy and trade problems, particularly those involving sensitive relationships between and among countries.
3. To identify and research emerging and future problems of global concern likely to have an important bearing on food production and utilization in the longer run.
4. To transmit up-to-date and relevant information derived from its research to policy makers in a variety of ways.

The core staff of the institute would be relatively small and much of the work would be done on a task force basis, by teams of research fellows and associates, and/or by subcontracting to appropriate universities or other research institutions. It would utilize statistical and other data currently compiled by FAO and other international and national agencies. Close working relationships would be established with FAO and IBRD. Possible institute sites include Rome, Geneva, and Washington.

While TAC recommended the institute to the CG, it may not necessarily have to be initially funded by the CG. Evidently three groups (Ford, Rockefeller, and IDRC) may be willing to set it up as a private corporation for the first five years. Then, if the preliminary effort is successful, it would be proposed for CG funding.

This approach may be just as well, for several CG members did not immediately take to the idea; feeling it was something that perhaps FAO should do or that perhaps existing institutions could be "beefed up." Some others thought that it might be well to await the outcome of the World Food Conference before moving very far (but the wisdom of this was questioned by others). FAO indicated its support for the institute, providing it (FAO) was involved in establishment of the institute.

A steering committee will be set up to study technical and administrative details further. It has been suggested that it be headed by Sir John Crawford, but this is not at all certain.

4. Other Proposals

Four other relatively minor project proposals were considered by TAC.

a. Aquaculture. TAC reviewed a report on "Aquaculture Research Program" prepared by a sub-committee of experts. While TAC thinks that aquaculture has the potential to make a significant contribution to food production, the present dearth of research workers and certain scientific bottlenecks have constrained TAC from suggesting a large research input. Rather it proposed that a subcommittee be established which would, with the benefit of scientific advice, identify one or two research and training opportunities in South East Asia. TAC in turn might then recommend funding of up to \$500,000.

b. CARIS (Current Agricultural Research Information System). This project has involved the preparation of several prototype directories of agricultural research. TAC recommends interim funding for continuation of this work until it can be absorbed into the regular program activities of FAO during the 1976-77 biennium. Items recognized as suitable components of such a project include:

- a directory of research stations and establishments;
- a directory of research scientists;
- an indication of the main lines of ongoing work at each station recorded.

c. Tropical Fruits and Water Buffalo. TAC did not have an adequate opportunity to complete its review of these topics. They will be considered at the next meeting.

C. Proposed Program Changes at Existing Centers

TAC also reviewed proposed program or administrative changes at existing institutes. The following four items seem to have been of most significance.

1. IRRI.

In the 1975 IRRI budget it is proposed to switch funding of the agricultural machinery project from special AID funds to the core budget. TAC didn't have time to evaluate fully this action but did express some initial reservations about it. Such a shift, in TAC's opinion, might suggest institutionalization of a type of work which could conceptually be handled in other institutional ways (an Asian Institute for farm machinery has, for example, been discussed). TAC did, however think it appropriate for the switch to be made to restricted core budget on an interim basis (at least until the 5-year review, to be noted later, is made).

2. ICRISAT.

ICRISAT has proposed to add groundnuts (peanuts) to the range of crops under its purview. It thinks that it can do this at no capital cost and with modest staffing costs. TAC agreed with the logic and importance of this addition. It suggested, however, that ICRISAT proceed slowly until it has the other aspects of its staffing pattern and building program in hand. It suggested the acquisition of a collection of germplasm for immediate consideration.

3. CIAT.

It is agreed that CIAT will act as a coordinating center for a bean program in Latin America. A submission setting forth the structure and cost of this program is yet to be received by TAC.

4. WARDA.

The West African Rice Development Association is a test case aimed at strengthening national research programs through CG support to a regional organization. TAC is not satisfied that the research program is of sufficiently high caliber. If conditions do not improve, TAC would reluctantly suggest withdrawing support for the program. Dr. John Coulter, recently appointed scientific advisor to the CG secretariat, will be visiting WARDA soon to analyze the situation.

D. Current Center or Program Developments

As 2 1/2 days were spent summarizing center accomplishments it would take considerable space to report them. All of the centers had newly printed annual reports available. Suffice it to say that it was highly productive. A few developments, however, might be noted.

1. ICRISAT.

Bids for ICRISAT's building program were received during Centers Week. It was subsequently learned that they were substantially higher than anticipated. This may necessitate modification in architectural plans for more modest facilities, followed by re-submission of documents for new bids.

2. ILRAD and ILCA.

The African livestock centers, The International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases and the International Livestock Center for Africa, appeared to be well underway.

a. ILRAD. A 180 acre site has been allotted in Kabate, a suburb of Nairobi by the Government of Kenya. It neighbors on the veterinary school of the University of Nairobi and the Veterinary services of the Government. Architectural work is under way and construction is to begin in September 1975 and be completed in September 1977. The estimated total capital cost is \$6 million, \$4.5 million for buildings and \$1.5 million for equipment. ILRAD suffered a serious loss in the death of its director in April 1974; Dr. John Pino of the Rockefeller Foundation, Chairman of the Board, is carrying out administrative duties on an interim basis.

b. ILCA. The Memorandum of Agreement on the establishment of ILCA was signed in Addis Ababa by representatives of the World Bank (acting for the CG) and the Government of Ethiopia in July. The Memorandum is now being submitted to the Ethiopian Parliament for approval. Dr. Jean Pagot has been chosen Project Development Officer and will become Director when the Center is formally established. Sites have been chosen for a headquarters and a sub station. A brief for the design of the physical facilities, expected to cost \$3.55 million, has been drawn up.

Program planning has begun. Initial research will focus on:

- the relation between drought, the seasonal movement of livestock, and nomadism;
- the state of knowledge about the adaptation of foreign breeds of cattle in Africa.

