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CGIAR - Donor Members 1973 -



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CGIAR: Donor Members - Correspondence

DECLASSIFIED

WBG Archives

CGIAR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Files

DATE: October 30, 1974

FROM : TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird

SUBJECT: Meeting of North American CGIAR Donor Members

1. This now regularly-scheduled, annual, informal meeting of North American donors was held in New York at the Ford Foundation on October 9, 1974. A corresponding meeting of European donors is scheduled for October 16. Both are preparatory for the regular CGIAR meeting late this month when rather firm statements of intent for 1975 Center support are to be made.
2. The following CGIAR members were represented: World Bank (Warren Baum, CGIAR Chairman, Harold Graves and Michael Lejuene), UNDP (William Mashler), IDB (Clarence Pierce), CIDA (Mes), Ford Foundation (Hardin), Rockefeller Foundation (Pino), Japan, Australia, and U.S. (Bernstein and Baird).
3. Considerable discussion was directed toward the proposed center for the Near East and North Africa -- International Center for Agricultural Research on Dry Areas (ICARDA). While Hopper, Chairman of the CGIAR Sub-Committee for the Center, seemed to expect developmental funds for use in 1975 which would be indicated by CGIAR donors during the regular meeting late this month, the members of this meeting agreed that funds required at this time should be restricted to an exploration fund. If during 1975, it becomes apparent that adequate support is forthcoming for the establishment and operation of ICARDA -- importantly including support from OPEC members in the region -- a suitable request could be presented to CGIAR during Centers Week in 1975. CGIAR donors have already expressed intent to provide somewhat over \$300,000 to an exploration fund which is considered to be adequate. Hopper will provide before the CGIAR meeting a statement showing financial needs for exploration activities. In addition to CGIAR members who earlier expressed an interest in support, Australia stated willingness to participate in the exploration fund. In general, contributions per donor will be \$25,000-50,000.
4. A brief report was made on the proposed International Food Policy Institute. The Steering Committee will report to the CGIAR requeating approval for the establishment, but will not ask for funding. RF, FF and IDRC are prepared to fund during



5010-108

an initial period (five years). A question is whether or not to consider this as other CGIAR-supported activities although the base of support would be restricted initially. It is anticipated that it would be reviewed in the same manner as the Centers. FF and RF are expecting to count part or all of their contribution to the Institute as part of their overall support for CGIAR activities. At the CGIAR meeting members will need to decide on the relationship of this Institute to other CGIAR activities. Seemingly, most participants at this meeting supported the position that it be considered as a CGIAR activity. Possibly the question will be raised on the desirability of additional donors. The Bank, at least, and perhaps the UNDP, seem likely candidates for additional supporters.

5. In the case of aquaculture, no funds will be requested of the CGIAR for 1975.

6. The CGIAR Secretariat provided participants with a couple of papers stemming from decisions made during Centers Week. The first deals with budgetary variations from planned expenditures; the second with off-campus programs of international agricultural research centers. The former will be on the Agenda for the CGIAR meeting. A proposal is made by the CGIAR Secretariat which calls for prompt submission to that Secretariat by the Centers of revised budgets, and appropriate follow-up by the Secretariat in seeking classification by the Center and in informing the donors. The second paper is largely descriptive of the current situation regarding off-campus activities, but does suggest that donors may wish the Secretariat to draft guidelines for consideration.

7. The primary purpose of this meeting was CGIAR allocations for 1975. The basic figures are given in a table made available at the meeting by the CGIAR Secretariat. It now looks as if requirements will be essentially met. The following are selected points brought out by several donors in commenting on their anticipated contributions. Australia - the total is expected to be around \$1.32 million which makes this country an important contributor -- previously support has been marginal and restricted to IRRI. FF - wishes to consider its proposed support of \$200,000 to the Food Institute as part of its \$3.0 million earmarked for CGIAR. RF - will be looking "harder and harder" at Centers budgets; would hope to fund part of Food Institute (\$200,000) from a total of \$3.0 million earmarked for CGIAR-supported activities. Japan -- expect substantially larger contribution in 1975, but still uncertain; doubt that clarification can be made during the CGIAR meeting. UNDP - plans to put about \$2.0 million into IRRI for five year support of Germplasm Evaluation Unit; while considered as a Special Project, in reality it involves core activities; also expecting to provide

about \$2.7 million for three year support to ICRISAT on outreach program in Africa; may also provide some additional funds to ILRAD. US - looks as if our share will be \$11.0-\$11.2 million. World Bank - prepared to provide up to 10% of total requirements.

