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Fonds:	Records of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
ISAD Reference Code:	WB IBRD/IDA CGIAR-4177S
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H-5 Other Centers 1972-74

ICIPE

Appendix 12

H-5

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman	Professor J.W.S. Pringle
Vice Chairman	Dr. W.K. Chagula
Dr. D. Schneider	Professor C.G. Bernard
Mrs. R.S. Adams	Dr. P.T. Haskell
Professor Ray F. Smith	Professor J.M. Mungai
Professor Koji Nakanishi	Dr. L.A. Sauger

Secretaries:- Livingstone Registrars Limited

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSECT PHYSIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1974

The Board reports that during the year under review, I.C.I.P.E. continued to receive grants for expenditure on certain Research Projects, over half the total receipts being donated by United Nations Development Programme.

There was an unexpended balance of grants for the year amounting to K.Shs 155,649 which, added to the balance brought forward, results in a total unexpended balance of K.Shs 3,567,694 being carried forward.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Professor C.G. Bernard, Dr. P.T. Haskell, and Professor J.W.S. Pringle retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

The auditors, Messrs. Gill & Johnson have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
LIVINGSTONE REGISTRARS LIMITED

NAIROBI
13TH NOVEMBER 74.

SECRETARIES

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSECT PHYSIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY

We have examined the accounts set out on pages 3 to 12.

The Centre, by an agreement dated 12th October, 1971, have been granted a plot of land, part of L.R.209/346/40, by the University of Nairobi, but no signed lease evidencing the transfer of title is yet available.

Subject to the foregoing, we have obtained all the information and explanations considered necessary for our audit.

In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Centre and the Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account, which are in agreement therewith, together with the schedules annexed thereto, comply with the Companies Act and give respectively a true and fair view of the state of the Centre's affairs at 30th June, 1974 and of its income and expenditure for the year ended on that date.

NAIROBI

12th November, 1974.

GILL AND JOHNSON

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSECT PHYSIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY

BALANCE SHEET - 30TH JUNE 1974

	1974	1973
FIXED ASSETS	Shs	Shs
Buildings Office and Scientific Equipment Motor Vehicles At Nominal Value	20	20
CURRENT ASSETS		
Debtors	9,230	3,200
Bank and Cash Balances	4,382,338	3,715,326
	4,391,568	3,718,526
Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Creditors and Accruals	823,894	306,501
NET CURRENT ASSETS	3,567,674	3,412,025
TOTAL NET ASSETS	3,567,694	3,412,045
FINANCED BY		
Unexpended Balance of Grants		
Brought Forward from Previous Year	3,412,045	1,468,941
Current year per Income and Expenditure Account	155,649	1,943,104
Carried forward to next year	3,567,694	3,412,045

PROFESSOR J.M. MUNGAI
MEMBER BOARD OF GOVERNORS

PROFESSOR RAY F. SMITH
MEMBER BOARD OF GOVERNORS

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSECT PHYSIOLOGY & ECOLOGY

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1974

		1974	1973
INCOME		Shs.	Shs
Grants		8,228,225	5,577,705
Miscellaneous		3,965	3,608
Total Income		8,232,190	5,581,313
EXPENDITURE			
Personnel Costs		2,617,435	
Travel		221,386	
Materials, Services and Expenses		1,211,871	
Research Collaboration and Training		682,730	
		4,733,422	2,169,182
Equipment and Furniture	2,473,569		
Work-in-Progress-Northern Star Building and Greenhouse	869,550		
		3,343,119	1,469,027
Total Expenditure		8,076,541	3,638,209
Unexpended balance of Grants received in year carried to Balance Sheet		155,649	1,943,104

SCHEDULE ONE

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSECT PHYSIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY

ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1974

SCHEDULE OF INCOME

GRANTS		1974	1973
United Nations Development Programme	Shs.	Shs.	Shs
3rd, 4th, 5th, & 6th Quarterly payments	3,457,909		
Travel Funds to Boston/Oxford	291,375		
Equipment Purchases	814,921		
Policy Advisory Committee	21,322	4,585,527	3,423,960
Overseas Development Administration			
Quarterly payments	296,374		
Equipment Funds to Oxford	136,320	432,694	40,304
SIDA		1,452,805	364,720
University of Notre Dame		279,332	295,512
Swiss Technical Coop. Agency		204,862	-
Rockefeller		440,539	459,980
Norad		687,500	-
Novib		24,138	49,290
Japan Society		66,652	-
International Atomic Energy		17,776	-
Max Planck		5,910	-
Swiss National S. Fund		28,000	49,000
University of Leverhulme		2,490	-
Israel Academy			42,109
Danida			594,556
Nuffield			95,558
American Academy of Arts & Sciences			81,934
Volkswagen Foundations			4,446
Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences			76,336
		8,228,225	5,577,705
INTEREST			
Savings Deposit A/C		3,965	-
TOTAL		8,232,190	5,577,705

.E INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSECT PHYSIOL AND ECOLOGY

SCHEDULE TWO

ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1974

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE - SUMMARY

	Core Research Prog/Units	Support Services	Associated Programmes	Admini-stration	Other	Transfers In	TOTAL
	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.		
Personnel Costs	1,293,281	406,557	184,033	733,564			2,617,435
Travel	168,912	-	7,519	44,955			221,386
Materials, Services and Expenses	316,396	290,192	175,151	430,132			1,211,871
Research Collaboration and Training					682,730		682,730
Contributions to Support Services	248,030	64,210	3,000	29,450	5,000	(349,690)	-
Institutional Costs	70,015		135,135			(205,150)	-
Equipment/Furniture	1,330,061	543,729	-	243,151			2,116,941
Capital Development							
Equipment					356,628		356,628
Buildings					869,550		869,550
	3,426,695	1,304,688	504,838	1,481,252	1,913,908	(554,840)	8,076,541

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE - CORE RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/UNITS

	Reproductive Physiology	Isolation Mechanism	Acoustic Components	Aestivation-Diapause	African Army-worm	Genetic Variability	Ticks	Termites	Salivary Gland	Chemistry	Electro-Physiology	Fine Structure	TOTAL
sonnel Costs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs
earch Scientists	97,136	722	2,055	16,859	82,157	46,912	108,001	1,690	69,865	103,567	105,532	39,969	674,465
ernmental Officers	46,297	-	-	27,874	12,227	-	66,380	-	7,199	673	-	76,022	236,672
hnicians	8,552	4,496	-	16,727	25,253	-	-	-	23,425	-	-	4,514	82,967
illiary Staff	-	-	-	-	18,328	3,615	14,950	-	-	6,577	-	-	43,470
y - rated	80	-	-	432	-	-	26,725	-	-	-	-	-	27,237
ing	40,460	300	-	24,020	37,608	6,237	3,935	-	29,750	25,055	33,250	27,855	228,470
ultations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	192,525	5,518	2,055	85,912	175,573	56,764	219,991	1,690	130,239	135,872	138,782	148,360	1,293,281
of Research	5,527	-	31,295	-	22,846	5,793	23,702	7,220	13,082	36,366	14,457	8,624	168,912
& Services & Expenses													
ry Supplies	22,171	10,926	3,060	12,747	22,834	10,535	36,733	-	12,662	81,578	15,904	6,517	235,667
penses	3,500	1,744	10,041	7,933	7,789	4,245	30	-	5,129	537	-	1,795	42,743
osts	556	-	-	510	-	-	252	-	528	-	51	-	1,897
Running Expenses	-	291	-	-	17,603	-	-	-	18,195	-	-	-	36,089
	26,227	12,961	13,101	21,190	48,226	14,780	37,015	-	36,514	82,115	15,955	8,312	316,396
ment													
ment	166,991	-	-	191,224	75,741	57,803	73,595	-	108,873	322,885	205,889	61,162	1,264,163
ary at Muguga	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,898	-	-	-	-	-	65,898
	166,991	-	-	191,224	75,741	57,803	139,493	-	108,873	322,885	205,889	61,162	1,330,061
itional Costs	-	-	-	-	44,115	-	-	-	25,900	-	-	-	70,015
visions for													
tary	14,000	1,750	-	14,000	21,000	14,000	-	-	2,700	-	-	-	67,450
cle Pool	3,500	-	-	10,500	2,250	7,000	10,000	-	-	14,000	18,000	3,500	68,750
shops	1,500	-	-	1,800	1,250	1,750	1,730	-	750	2,750	3,500	500	15,530
ographic Services	1,000	-	-	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	1,800	1,500	4,000	15,000	27,800
pment Maintenance	500	-	-	4,500	2,400	1,750	-	-	1,000	9,000	10,000	7,500	36,650
pment Insurance	2,000	-	-	8,500	750	1,200	-	-	2,500	8,500	5,000	3,400	31,850
	22,500	1,750	-	40,800	29,150	27,200	11,730	-	8,750	35,750	40,500	29,900	248,030
TOTAL	413,770	20,229	46,451	339,126	395,651	162,340	431,931	8,910	323,358	612,988	415,583	256,358	3,426,695