A documentation service is to be one of the main activities. The staffing pattern calls for an economics unit.

3. IBPGR

The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources has been organized. A board of directors has been established and the first meeting held in Rome in June. Richard Demuth, former chairman of the CG, has been named chairman of the Board. Initial funding has been provided by five CG members. A formal program and budget will be presented in November. Several CG members expressed concern over the rather limited security currently provided for germ plasm collections.

4. AVRDC

While the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center continues to make good progress on the six crops it has taken up for study (mungbeans, soybeans, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, and Chinese cabbage), and has largely completed its building program. It has been unable to attract any funding from outside the Asian region except for AID/ and the Rockefeller Foundation. ^{9/} The problem is partly political due to its location in Taiwan; because of the objections of several members of the CG. (particularly Sweden) it has not been allowed full membership. AVRDC currently expects 1975 income to be \$500,000 short of needs. Further funding may be obtained from Japan but otherwise the financial outlook is not bright. The possibility of establishing a branch station outside of Taiwan was again suggested to get around the political problem. Dr. J.C. Moomaw, Director of Outreach at IITA, will replace Dr. Chandler as director next June.

9/ Rockefeller pays the salary of the Director.

5. CIAT & ICRISAT

Dr. John Nickel, Associate Director General of IITA, has been appointed Director of CIAT to replace Dr. U.J. Grant who will rejoin the Rockefeller Foundation in New York. This, together with Dr. Albrecht's scheduled retirement from IITA next June and Dr. Moomaw's departure for AVRDC, leave a number of key positions to fill.

E. Administrative and Procedural Matters

1. Budget and Accounting Practices

The CGIAR Secretariat has prepared a revised paper on "Budgeting and Accounting Procedures and Practices of International Agricultural Research Centers". It describes use of funds, preparation of budget requests, and the accounting for funds by Centers. Comments on the draft are desired by September 25.

2. Annual CG Review Procedures

This year for the first time the CG Secretariat prepared individual commentaries on the 1975 programs and budgets of each institute and program. The commentaries were divided into three parts: introduction, program and budget, and issues. These were then combined into a "draft integrative paper" which followed the same general outline. The papers were extraordinarily well done and were of great help in evaluating the 1975 proposals.

During discussion of points raised in the integrative paper, the distinctions between outreach, collaborative research, and special projects were debated. This was tied into the question of whether outreach should be covered to a greater degree of core funding. The consensus seemed to be that a small outreach staff (say up to three)

might well be covered by core funds. Several donors indicated that they have bilateral funds which could be used for outreach activities and which could be more closely tied to center outreach programs.

Other matters discussed included (a) the problem of computing real rather than official rates of inflation, (b) the procedures for planning and financing capital expenditures, and (c) accounting for variations in planned expenditures.

3. TAC Review Procedures

TAC has prepared a paper on "Review Procedures" which proposes a comprehensive scientific review of each Center's program at least every five years. The review team would not be composed entirely of TAC members; some would be drawn from the broader scientific community in consultation with the center involved. The process will be initiated with a review of IRRI late in 1975.

4. Reporting of Related Bilateral Programs

Although not a program item, the question of related national and bilateral research programs arose. It was suggested that CG members prepare lists of such programs and have them available prior to the next CG meeting. AID/TAB has already made such a compilation in its recent Summary of Ongoing Research and Technical Assistance Projects in Agriculture, June 1974.

F. Other Matters

1. CG Brochure

A draft manuscript on the international agricultural research network has been prepared by UNDP. It was rather disappointing and

further work will be needed. The original hope was to get it out for the World Food Conference, but it is questionable that this will be possible given the present state of the manuscript.

2. Changes in CG Leadership and Secretariat

This year's CG meeting was presided over, for the first time, by Warren C. Baum, Vice President, Projects Staff of the World Bank. He did an exceptional job. In addition to being a first-rate parliamentarian, he has the facility to be able to summarize complex and occasionally prolix discussions in brief and actionable form. His participation augurs well for the future of the CG.

The Secretariat staff did its usual fine job, and as noted, their comments on the proposed programs were especially useful. Also, as noted, Dr. John Coulter of the Rothamsted Experiment Station in England, will be joining the staff as Scientific Advisor.

The Secretariat has made plans to obtain a larger room for the Centers presentation portion of the program next year. Space constraints made it necessary to limit attendance this year. This development is to be welcomed and we hopefully will make it possible for more AID and USDA members to attend in the future. ^{10/}

III. GENERAL POINTS OF INTEREST

There was a heightened recognition among the group of the increased importance of agricultural research under the current tight world food situation. Joel Bernstein pointed out the challenges and opportunities facing the international agricultural research network.

^{10/} This development was not announced but was learned in discussions with the CG secretariat.

The forthcoming World Food Conference was suggested as an appropriate forum for discussion of the issue. It was noted that research will provide the theme of the 1975 FAO Biennial Conference.

The need to strengthen national research programs was a point of recurring note. The subject was discussed at the meeting of TAC and it expects to prepare a statement of the subject in the future. (TAC expects that once the current rush of new centers is over to spend more time on issues of this nature as well as in reviewing current research.)

The concurrent need to think of and orient activities to benefit small farmers also was mentioned regularly.

The fall meeting of the CG is scheduled to be held on October 30 and 31 (and will run over to November 1, if necessary).

Statement of U.S. Delegate for Agenda Item 5, Consultative Group,
August 1, 1974 "Financial Assumptions for Future Planning of CG/TAC"

Mr. Chairman, we congratulate the Secretariat on the very useful draft "Integrative Paper" they have produced on the status and issues of overall financial and program management for the Centers, and on the work done with the individual research centers. We are very appreciative of the efforts involved. They will be of great service to all concern -- both Consultative Group members and center managements.