8. In looking at individual CGIAR activities; the following major points emerged. CIAT - appears to have assurance of full funding for 1975. CIMMYT - doubts remain about a reasonable figure for inflation, and of use of capital funds (for 40 days normal operation) for purposes other than those of "cash flow"; the CGIAR Secretariat will give further attention to this and prepare a proposal giving a revised figure for CIMMYT to be considered by the donors. CIP - the recent earthquake in Peru has caused some damage to the facilities and additional support may be required; IDB may be in a position to assist in this matter. ICRISAT - disbursements for 1974 will be less than earlier anticipated, but Secretariat urges donors to permit unused funds to be carried over for capital development purposes; apparently the groundnut work could be carried on initially (for the first two years) at a modest cost of about \$50,000 per year; this will be explored further with Cummings to see if a somewhat larger amount could be used effectively*; we support this addition to the ICRISAT program and are joined by RF. IITA - no comment. IRRI - at this point a deficit is shown, but Japan and Germany may come through with additional support; there was a general sense that \$7.7 million might be adequate instead of the \$8.07 million requested. ILRAD and ILCA - a stretch-out in capital development requirements has resulted in substantially lower budgets for 1975. GENES - our primary consideration at this point is to avoid getting locked-in to support for any new germplasm center, we would want to look at any such move very carefully. WARDA - the CGIAR Secretariat fact-finding group (headed by Coulter) has returned from WARDA and has concluded that "available" funds for 1975 (\$575,000) probably are enough under the circumstances (WARDA has asked for \$790,000). Need is seen for an expatriate senior research advisor to work iwth WARDA, and for a systematic integration of the W1-W4 projects into a coherent research program which might qualify for CGIAR support. ICARDA - Australia is prepared to participate in the exploration fund. CARIS - there is considerable doubt about this proposal -- the cost value and role of FAO.

*Subsequently Cummings said that total of \$300,000 for 1975 was desired for groundnut work.

AA/TA, JBernstein
AA/TA, CFarrar
PPC/PDA, DDalrymple
TA/AGR, LFHesser
HLRice

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

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PPC/PDA, DDalrymple
TA/AGR, LFHesser
HLRice

YAB-Berntsen
dekk
July 29, 1974

SPTF

MEMORANDUM

TO: m LA/MRSD, Mr. Donor M. Lion

FROM: LA/MRSD, John C. Rothberg

SUBJECT: IDB Use of SPTF Funds for International Agricultural Research Centers

Here are talking points for your conversation with John Porges about an IDB contribution to the Centers:

1. As you know, Donors will be expected to announce their intentions with respect to contributions for core and capital costs of the International Agricultural Research Centers in 1975, at a meeting this Friday of the Consultative Group, International Agricultural Research.
2. My purpose in calling you is to let you know that the AID Administrator, Dan Parker, has approved a change in the position previously announced with respect to AID contributions to the Centers in 1975. As a result, in 1975 as in 1974, the amount of the AID direct contribution will not be linked in any way to the use of SPTF funds. We hope this change will make it easier for the IDB Board of Executive Directors to approve the use of SPTF funds in 1975 for the Centers' core and capital costs. (At the November meeting of the Consultative Group, the AID Representative had stated that "if it becomes possible to make SPTF repayments available for regular institute budgets through the IDB, these would be included in the total /of AID contributions".)
3. AID contributed \$7 million for the Centers' core and capital costs in 1974. On Friday the AID Representative will state "AID is prepared in principle to provide up to 25% of the core and capital budget costs of the international institutes, up to a maximum total of \$13 million in any one year, provided that the remaining 75% is forthcoming from other sources. . . ."
4. Our reasons for supporting continued, and increasing, IDB contributions for core and capital costs in 1975 are the same as those expressed in the talking points which we prepared for your use, and which Jay Finkel passed on to you, for Board discussion of the use of SPTF funds for this purpose in 1974: the great development need, the good record of the centers, the logic of IDB support in reinforcing IDB lending in agriculture, and consistency with the SPTF Agreement. Since those points were drafted, estimates of financial requirements for the Centers have escalated; and Congressional and Executive Branch concerns about unused SPTF accumulations are continuing.
5. We were pleased that the IDB Board approved the equivalent of \$2 million in SPTF funds for core and capital costs in 1974, and seems likely to approve an additional \$2.5 million for training and outreach programs related to the centers. We hope that the IDB will continue this vital institution-building support in the future.