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSECT PHYSIOLOGY & ECOLOGY

SCHEDULE FOUR

ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1974

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE - SUPPORT SERVICES

	Insectary	Library & Documentation	Laboratory Management	Photographic Service	Vehicle Pool	Workshops	TOTAL
Personnel Costs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs
Technicians	98,208		84,996	17,205		51,732	252,141
Ancilliary Staff	21,187	7,698			36,336	4,369	69,590
Daily-rated	3,253		360			2,310	5,923
Housing	22,028		26,640	7,200	4,323	18,114	78,305
Consultations	598						598
	145,274	7,698	111,996	24,405	40,659	76,525	406,557
Materials, Services & Expenses							
Expendables	44,223	2,445	13,313	21,271	1,326	41,416	123,994
Field Expenses	6,240				2,792	300	9,332
Laundry	794		2,207				3,001
Incinerator Costs	200						200
Postage & Packing	1,336						1,336
Gas			838				838
Buildings & Grounds Maintenance			12,416				12,416
Vehicles - Fuel					41,120		41,120
" Insurance					29,405		29,405
" Maintenance					44,258		44,258
Equipment Maintenance			11,282				11,282
Animals	13,010						13,010
	65,803	2,445	40,056	21,271	118,901	41,716	290,192
Equipment	74,196	-	118,040	39,454	272,434	39,605	543,729
Contributions to:							
Vehicle Pool	10,000	2,000	6,000	1,000	-	3,600	22,600
Workshops	3,000	2,000	1,500	1,000	3,500	-	11,000
Photographic Service	700	2,000	1,500	-	-	1,000	5,200
Equipment Maintenance	8,000	2,000	-	3,000	-	3,500	16,500
Equipment Insurance	5,000	-	-	1,000	-	2,910	8,910
	26,700	8,000	9,000	6,000	3,500	11,010	64,210
TOTALS	311,973	18,143	279,092	91,130	435,494	168,856	1,304,688

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSECT PHYSIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY

SCHEDULE FIVE

ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1974

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE - ASSOCIATED PROGRAMMES

	Mosquito Biology Unit	Max-Planck Electrophysiology	Swiss Tech. Cooperation	Volks-Wagen	Israel Academy	Sloan Academy	Swiss Nat. Science Fund	TOTAL
Personnel Costs	Shs	Shs	Shs		Shs			Shs
Research Scientists		69,026	9,902					78,928
Experimental Officers			24,918					24,918
Technicians					12,959			12,959
Ancilliary Staff	32,697		6,231					38,928
Housing	3,300	14,800	10,200					28,300
	35,997	83,826	51,251	-	12,959	-		184,033
Travel	10		4,358			3,151		7,519
Materials, Services & Expenses								
Laboratory Supplies	134,459	438	10,404	25,872	2,478			173,651
Field Expenses		1,500						1,500
	134,459	1,938	10,404	25,872	2,478	-		175,151
Institutional Costs	51,975	31,150			24,010		28,000	135,135
Contributions to:								
Vehicle Pool		1,000						1,000
Workshops		1,200						1,200
Photographic Service		800						800
	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
TOTAL	222,441	119,914	66,013	25,872	39,447	3,151	28,000	504,838