The Integrative Paper is clear, succinct and we believe perceptive. It notes quite a few significant overall issues that need further consideration at this and later sessions. We certainly support the general thrust of the recommendations and suggestions for strengthening financial and budget management and maintenance of adequate communication between the centers and the Consultative Group. On a few points, we may be inclined a little differently, but we would like to hear the views of others here before expressing ourselves further on such particulars.

However, Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak now about a crucial aspect of the report -- the overall financing prospects for the future. This must influence our thinking on how to treat all of the other business before us.

We have learned from the Secretariat's analysis of overall financial requirements and prospects for the International Centers that, in 1975, financial availabilities are likely to fall short of requirements for the first time since CGIAR was formed -- unless some additional financing appears in the next several months. This gap threatens to widen seriously in the years after 1975. I seek your forbearance to reflect on this situation in a wider context, supporting some of your earlier comments.

In November, just after our next meeting, the World Food Conference will convene in Rome. The main facts of world food supply faced by that Conference are well known. An unprecedented rise in world food production over the remainder of this century is indispensable if widespread hunger and suffering are to be avoided. This may require a production increase of 125% or more. Most of this increase must occur where the need is greatest -- in the developing countries. At most, food shipments from the high income countries can supply only a small percentage of developing country needs.

It is also clear that most of the additional food production must result from a more rapid acceleration of yields per hectare rather than from farming additional land as in the past. While there are many factors involved in actually getting enough food produced and consumed by those who need it, there is no doubt that availability of much better farming technologies and systems is indispensable in achieving the needed acceleration of yields. Moreover, we have seen from the dramatic example of new rice and wheat technology that technological breakthroughs can provide a powerful stimulus to taking the other measures needed to increase output.

There has recently been some very interesting marshalling of portions of the evidence on the astounding power of agricultural research to generate production increases, particularly if well linked to worldwide research networks. I am referring to recent studies by Professor Evanson of Yale, extending work that he began for the World Bank about a year ago. This work suggests that an average dollar spent on agricultural research for developing countries has produced an annual output increase building up to about \$60 - \$80 after 8 - 10 years. It also suggests that extension systems and other operational programs do not increase output substantially unless they are supported by good research systems that feed in a continuing stream of improved technology, and that international research linkages greatly multiply the power of the research streams. These conclusions are supported by other recent studies by distinguished agricultural economists.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, there is no achievable route to a satisfactory world food supply situation over the rest of this century that does not depend heavily on accelerated research to uncover new farming technologies and systems that will give much higher yields in actual developing country situations.

A good start has been made towards meeting this need. Expenditures are rising on the key research problems. Particularly significant is the great progress in the organization of production oriented research systems. The concept of worldwide networks of research institutions working together on common production problems is becoming a more powerful reality, month by month.

The more developed networks -- for example, on key crops like corn, wheat and rice -- involve wide-ranging collaboration among international and national research institutions all over the world. The reports here at Centers Week have identified collaboration on joint research, exchanges of information and materials, technical assistance and training arrangements among the participating institutions, joint planning and analysis of research needs and program responses, and so forth. This permits pooling of the world's scientific talent and accumulated knowledge, as well as use of a great variety of developing country ecological situations, for concerted research attacks on major problems impeding growth of food production in developing countries -- with potential applications of results in the more developed countries as well. It permits individual developing countries to draw on a much more powerful array of technical and financial resources and experience for application to their individual production problems than they could possibly hope to mobilize by themselves.

The components of each of the emerging research networks make up an organic whole.

We have seen that the international centers play a "nerve center" role, providing the highly focused concentrations of outstanding scientific resources needed to feed high technology inputs into the creation of improved farming systems, and also providing some international program coordination, storage and dissemination of research products, training and advisory and information services.

Participating developed country centers perform some of these same roles and may be able to attack particular scientific dimensions of common production problems in greater depth than the international centers can handle efficiently.

The developing countries' own research establishments provide the critical and often weak operating links between the international research system and national problem-solving and service systems for helping their farmers. Their ability to contribute to the international research programs is of great importance for the success of these programs, while their ability to draw on the results of the international research and adapt it effectively for use by their farmers is crucial to achievement of agricultural development goals.

My point, Mr. Chairman, is that the organic interrelationships of the work of all three of these components of the international research systems means that their strengthening needs to move ahead in appropriate balance in order to gain the fullest results for developing country farmers. Each of the three components is playing a critical role in making the total system more effective. We believe that each needs strengthening.

AID is acting on that belief. We have been steadily expanding our support for all three elements of the international research networks. For 1975, we are asking Congress for about \$45 million for agricultural research supporting activities.

There seems to be a growing international consensus that, as we look ahead to the rest of this decade, all of the development assistance agencies need to do two things. One is to raise their sights markedly in considering their plans for financing agricultural research and building agricultural research capabilities. The other is to direct their financing so that it helps to build the linkages throughout the international research networks, expanding them to countries not now included and strengthening those already established. It has also been made clear that, to make such efforts fully effective, the developing countries need to give higher priority in their own development budgeting to their adaptive research institutions and to the working linkages these institutions have with operating ministries and with the international systems.

The principal concern of this Consultative Group is the financing of the international research centers. The budget tables before us suggest a gradual levelling off of overall requirements to about \$60 - \$70 million by 1980, assuming fruition of one or two new initiatives proposed by the TAC. This rate of increase is scarcely enough to accommodate current rates of inflation without any increase in the level of research activity -- indeed it may not do so. The expectation that funds will not be available in turn is tending increasingly to forestall serious consideration by TAC and the Consultative Group members of major new opportunities that may exist to reduce bottlenecks to expanded food production in the developing countries.