JCR:dek

TAB:Bernstien/Baird

LA/DR:JBreen/CStockman:CVanHaeften

~~URGENT~~ File - 1D B (Int'l Area
Per, Party
(GIAN-Dan)

STATE - A.I.D. - USIA ROUTING SLIP				DATE 7/14	
TO: Name or Title	Orgn. Symbol	Room No.	Bldg.	Initials	Date
1. S. C. Litzekeng					
2.					
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>We need to respond to this by COB Monday 15. In my view, it is consistent with what was discussed at approval earlier. I'll be glad to give you background if desired. Let me know any comments you may have.</p>					
FROM: (Name and Org. Symbol) <i>S. O'Daniel</i>			ROOM NO. & BLDG.		PHONE NO.

STATE - A.I.D. - USIA ROUTING SLIP			DATE <i>2245</i> 7/12/74		
TO: Name or Title	Orgn. Symbol	Room No.	Bldg.	Initials	Date
1. GBaird	AA/TC/AGR				
2. WTate	ARA/LA/DP				
3. CVanHaeften	ARA/LA/DR				
4. JCROthberg	ARA/LA/MRSD				
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>Attached is an IDB document for non-reimbursable technical cooperation in the equivalent of US\$2,000,000 (SPTF) for agricultural training and extension programs in Latin America.</p> <p>The document will be considered at next week's NAC meeting on Tuesday, July 16. Please provide any comments you might have for our representative by COB Monday, July 15.</p>					
<p>Attachment: a/s</p> <p>cc LA/MRSD:PLansdale</p> <p><i>Hand Carried 7/12/74 2:34 PM</i></p>					
FROM: (Name and Org. Symbol)	ROOM NO. & BLDG.	PHONE NO.			
LA/MRSD - EBaker		29354			

FORM JF-29 (Formerly Forms DS-10, AID-5-50 & IA-68)
3 - 68

*Conveyed concurrence to Baker
at 10:20 on 7/16/74*

(initials)

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

AGENDA

DECLASSIFIED

JUN 17 2021

AT-225
3 July 1974
Original: Spanish

WBG ARCHIVES

TO: The Board of Executive Directors
FROM: The Secretary
SUBJECT: Regional. Technical cooperation for an agricultural training and extension program

Transmitted herewith is the plan of operations for nonreimbursable technical cooperation in the equivalent of US\$2,000,000 from the resources of the Social Progress Trust Fund, for an agricultural training and extension program to benefit the member countries of the Bank. This program will be carried out by the Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo (CIMMYT) (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center), the Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) (International Tropical Agricultural Center), and the Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP) (International Potato Center).

Any questions or requests for additional information regarding this operation may be addressed to Mr. José M. Soto Angli, from the Division of Technical Assistance (extension 4511). The oral presentation of this plan of operations is tentatively scheduled for July 17, 1974.

If the Committee of the Whole should agree with this operation, the Management would proceed to negotiate the necessary agreements with the beneficiaries. After the negotiations have been completed, the text of the respective resolution will be submitted to the Board of Executive Directors for its approval.

Other distribution:

Managers and Advisors
Division Chiefs
Representatives

PLAN OF OPERATIONS

1974 TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM

FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN MEMBER COUNTRIES

I. BACKGROUND

On December 7, 1973, the Management sent to the Board of Executive Directors a document entitled "Possible contribution from the Bank for support of agricultural research in 1974" (GN-1000), which recommended that the Bank obligate for agricultural research activities an amount equivalent to US\$4.5 million in member country currencies drawn from recoveries of the Social Progress Trust Fund. Of that amount, US\$2.0 million would be used to provide for the unmet financial needs of the core and capital programs of the three International Agricultural Research Centers in Latin America^{1/}; whereas US\$2.5 million would provide support for the technical assistance programs which these centers may undertake for the benefit of IDB member countries, as well as for the programs of national agricultural research institutions in Latin America.

The second document, "Contributions for support of the capital and core programs of the International Agricultural Research Centers in Latin America for 1974" (AT-212), was discussed by the Board of Executive Directors and approved at its meeting of May 2, 1974. The corresponding resolution authorizes the Management to make disbursements to each one of the centers for a total amount equivalent to US\$2 million.