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSECT PHYSI[illegible]GY AND ECOLOGY

ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1974

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE - ADMINISTRATION

SCHEDULE SIX

	Accounting Services	Secretarial Services	General Services	Surrey Road	TOTAL
Personnel Costs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs
Management	44,453	-	201,045		245,498
Administrative	107,604	136,568	27,152		271,324
Ancilliary		28,028	55,202	5,931	89,161
Daily Rated		19,039	9,933		28,972
Housing	21,600	15,925	52,050	150	89,725
Consultants	6,800	1,300	784		8,884
	180,457	200,860	346,166	6,081	733,564
Travel	-		42,430	2,525	44,955
Materials, Service & Expenses					
Audit Fees/Professionals Fees	24,629		13,592		38,221
Appointments/Review Costs			7,603		7,603
Bank charges	2,602				2,602
Building Maintenance				7,741	7,741
Electricity, Water & Conservancy			58,784	3,654	62,438
Equipment Hire		5,002			5,002
Equipment Maintenance		5,827			5,827
Entertaining		841	7,926		8,767
Expendables		15,451	15,667	1,503	32,621
Housing for Aid Staff			19,610		19,610
Insurance			26,538		26,538
Office Supplies	5,003	60,662			65,665
Postage, Cables & Telephone		82,166			82,166
Publications		124			124
Public Relations			2,070		2,070
Rent				33,000	33,000
Reports			30,137		30,137
	32,234	170,073	181,927	45,898	430,132
Equipment: Office Equipment	14,936	157,323		2,084	174,343
Furniture		42,285	26,523		68,808
Contributions to:	14,936	199,608	26,523	2,084	243,151
Vehicle Pool	2,000	3,000	7,500	4,200	16,700
Workshops	250	750	2,000		3,000
Photographic Service			2,000		2,000
Equipment Maintenance	1,500				1,500
Equipment Insurance	1,000	3,000	2,250		6,250
	4,750	6,750	13,750	4,200	29,450
TOTAL	232,377	577,291	610,796	60,788	1,481,252

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSECT PHYSIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY

SCHEDULE SEVEN

ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDED - 30TH JUNE 1974

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE - OTHER

	SIDA Fellowship	Research Collaboration	Training	Electron Microscope	Building III	Greenhouses	TOTAL
	Shs		Shs				Shs
Fellowships	67,272		33,588				100,860
African Committee							
Meetings		60,419					60,419
Seminars		756					756
Scientific Meetings		44,280					44,280
International Committee							
Meetings		1,897					1,897
Report		3,045					3,045
Governing Board							
Meetings		72,326					72,326
Office		35,000					35,000
Annual Research Conferences							
1973 & 1974		217,839					217,839
Liaison with Int. Centres		80,943					80,943
Bursaries			65,365				65,365
	67,272	516,505	98,953				682,730
Contributions to:							
Vehicle Pool			2,500				2,500
Workshop			2,000				2,000
Photographic Service			500				500
	-	-	5,000				5,000
TOTAL	67,272	516,505	103,953				687,730

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

Surrey & Preliminaries					15,971		
Architect, QS, Eng. Fees)	work-in-progress				142,613		
Building Works)					603,000		
Equipment-Fume Cupboards					40,000		801,584
Experimental Greenhouses						107,966	107,966
Electron Microscope (part payment)				316,628			316,628
TOTAL				316,628	801,584	107,966	1,226,178

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF INSECT PHYSIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS AT 30TH JUNE, 1974

1. Fixed Assets

All Fixed Assets acquired have been charged to Income and Expenditure account in accordance with the decision of the Board of Governors of ICIPE.