It is understandable that, faced with budget stringencies and the desire to assure adequate financing for research programs already sponsored by the Consultative Group, we tend to set an approximate ceiling in our minds for the overall budget and to be increasingly reluctant about new initiatives. I believe the effort to stay within notional levels of effort is desirable. However, the stark facts of the world food situation and of inflation suggest that we need to think again about the levels of support for the international centers at which we should be aiming.

Perhaps we should raise our sights to about \$100 million by the end of the decade. This seems barely adequate to take advantage of opportunities to gain badly needed research leverage on food production problems and to protect the billions of dollars that are being invested annually in agriculture in the developing countries. How can we do less in the face of the immense problem of doubling overall agricultural yields of the developing countries in this century? What is involved is a small reordering of investment priorities. In such an endeavor, we need to look to the World Bank, as the largest development assistance investor, for leadership and example.

Between now and November, we could consult with our Governments or governing authorities on this matter of raising our individual and collective research financing sights. A firm resolve on this may be one of the more effective contributions that the Consultative Group can make to the World Food Conference. Hopefully our deliberations in November will permit our Chairman to report such a resolve to that Conference, and to thereby encourage complementary action by developing countries and other participants. I believe that AID will want to sustain its 25% formula for financing of center budgets and that it will be encouraged to increase its absolute contribution over the ceiling stated last year if, when we reconvene in the fall, other Consultative Group members indicate an intent or effort to raise their financing level substantially over the rest of the decade.

As this decade and the next two unfold, the battle to forestall massive hunger in the world will be determined primarily by what happens to production yields in developing countries rather than by measures to expand international food transfer and stockpiles -- important as these may be. This puts a special responsibility on our Consultative Group, as possibly the best international forum for taking practical measures on this central problem of our day.

Hansen

File
CG

ESTIMATED 1975 REQUIREMENTS AND AID CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR CGIAR SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

<u>Center</u>	<u>Requirements</u>	<u>AID Contribution</u>	
	- millions of dollars -		- percent -
CIAT	6.060	1,230	20.30
CIMMYT	7.375	1,765	23.93
CIP	2.560	0,575	22.46
ICRISAT	8.255 ^{1/}	2,060	24.96
IITA	7.115 ^{2/}	2,060 ^{3/}	28.95 ^{4/}
IRRI	8.070 ^{5/}	1,925	23.85 ^{6/}
ILCA	1.885	0,140	7.43
ILRAD	2.170	0,540	24.89
IBPGR ✓	0.555	0,080	14.41
WARDA	0.575	0,120	20.87
ICARDA	0.350	0,050	14.29
CARIS	0.360	0,090	25.00
Unallocated		0,365	
TOTAL	45.330	11.000	24.27

1/ Figure may be adjusted upward if building bids are higher than budgeted.

2/ A substantial wage adjustment plus a greater degree of inflation than budgeted for could raise this figure as high as \$8 million.

3/ CG listing as of November 12; subject to modification, perhaps to \$2 million.

4/ Would be 25.75% of total requirements were \$8.0 million.

5/ Upward and downward adjustments are possible. The actual core budget figure is expected to bring the figure down to more nearly \$7.74 million. On the other hand, construction bids have not been received yet and may be higher than budgeted; also the role of inflation may be higher than anticipated.

6/ Would be 24.87% if actual figure is \$7.74 million.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

(DRAFT)

RESOLUTION NO. _____

Approval of Grants for International Agricultural Research
in an amount of U.S. \$2,940,000

RESOLVED:

THAT the Association make grants (out of the amount transferred to it by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development from its net income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1974) as follows: (i) one hundred and ten thousand United States dollars (U.S. \$110,000) to be paid to the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT); (ii) one hundred and ten thousand United States dollars (U.S. \$110,000) to be paid to Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo (CIMMYT); (iii) one hundred thousand United States dollars (U.S. \$100,000) to be paid to International Potato Center (CIP); (iv) four hundred and eighty-five thousand United States dollars (U.S. \$485,000) to be paid to International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA); (v) one million seven hundred and eighty-thousand United States dollars (U.S. \$1,780,000) to be paid to International Rice Research Institute (IRRI); (vi) two hundred and fifty-five thousand United States dollars (U.S. \$255,000) to be paid to International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD); (vii) seventy-five thousand United States dollars (U.S. \$75,000) to be paid to Computerized Agricultural Information System (CARIS); and (viii) twenty-five thousand United States dollars (U.S. \$25,000) to be paid to Exploratory Fund for the proposed research center for the dry areas of North Africa and the Near East.

Legal Department

February 5, 1975

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

- Established May 1971 with 18 members plus LDC regional representatives
- Mobilizes financing for international agricultural research centers -- which are private, autonomous bodies owned and controlled by self perpetuating Boards of Trustees -- and for some other international research programs.
- Jointly sponsored by IBRD/FAO/UNDP: share operating costs.
- IBRD provides Chairman and Secretariat.
- FAO provides Secretariat for the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to the CGIAR: TAC composed of 13 international experts on agricultural research, selected as individuals rather than representatives (6 from LDCs): advises CGIAR on priorities for financing and monitors work of the international centers for CGIAR.
- CGIAR now includes:
 - . 23 donors
 - U.S.: SAID, Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Kellogg Foundation.
 - International Organizations: IBRD, IDB, ADB, UNDP, UNEP
 - Public Corporation: IDRC (Canada).
 - Other Bilateral Assistance Agencies: Australia, Canada, Sweden, Germany, UK, Denmark, Switzerland, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Japan.
 - LDC donors: Nigeria (just announced, for 1975)*
 - . FAO
 - . LDC representatives, selected by the five FAO Regional Conferences containing LDCs.

*discussion is going on with some other OPEC countries re possible membership

12/11/74

Is ADB a donor? This is Jaki's CGIAR profile sheet.

A. A.

12/6

Chris Holmes

This is probably more than Mr. Parker needs to know.

Please direct his attention to the point about future finance requirements on page 3.