The present document contains the proposal concerning technical assistance to member countries (training and outreach activities) equivalent to the amount of US\$2.0 million which the International Agricultural Research Centers are to undertake in order to promote agricultural research in Latin America. A final document will be submitted in the near future which will contain a proposal concerning the supporting contributions for agricultural research programs to be undertaken by the national centers in the amount of no less than US\$500,000.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM

This technical cooperation program has the following objectives:

1. To assist in the application of skills and experience acquired from CIMMYT, CIAT, and CIP and other regional and national agricultural research institutions, and in the utilization of new varieties obtained in cooperation with these centers and institutions, in order to raise the production of basic food commodities in member countries of the Bank.

^{1/} The International Center for the improvement of Maize and Wheat (CIMMYT), headquartered in Mexico; the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), headquartered in Colombia; and the International Potato Center (CIP) headquartered in Peru.

2. Two short courses in production, one in production of tropical food crops, and the other in livestock production; duration of courses is about 30 days, with attendance by as many as 25 professionals per course.
 3. Academic traineeships for agricultural engineers wishing to obtain their master's degree in agricultural sciences or animal sciences. Fellowships of about two years duration to be provided for four professionals. Training in this category will be carried out in conjunction with an institution of higher agricultural education in Latin America.
 4. Fellowships for professionals who are doing research work for the preparation of their graduate theses. Up to four fellowships will be available for those professionals. The program's duration will be from one to two years depending on the candidate's interests and on that of the national institution recommending the candidate.
 5. Traineeships enabling middle and high-level officials, who are in charge of executing the agricultural policy in their countries, to visit the center. About 10 persons will attend for an average of seven days.
- c. With the Bank's contribution, CIP proposes to carry out the following activities:
1. Two in-service training courses in potato and potato seed production; one to be offered in Peru and the other in Mexico, to provide training for about 10 participants per course, estimated duration being five months each.
 2. Three fellowships for agricultural engineers seeking the master's degree in agricultural sciences. Duration would be about two years. Training in this category would be carried out in conjunction with an institution of higher agricultural education in Latin America.
 3. Traineeships enabling middle and high-level officials in charge of executing the agricultural policy in their countries to visit the Center. About five persons would attend for seven days each on the average.
- B. Extension Subprogram (Outreach)
- a. CIMMYT's proposal calls for the accomplishment of a cooperative corn research and extension project for the benefit of the

AT-225-R
3 July 1974

PROPOSED RESOLUTION

REGIONAL. NONREIMBURSABLE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR AN AGRICULTURAL TRAINING AND OUTREACH PROGRAM IN BENEFIT OF THE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE BANK.

The Board of Executive Directors

RESOLVES:

1. That the President of the Bank, or such representative as he shall designate, is authorized, in the name and on behalf of the Bank, to enter into such agreements as may be necessary and to adopt such other measures as may be pertinent for the execution of the plan of operation referred to in Document AT-225 with respect to non-reimbursable technical cooperation for the execution of an agricultural training and outreach program to be carried out by (a) the International Center for the Improvement of Maize and Wheat (CIMMYT); (b) the International Center for Tropical Agricultural (CIAT); and (c) the International Potato Center (CIP).

2. That the equivalent of up to US\$2.0 million is authorized for the purposes of this resolution, chargeable to the resources of the Social Progress Trust Fund.

3. That the abovementioned sum be distributed as follows: (a) up to the equivalent of US\$583,500 to CIMMYT; (b) up to the equivalent of US\$839,500 to CIAT; and (c) up to the equivalent of US\$577,000 to CIP.

The central purpose of this program is to provide for better cooperation among national bean research and extension programs, which would benefit from the results produced by the work mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Among national bean programs, it is felt that a cooperative program would prove much more efficient if it were linked with an international research and training institution having the experience and scope of action possessed by CIAT. These activities would require the active participation of two scientists: one expert in plant crossbreeding and one pathologist, who would support research efforts of the national programs as well as of other institutions in member countries now engaged in bean research promotion and development.

The cost of this program is estimated at US\$200,000 a year, including payment of 24 expert/months, international travel, sending of seeds and other materials, one coordination meeting per year, information and library services, etc.

- c. CIP's proposals consist of establishing a project to provide assistance to national institutions of the regions in research, production, extension, and training in connection with potato and potato seed growing to benefit all member countries of the IDB.

CIP requests four additional posts for its extension programs in Region I (South America) and Region II (Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean): two regional specialists in production, one technologist in seed production and one agricultural economist.