The undepreciated cost to date of fixed assets purchased by the Centre is as follows:-

	1974 K. Shs	1973 K. Shs
Buildings	1,443,902	574,352
Office Equipment	420,656	177,505
Scientific Equipment	2,470,799	512,816
Vehicles	552,264	279,829
	4,887,621	1,544,502

The above figures do not include fixed assets donated directly to the Centre by grantors and over which they retain a lien.

2. The Sterling balances held at Oxford, England have been converted at the rate of Exchange ruling on 30th June, 1974 i.e. One Pound Sterling = 17.04 K. Shs.

3. Remuneration of Board of Governors.

	1974	1973
Fees	Nil	Nil
Other emoluments	Nil	Nil

4. Taxation:

In accordance with an agreement between the Kenya Government and TheInternational Centre Of Insect Physiology And Ecology no provision for taxation has been made in these accounts.

H-5

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: PRO/301/CGIAR/TAC
GLO/71/007

5 August 1974

File
ICIPE
(H-5)

Dear Sir John,

Subject: ICIPE as Integral Part of the Agricultural Centres Network

1. On behalf of the UNDP, I wish to sponsor the proposal that the Technical Advisory Committee of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research consider seriously the urgent need to admit the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) into the network of the international agricultural research centres that operates under the umbrella of the Consultative Group. Under our Global Projects programme, the UNDP is financing the ICIPE for an initial period of 5 years commencing February 1972 (including a Pre-Project Activities one-year period in the first year). The total funds involved is US$3,198,690 which amount to approximately 65 per cent of the core budget of the ICIPE. The rest of the financing over the same period comes from over 20 donors, the largest nine donors being the Swedish International Development Authority, Swiss Technical Cooperation, the Rockefeller Foundation, Overseas Development Administration (U.K.), Swiss National Science Foundation, DANIDA, NORAD, USAID, and the French Government through the DGRST. These are largely part of the same group of donors that are orchestrating their support of the international agricultural research centres through TAC and CG. It would seem logical therefore to consider the continuing funding of the ICIPE alongside that of the rest of the international centres network.

2. During the International Centres Week held in Washington and just coming to an end, four issues emerged as pivotal in assessing the role of the international centres network:

1. Means (including new science and new technology) to increase the world food availability has become crucial, and has become a matter of survival in the most disadvantaged developing countries.

2. The cost of pesticides and fertilizers has become a crippling limiting factor in the face of the prevailing inflationary trends.

Sir John Crawford, Chairman
Technical Advisory Committee of the CGIAR
32 Melbourne Avenue
Deakin
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600
Australia

T. Rice
M. Muller.

3. Part of the strategy for crop improvement is to select varieties that are resistant to pests and diseases. But this is only an initial phase, normally followed by a need to study more complex questions, e.g. the breakdown of resistance, the basic mechanisms of resistance in individual cases, effect of mixed cropping, and others.

4. An awareness that an important role of the international centres is to enhance the capabilities of the national research efforts.

Each of the 8 institutes forming the CG network of international agricultural research centres clearly identified the very important part insect pests play in delimiting potential agricultural production, often in serious proportions. The ICIPE has already initiated programmes that will tackle these questions.

3. The ICIPE has a short history. It was legally incorporated under Kenya law in April 1970, on the initiative of a group of eminent insect scientists, to provide an international, multi-disciplinary resource base for oriented fundamental research on the ecology and physiology of insects (and other arthropods) of worldwide economic importance. The ICIPE fulfils two major functions:

(i) Its research results, on target insects of great economic importance, will give us essential knowledge to permit developing countries to develop practical and long-term systems of integrated pest control. An important concern of the ICIPE is that these control systems should sustain the least possible cost in terms of environmental considerations or agricultural inputs.

(ii) Its intellectual thrust is that it should foster the growth of a scientific community in Africa through creating an institution unique in its cultural, educational, and scientific aspects, which is development-conscious, and where a diversity of scientific talent from developing and developed countries can pursue advanced research under the guidance of eminent scientists.