The purpose of the memorandum is primarily to inform others in the Agency.

Handwritten initials 'CF' in a cursive style.

Curt Farrar
Acting AA/TA

DEC 6 - 1974

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

THRU : EXSEC

FROM : AA/TA

SUBJECT: Consultative Group Meeting, Washington, D. C.,
October 30-31, 1974

The October meeting of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) was essentially a follow-up to the CGIAR meeting August 1-2 during Centers Week. The main purpose of the meeting was to firm up donor pledges for 1975. A second order of business was to review some ongoing initiatives and new proposals.

The financial prospects for 1975 and an outline of the other issues which were expected to be raised were presented in an Information Memorandum to you on October 21. The meeting in general followed the lines suggested in the memorandum. There were not many surprises. This memo outlines the major developments at the meeting as well as a few post-meeting developments.

A. Prospects for CGIAR Financial Support for 1975

Prospects for 1975 funding were brightened by the addition of three new donor members: Australia,^{1/} Nigeria, and the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP). Nigeria, whose pledge was not fully confirmed until after the meeting, is the first LDC donor.

1. Overall Funding and Requirement Levels

Financial prospects for CY 1975 are good. As of October 31, it appeared that funds available would total about \$47.2 million, against estimated requirements of \$45.7 million, leaving an evident surplus of \$1.5 million. Subsequent developments through November 6 raised the funds available to \$48.150 million while funds required dropped to \$45.330 million, leaving an evident "surplus" of \$2.82 million. By comparison, the total expenditures in 1974 were about \$33.6 million.

Several factors may reduce or eliminate the "surplus." First, bids for construction projects at ICRISAT and IRRI may well be higher than budgeted. Secondly, a large wage adjustment is expected in Nigeria which would raise the IITA budget substantially (from \$7.115 million to as much as \$8 million). Thirdly, while the funds available include a substantial pledge (\$800,000) from Nigeria, details are not yet available.

^{1/} Australia has attended the CGIAR meeting in the past and has provided a phytotron to IRRI, but this is the first time it has donated funds through the CGIAR framework.

Fourthly, inflation may expand even more than anticipated in some countries. Fifthly, some allowance may need to be made for damage caused by natural disasters: the current estimates, for instance, include allowances for flood damage at CIMMYT and earthquake damage at CIP. Finally, the new Near East Center (ICARDA) may require additional fund commitments before the end of 1975. On the other hand, the Japanese contribution is listed at the same level as last year (\$280,000); it may in fact prove to be higher (\$700,000). Some of these issues will not be settled until well into 1975.

2. Funding for Individual Centers

Although some donors earmark their pledges for individual centers or programs, others are more flexible, so that it is usually possible for the CGIAR Secretariat to match up requirements and funding for individual centers. AID, for instance, allows some variation in application of funds for each center, so long as the total for individual centers does not exceed 25%. Still, there can be a few gaps.

The requirements for individual centers for 1975 are summarized in Table 1. The figures for ICRISAT and IRRI include building programs. As noted, the IITA figure may rise following a wage adjustment. ILCA and ILRAD totals are lower than anticipated last summer due to delays in their building programs. ICARDA is the proposed International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas in the Near East; the amount listed is a preliminary fund. CARIS is the proposed "Current Agricultural Research Information System."

The current allocation of AID funds by Centers, as worked out by AID and the CGIAR Secretariat, is shown in column 2 of Table 1. Further slight adjustments may yet be made. In one case (IITA), the current AID contribution is tentatively listed as exceeding 25%; this proportion will be reduced if the IITA budget rises as expected. In other cases, the AID figure is (a) at or nearly at 25%, or (b) less than 25% due to the availability of funding from other sources. At present, a total of \$0.365 million is unallocated; this might be applied to increases in building costs at ICRISAT or IRRI, inflation, or other expenditures. In total, AID donations currently represent 24.27% of the total.

3. Contributions by Individual Donors

For CY 1975, there will be 22 donors to CGIAR centers and programs. As noted earlier, the list was enlarged by three this year with the addition of Australia, Nigeria, and UNEP; they made an auspicious entry, with contributions totaling \$2.57 million. Contributions by individual donors, as currently known, are summarized in Table 2.

In addition to the U.S. and the IBRD, who contribute essentially on a percentage basis (25% and 10% respectively), major increases in donations over 1974 were made by: Germany, IDB, U.K., UNDP, Sweden, Netherlands, Norway, and France. The IDB and Netherlands figures for 1975 are particularly noteworthy: they are nearly twice as high as for 1974.

Contributors holding about steady in 1975 include the Foundations and Japan. The Foundations, which have been at the same level for several years, currently face financial problems and may be hard pressed to maintain this level in the near future. Japan has for several years stated an intent to increase its donation and hopefully will do so early in 1975.

It should be noted that in addition to the U.S., many of the donors also support special projects at the Centers which supplement the CGIAR budget. The IDRC for instance, is quite active in this way; it is also contributing to the International Fertilizer Development Center. Three of the private donors may also sponsor an International Food Policy Research Institute. The U.S. is, of course, sponsoring the Fertilizer Center, the AVRDC and other programs.

4. Prospects for 1976 and Beyond

In introducing the pledging session, the CGIAR Chairman, Mr. Baum, noted that if the wolf had been kept from the door in 1975, he was only lurking outside it as far as 1976 is concerned. A very rough and preliminary estimate for 1976, suggests total needs of some \$60 million, up some \$12 million or 25% from the amount contributed in 1975. The increase could be greater, due to greater inflation than projected and the stimulus of World Food Conference resolutions to accelerate CGIAR activities. The projected increase reflects three main factors, (1) inflation, (2) continuing building programs at ICRISAT, ILCA, and ILRAD, and (3) new programs such as ICARDA (and possibly IPNI).

Although asked to comment on funding prospects beyond 1975, most of the donors were not able to say much except that they would at least maintain their 1975 levels. Some indicated that their course of action might be influenced by the outcome of the World Food Conference. In terms of possible new donors from the Near East, the situation - as will be discussed later - is not at all clear at the moment. Developed nations not yet included in the CGIAR include Finland, Austria, Italy, South Africa, and New Zealand. These do not appear likely prospects for early support. Within the U.S., the Charles F. Kettering Foundation is reportedly interested in the proposed International Plant Nutrition Institute.

If present and prospective donors do come through, there will be a need for AID to raise its present ceiling on donations for this purpose. It presently stands at \$13 million, or 25% of only \$52 million, whereas requirements could be \$60 million or more in 1976. This is a vital matter that will require attention in the coming months. The sense of the U.S. position prior to and during the World Food Conference, urging increased international research support, may call for establishment of a new ceiling of \$25 million. This would underline U.S. desires to move the CGIAR budget to about \$100 million by 1980, or perhaps sooner if sound programs emerge and inflationary pressures are not reduced substantially, and would encourage expansion of other contributors as the prior U.S. pledges have done. It would also provide a convenient check point (i.e., when the CGIAR budget reached \$100 million) at which to assess subsequent U.S. policy.

B. Other Business at the Meeting

Ongoing Initiatives

1. ICARDA (International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas)

The report of the CGIAR Preparatory Committee for this Center, was presented. It was decided to (a) separate the technical and administrative task from the matter of fund-raising within the area and to refer the latter back to the CGIAR sponsors for action; and (b) examine the charter and location of the center in Lebanon and program "modules" at various funding levels. The next step is to establish the official Center subcommittee; it will hold its first meeting in Rome on February 10-11, after the TAC meeting of February 3-7, 1975.

The report appeared to be well-received by the CGIAR members and many indicated intention to support the Center, (12 have indicated contributions to the start-up fund of \$350,000). Support, however, fell into two main types: (1) those who would contribute regardless of what the local oil countries did, and (2) those whose contributions would be contingent to some extent on evidence of local support. The CGIAR sponsors (IBRD, UNDP, FAO) met after the CGIAR meeting and discussed possible ways of approaching the oil nations, but no decision appears to have been made other than to approach the countries individually. Sir John Crawford and Dr. Hopper were to be in Iran immediately after the CGIAR meeting to discuss ICRISAT with the Iranian government (Iran has initially indicated potential support for the Center, but only if it is headquartered in Iran. It is CGIAR policy not to barter Center locations or program content in exchange for contributions. A start down this road could readily destroy the program integrity and quality of the Centers and their creditability with donors and the professional communities whose vigorous participation is essential, and probably with users as well.)

2. WARDA (West African Rice Development Association)

The report of an IBRD team which studied the WARDA operation was presented. It recommended that the 1975 funding level be held at \$575,000 and that future increases be contingent upon WARDA's adoption of certain recommendations to strengthen its technical management. The report has been transmitted to WARDA. It will be discussed further by the CGIAR Secretariat with WARDA and the outcome reported back to the CGIAR next summer. Preliminary indications are that the recommendations are fully acceptable to WARDA.

3. IBPGR (International Board for Plant Genetic Resources)

The proposed budget of \$550,000 was accepted. No major issues were raised.

New Proposals

1. CARIS (Current Agricultural Research Information System)

The FAO proposal that the CGIAR support the CARIS operation on an interim two-year basis (1975 and 1976) until it could be taken up in the FAO budget was approved. The two-year cost would be nearly \$1 million and would result in the preparation of three directories on research in the developing world: research institutions, research workers, and main lines of ongoing research. Funding support in 1975 was indicated by Belgium, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. The World Bank subsequently decided to participate. With an AID contribution of 25%, full funding for the first year (\$360,000) now seems likely.

2. IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute)

The sponsors of IFPRI (Ford, Rockefeller, and IDRC) brought the proposal before the CGIAR for its recognition and endorsement.

Immediate funding was not requested; this would be provided for up to five years by the sponsors.

Discussion of the proposal quickly fell into two camps: those members who were in favor of the proposal, the North American donors, Australia, and the World Bank; and those who questioned the proposal on one or more grounds, generally donors from Europe. The stated reasons for questioning the Institute generally included: (1) a question whether this type of work falls within the CGIAR frame of reference, (2) a preference to await the results of the World Food Conference, and (3) a concern that the proposal work would duplicate that done elsewhere, or that could be done by FAO. The FAO representative and others privately noted that agricultural policy is currently a very sensitive subject in Europe, presumably in part because of agricultural issues associated with the Common Market. There is also a question of how well a private activity might relate to the intergovernmental type of activity coming out of the World Food Conference.

Because of the sharp division of feeling among the CGIAR members, the sponsors decided to withdraw their request for CGIAR endorsement for the time being. They will evidently review the matter further following the World Food Conference and after further discussions with other nations. It was agreed to keep communication linkages open, especially if it is decided to establish the Institute and to possibly reconsider the proposal at a later date.

3. Aquaculture

Although aquaculture was initially included on the program, no proposals for CGIAR funding were put before the group. The TAC Subcommittee is still studying the matter.

Other Items1. Bilateral Projects

Several CGIAR members, following the lead of AID last summer (when it distributed copies of its "Summary of Ongoing Research and Technical Assistance in Agriculture"), provided information on their bilateral research program. Others indicated their intention to do the same in the near future. There was some discussion of scheduling a discussion section on bilateral programs during Centers Week next summer. This matter will be reviewed further by the CGIAR Secretariat in cooperation with the TAC Secretariat and FAO.

2. CGIAR Brochure

Advance copies of the new CGIAR brochure on international agricultural research were distributed. It was to be distributed to the World Food Conference. AID has requested 500 copies.