4. The first function is being put into effect by the programme structure of the ICIPE. This is conducted on a project basis, each project combining research on two or more aspects of each group of carefully selected pests of multinational economic importance. The first 7 projects deal with the following pests:

(a) Tsetse-flies: vectors of trypanosome diseases of livestock and human populations through most of the savannah zones of tropical Africa. (Similar diseases occur in South America.) Studiss on the reproductive physiology, salivary gland physiology, sensory physiology and behaviour, and population movements of tsetse flies are fundamental to any attempts to regulate their populations; new ideas on possible control techniques (e.g. abortifacients) are already emerging.

(b) Ticks: vectors of several major diseases of livestock throughout the world. The physiology and ecology of this group has not hitherto been intensively studied; and current work at ICIPE concentrates on reproductive physiology, endocrinology, population dynamics, and phemomonal biology, especially of the East Coast Fever vector. Recent results include the identification and characterization of an assembly pheromone, which could be used in population monitoring or control.

As regards (a) Tsetse and (b) Ticks, I should like to stress that there is a complementarity element between the work of ICIPE and that of other institutions such as ILRAD and EAVRO, respectively.

(c) Armyworm: Spodoptera exempta is of wide geographical occurence, and similar caterpillar species occur in other parts of the world destroying both crops and pasture. Studies on migratory behaviour, chemosensory selection of food plants, potential microbial control of this pest, and its sex pheromones may give leads to its control and that of other migratory pests (e.g. senn pest, Eurygaster in Middle East) and locusts.

(d) Stem-borers of cereals: At the beginning, Chilo species, which are major pests of maize, rice, sorghum, sugarcane, and other graminaceous crops in all parts of the world. Initial research is concentrating on the phenomenon of aestivation-diapause, which is of especial interest in tropical and sub-tropical areas as a means of surviving dry periods.

(e) Termites: pests of crops, grassland and wooden structures throughout the tropics and sub-tropics. Studies on chemical communication and caste differentiation in these social insects may lead to highly specific control techniques.

(f) Sorghum Shootfly: the most important pest of-sorghum wherever it is grown. The Board has approved the inclusion of this target insect at its meeting in May 1974. A work plan will be developed in consultation with ICRISAT before the end of this year.

(g) Mosquitoes: the species under study, Aedes aegypti, is a vector of several human diseases throughout the tropics and is especially difficult to deal with because of its domiciliary propensities. The research has concentrated on elucidating the population dynamics of the mosquito in a number of typical villages along the Kenya coast preliminary to attempts (on a pilot scheme) to control it through the release of genetically incompatible, though competitive, males (chromosomal translocation). First attempts are now in train. The techniques developed here will be applicable to other mosquito species in this and other regions.

ICIPE's programmes are overwhelmingly agricultural in content. Furthermore, in barely two years of actual investigations, research results are such as to lead us to believe in the efficacy of this organizational framework and its supreme ability and concentration in working in areas of focussed relevance to pest management.

5. The quality of the research output of the ICIPE has been jealously guarded. This is assured through the ICIPE's International Committee, which represents 15 academies of science (and similar bodies) who have strong competence in insect science. Furthermore, each project is under the guidance of scientists (presently 18) of international repute in their own field of insect science, and who are required to visit the ICIPE 2 or 3 times a year for residential consultations.

6. The relevance of the research work of the ICIPE is equally reviewed with care:

(a) The Policy Advisory Committee of the ICIPE, with representatives from the international research centres (IITA, ICRISAT, ILRAD, CIMMYT), the UNDP, and the relevant specialized agencies of the UN system (FAO, WHO, IAEA), met for the first time in June 1973, and carry out an annual review of ICIPE programmes. I should like to stress that this effort, which is a continuing one, is designed to strengthen the complementarity of efforts made in the fields of research between these organizations and that the results to date have been most encouraging. In particular, there has been increasing scientific contact between the centres supported by CGIAR and ICIPE and evidence supports our view that these contacts are on the increase.