SAB
TA/AGR:DDalrymple/GBBaird/sad/12-4-74

TITLE OF DOCUMENT		AA/TA	DATE DUE	1/15 IF ANY
Group			DATE REC'D	12/6/74
FILED			NO.	M-387
Board for Plant Genetic Resources. Proposed Terms of Reference. Approved unless objections an. 15.				
Baird	TO:		TO:	
& JB	DATE		DATE	
NO REPLY NECESSARY		<i>no basis for objections remains approved by remaining</i> <i>[Signature]</i> 12/24		

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.
Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
Cable Address - INTBAFRAD

November 27, 1974

TO: Members of the Consultative Group
FROM: Executive Secretariat
SUBJECT: International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR):
Proposed Amendment to Terms of Reference

1. The Chairman of the Board of the IBPGR has called to the attention of the Executive Secretariat a statement that the Board has obtained from the Internal Revenue Service of the United States that the Board is regarded as a tax-exempt organization and is therefore eligible to receive contributions from United States foundations. This determination, however, is conditional upon an amendment of the Board's Terms of Reference which makes clear that upon dissolution its assets would either be returned to donor governments or used for scientific or educational purposes compatible with the functions of the Board.

2. Accordingly, it is proposed that the Terms of Reference of the Board be amended by adding the following clause:

"Upon termination of the Board, any monies or other properties remaining in the Board's central fund after satisfaction of all liabilities shall be disposed of by the Chairman on the direction of those members of the Consultative Group which have made contributions to the central fund; provided, however, that any disposition of such remaining assets shall be made only to organizations which are created and operated exclusively for scientific or educational purposes compatible with the functions of the Board or returned to donor national governments."

3. Since this provision relates to the disposition of assets provided by members of the Consultative Group and to a period when the Board itself will have been dissolved, it is believed that it would be more appropriate for the provision to be approved by Consultative Group members rather than to be inserted into the Terms of Reference by resolution of the Board itself.

4. Unless objections are received by the Secretariat by January 15, 1975, this amendment will be deemed approved. //

PI-387

→ File - CGIAR - 1BPGR
 → thru TA/AGR Len F. Hesse *PH*

STATE - A.I.D. - USIA ROUTING SLIP				DATE 12/29		
TO:	Name or Title	Orgen. Symbol	Room No.	Bldg.	Initials	Date
1.	AA/TA Curtis	FFFFF				
2.	Baird		2245		MS	
3.						
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5.						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Approval		For Your Information		Note and Return	
	As Requested		Initial for Clearance		Per Conversation	
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	File		Justify		See Me	
	For Correction		Necessary Action		Signature	
REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING						
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FROM: (Name and Org. Symbol)			ROOM NO. & BLDG.		PHONE NO.	
<i>By Baird</i>						

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TA/AGR
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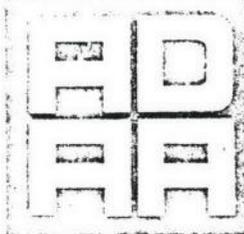
DEC 4 1974

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TRANSMITTAL SLIP		CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	
		DATE November 18, 1974	
TO (1) EA/ANP (✓) A.I.D.		For the Attention of	
FROM Ambassy Canberra			
TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE		TO THE DEPARTMENT	
<input type="checkbox"/> For Transmittal to Addressee at the Discretion of Post <input type="checkbox"/> Post Information Only <input type="checkbox"/> Transmit to Foreign Office <input type="checkbox"/> Submit Report <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to the Individual		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. Information Only <input type="checkbox"/> CERP Publications <input type="checkbox"/> Enclosure to Previous Airgram <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Department Request	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transmit to: <input type="checkbox"/> Inform:		(U. S. Agency)	
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ITEMS/REMARKS			
IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NUMBER AND DRAFTING OFFICE			
FILE NO.	SIGNATURE Robert E. Simpson		
CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	OFFICE ECON/COMM		

D.M.E.



74/21



AUSTRALIAN
DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE
AGENCY

MEDIA RELEASE

AUSTRALIAN AID TO INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Australia will make an additional contribution of \$1 million in the current financial year to support the work of international agricultural research institutes.

This amount will be provided from the special appropriation of \$40 million for purposes relating to the United Nations Special Program. It will go to research centres supported by the World Bank's Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, of which Australia is a member.

Australia has for several years provided assistance for the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines which is one of the centres supported by the Consultative Group. Over \$760,000 has been spent on the installation of a phytotron, an instrument for simulating and controlling environmental influences on rice growth.

Installation was completed this year and the phytotron was officially opened by the Minister for Science, Mr W.L. Morrison, on 23 September.

A further \$120,000 has been allocated to IRRI in 1974/75 for ancillary services associated with the phytotron.

The Government believes, however, that the valuable work being done by IRRI and other research centres to increase world food production merits more substantial Australian support.

Allocations from the \$1 million contribution will be made to the general budgets of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in India and the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) in Ethiopia as well as to IRRI to finance their research activities. Some support will also go to the Technical Advisory Committee of the Consultative Group which advises on research priorities and reviews the work of the various centres.

The increased financial support for international agricultural research centres reflects the Government's recognition of their vital role in working towards a solution to world food problems.