(b) The African Committee of the ICIPE has, as its major functions, the examination of the relevance of ICIPE's programmes to the critical pest problems in Africa and to reviewing its training activities.

(c) The ICIPE is forging collaborative linkages with applied research institutes in developing countries so as to have an immediate means for the development of its pest management possibilities. Such linkages are already strong with the East African Trypanosomiasis Organization in Uganda (tsetse), the East African Veterinary Research Organization in Kenya (ticks), NAMRU in Cairo (ticks), and Tropical Pesticides Research Institute in Tanzania (stem-borers, tsetse, etc.). Similar linkages are being forged with ILRAD (tsetse, ticks), ICRISAT (Sorghum Shootfly), IITA, and CIMMYT.

7. The ICIPE Research Centre is located on a site (given on a long lease) on the main science campus of the University of Nairobi. Research started in late 1971 in temporary buildings financed by grants from the Netherlands; field work also started at the same time at the ICIPE Coastal Research Station, Mombasa, centred in a rented building. In June 1974, occupation commenced of a new permanent laboratory in Nairobi financed by grants from Scandinavian countries. Using these physical facilities, the ICIPE has presently a research complement of 19 principal scientists, 12 junior scientists, and 4 research associates, apart from supporting and administrative staff. The nationalities represented in this research complement are 15, including 5 African countries. Thus, the ICIPE is truly an international enterprise, with growing African participation.

8. The Governing Board of the ICIPE, at its last meeting in Nairobi in May 1974, decided to establish a Visiting Group. The Board argued that even at this early date of ICIPE's establishment an external evaluation exercise, under a non-entomologist, should be mounted to assess the strategy, progress, and direction of growth of the Centre. The members (7) of the group have now been appointed, and they will commence their work in September 1974, with a view to producing their report early in 1975.

9. Pest management is an important bridge to the application of new knowledge in actual field situations. ICIPE believes that, with its experience gathered in the last two years, it must develop this area as an integral part of its programmes.

10. ICIPE has now passed through the phases of initial testing of this type of institutional framework for development-oriented research in developing countries. It has proved its viability, and the critical role it can play in increased food production in the world. It is now ready to embark on the second phase of consolidation and expansion - both in terms of providing some necessary additional physical facilities and in filling critical gaps in its manpower (both scientific and supportive). The most vital prerequisite, however, is an assurance of continuing, broad-based support for its programmes and related activities.

11. At this important juncture, we turn to the assistance the CG can provide the ICIPE with effect from January 1976 in major areas (details of which can be provided at a later date):

(a) Capital expenditure - for permanent buildings in its main campus in Nairobi for laboratory space, communications centre, library, training facilities, and support services; also for large equipment.

(b) Building and equipping field outstations for long-term field observations and experimentation: at Mombasa (coastal humid area), Kajiado (semi-arid savannah), and Kibos (sorghum and other grains).

(c) Fully equipped insectary and small animal mass-breeding facility in a 10-acre site donated by the Kenya Government, at Langata (just outside Nairobi city centre).

(d) Accommodation for trainees, postdoctoral fellows, research associates, and technical staff. Accommodation is also required for visitors from foreign countries, on short-term assignments.

(e) An initial grant and recurrent grant to enable the Centre to establish and maintain a Reference Library and Documentation Centre.

(f) Core programme funding, including a new programme on pest management.

UNDP's input over the five-year period ending in 1976 will have amounted to well over $3,000,000 and, as such, will have accounted for more than 50 per cent of ICIPE's source of support. We believe that for this and other and more substantive reasons, it would be beneficial if ICIPE's support base were to be broadened.

We are confident that beaause the ICIPE programmes will yield research results of direct benefit to crop and livestock production throughout Africa and other developing areas, and because it will train scientists from these nations to put the results of this research into practice in their own countries, and, furthermore, because ICIPE's work will complement much of the work of all the CG network of institutes, that the CG will consider the request to adopt the ICIPE with the greatest sympathy.

Yours sincerely,

William T. Mashler
Director
Division for Global and Interregional Projects

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