Canberra
10 November 1974.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Files

DATE: November 29, 1974

FROM : TA/AGR, Guy Baird *G.B.*

SUBJECT: Inter-Bureau Meeting on Draft Information Memorandum to the Administrator on CGIAR October 30-31, 1974 Meeting

The following met in TA/AGR on October 16: SA/TD, Lane Holdcroft, LA/DR, Carl van Haeften, AFR/NARA, Woodrow Leake, ASIA/TECH, O. L. Mimms, PPC/PDA, Dana Dalrymple, and Guy B. Baird

There were no specific suggestions to change the draft memorandum. However, a number of comments were made. Concern was expressed by van Haeften about the financial implications to AID of starting new institutions to be supported by the CGIAR. Specific reference was made to the proposed World Food Policy Institute. It was pointed out that in this case three private institutions (FF, RF, and IDRC) seem willing to support it for an initial period of about 5 years. Afterwards, if the CGIAR concurred a broader based support might materialize. In any case, this proposed institution is a modest one, involving a limited number of senior staff and little or no capital development costs. Others present echoed some concern about the possibility of a steadily growing number of IRRI/CIMMYT type international centers. It was mentioned that neither CGIAR nor TAC envisaged other such centers beyond the one currently under consideration to be located in the Middle East.

The CARIS proposal was questioned as to its importance. However, since the support requested is of interim nature, the concern was not as great as it might have been if we were dealing with a continuing CGIAR responsibility. Reference was made to related information obtained earlier by the NAS in Africa and by the IDB in Latin America.

Concern was expressed about the need for Centers, especially those in LA, to develop more effective outreach programs particularly in LA.



The Files

November 29, 1974

TA/AGR, Guy Baird

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TA/AGR/GBBaird/sad/11-29-74

CGIAR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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There were no specific suggestions to change the draft memorandum. However, a number of comments were made. Concern was expressed by van Haeften about the financial implications to AID of starting new institutions to be supported by the CGIAR. Specific reference was made to the proposed World Food Policy Institute. It was pointed out that in this case three private institutions (FF, RF, and IDRC) seem willing to support it for an initial period of about 5 years. Afterwards, if the CGIAR concurred a broader based support might materialize. In any case, this proposed institution is a modest one, involving a limited number of senior staff and little or no capital development costs. Others present echoed some concern about the possibility of a steadily growing number of IRRI/CIMMYT type international centers. It was mentioned that neither CGIAR nor TAC envisaged other such centers beyond the one currently under consideration to be located in the Middle East.

The CARIS proposal was questioned as to its importance. However, since the support requested is of interim nature, the concern was not as great as it might have been if we were dealing with a continuing CGIAR responsibility. Reference was made to related information obtained earlier by the NAS in Africa and by the IDB in Latin America.

Concern was expressed about the need for Centers, especially those in LA, to develop more effective outreach programs particularly in LA.



See Distribution

November 8, 1974

TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird

Request from CGIAR Secretariat for Information on Support for Centers' Outreach Activities or Special Projects.

During the recent CGIAR meeting, it became apparent that considerable uncertainty exists regarding the assignment of some Center activities as "core programs" as opposed to "special projects". The core program typically has long range research objectives such as improved wheat and rice varieties and technology needed to capitalize on them. The Center budget for these activities is called the "core budget" and is supported through the CGIAR.

Special Projects are Center activities outside of the core program and normally are funded bilaterally -- e.g. by one donor. The country outreach projects supported by AID through the Centers are good examples. However, certain Special Projects are not so neatly categorized. For example, the farm machinery project at IRRI which has been carried as a Special Project -- funded separately from AID's support to IRRI's core budget. Since this work in effect became a part of the core program, arrangements are being made for its inclusion. Another example is the proposed outreach or institutional linkage program of ICRISAT in Africa.

The CGIAR Secretariat has been asked to develop further background and possible sharper guidelines for distinguishing between core program and special projects. Pursuant to this, Dr. John Coulter, Technical Advisor to the Secretariat, is asking supporters of Special Projects to provide him with background information on each project.

The purpose of this memorandum is to ask you to obtain this information on Center Special Projects coming under your Bureaus. Please forward it to me and I will consolidate and transmit it to Dr. Coulter. It would be most helpful to have this by Friday, November 22.

In obtaining the information, it would be adequate, in the case of country outreach projects with Centers, to provide a copy of the contract, or a project statement/summary that would make clear the major aspects of the project. Further, when such projects are contemplated, please provide suitable background.

I am not aware of any Special Projects we have with the Centers other than the ones in country outreach programs. However, if such things as special training programs with Centers are involved, they should be included.

Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Distribution:

AFR/NARA, Woodrow W. Leake
EA/TD/RD, Lane E. Holdcroft
ASIA/TECH, Robert B. Morrow/Charles H. Antholt
LA/DR, Carl F. van Haeften

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : See Distribution

DATE: November 8, 1974

FROM : TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird *GB*

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CGIAR

TA/AGR, Mr. Ryland Holmes

November 29, 1974

TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird

Documentation on AID Contribution of \$11.0 Million for CY 1975 Requirements of CGIAR-Supported Activities

1. The enclosed three documents are relevant:
 - a. Action Memorandum for the Administrator from AA/TA approved July 26, 1974
 - b. Information Memorandum for the Administrator from AA/TA dated August 23, 1974
 - c. Information Memorandum for the Administrator from Joel Bernstein dated October 21, 1974
2. From 'a' above it will be noted that the position was approved to reaffirm our statement of intent to provide up to 25% of the Centers' requirements (See p. 5 of the Action Memo). At that time we assumed our contribution might need to be as high as \$12 million (Table B).
3. Following the International Centers Week, our estimated contribution for 1975 was \$11.750 million (See Table B of reference "b" above).
4. Just prior to the CGIAR meeting in late October 1974, our best estimate for U.S. contribution to 1975 needs was \$11.0 million. (See Table 1 of reference "c" above).
5. The revised figures of U.S. support to Centers needed for 1975 total \$10.635 million. However, due to a number of uncertainties about final figures for overall centers requirements (perhaps not available until early CY 1975), it is judged that a total U.S. input of \$11.0 million will be required. For the time being PIO/Ts are under preparation which total \$10.635. The intent is to consider \$365,000 as unallocated at present, but with the understanding that it is apt to be required later in FY 1975 for further U.S. contribution to the CGIAR-supported activities.