The specialists in regional production would work directly with the scientists of the national programs in bringing improved potato farming practices to the farmers. These specialists would assist in determining research and scheduling priorities and in developing projects for solving problems in the field in such areas as seed production, handling and storage, and in marketing and farming practices, such as land preparation, irrigation, and fertility, diseases, insects, and weeds control, as well as planting and harvesting methods.

The seeds and production technologist would help to increase potato production in IDB member countries. The agricultural economist, forming part of a production-oriented team, would assist in developing viable production plans, analyzing and interpreting different socio-economic variables, such as price levels and controls, urban/rural consumption patterns, marketing structure and storage facilities, limitations on the acquisition of credit or inputs, so that integrated plan would be drawn up, based on realistic information in sufficient quantity.

1. Justification of the Training Programs

Administrators, scientists, and professionals in the developing countries acknowledge that CIMMYT, CIAT, and CIP are highly qualified institutions for raising the level of skills of national technical professional personnel in order to increase the output of basic food crops.

The International Agricultural Research Centers have played their part effectively in the general area of training, and the fact is that training of professional staff is one of the most important goals associated with their research objectives. It could not be otherwise, since no one questions the need for strengthening nations' institutions considering that on these rests the responsibility for the agricultural as well as the economic development of their respective countries.

It is expected that the graduates of these centers, working with other scientists on different national programs, will constitute a network of competent agronomists versed in research and production activities and having common interests, thus providing for the ready exchange of ideas, information and materials.

Furthermore, the research findings, that is, the "technology package" assembled for each particular set of conditions, must reach all the way to the farmer, who must be taught to adopt and get the most out of this technology for his own benefit and for that of his country. A sufficient number of competent specialists in production is required in order to ensure that the technology will indeed be applied at the producer's level, to effect change and to help create the socio-economic conditions favorable to its adoption.

It may be expected that the contribution that the centers will make through training will be as important as through research. However, it is appropriate to repeat that the responsibility for the development of agriculture in each country rests chiefly on the national institutions of the member countries themselves.

The following is a justification of each one of the proposed training categories.

a. In-Service Training

The Centers feel that training in this category is most important in strengthening national crop improvement program. This is, in fact, a practice oriented activity done by means of personal work in such areas as crossbreeding, agronomy, pathology, and entomology.

In 15 years, the centers or their predecessors, have offered courses of in-service training for research workers and agronomists

c. Thesis Researchers

CIAT feels that the objectives of the basic research effort as well as of that training effort may be achieved by inviting several candidates for the master's degree to undertake their thesis research work into the problems of farming in tropical lowlands. The duration of any program would depend on the nature of the research.

d. Visiting researchers responsible for execution of agricultural policy

Experience has demonstrated that without understanding on the part of these officials an adequate policy is often lacking for the support of scientists and agronomists specializing in farming in their own country.

e. Short Courses in Production

Eager to support a stepped-up pace of agricultural development in several relatively less developed and to concentrate its efforts in fewer countries, CIAT feels that the offering of short courses in production, lasting no more than 30 days, would meet the needs of several of these countries, which, owing to their size, are unable to assign a large number of their professionals to training programs of greater duration. Furthermore, other countries require only the training of their specialists in quite specific areas of agricultural or livestock production.

Short courses would be adaptable to the most pressing needs of national institutions in a country. These professionals, who would constitute interdisciplinary teams, upon returning to their respective countries would strengthen the professional staff of their institutions and assist in the establishment of true agricultural development programs.

2. Justification of Outreach Programs

It is felt that the centers will not have fully accomplished their mission until they manage to disseminate the findings of their research activities among other countries. Any new variety of wheat or new system of cattle management will be wholly worthless until farmers in developing countries actually start using the new seeds and the improved animal husbandry practices. The fact is that outreach programs constitute the final stage in the process of obtaining and transmitting technology.

Latin America so as to (1) transfer present expertise and research findings to the national programs; (2) identify and assist in scheduling long-term training needed by professionals working on national programs; and (3) actively assist in the development of sound national programs of seed production

Point (3) is probably the most crucial factor in overcoming the limitations of production in the developing countries. It is through the seed production programs that the needs and limitations of national programs can best be identified. The Bank's support for these programs would help to establish true potato production systems at the national level, mainly in relatively less developed countries where potatoes are of major importance in improving the people's diet.

V. BUDGET

The Bank's allotment for these technical cooperation programs, which constitutes the second stage of the global program, is estimated at US\$2 million equivalent, to be drawn on recoveries of the Social Progress Trust Fund in accordance with the following budget:

A. <u>Training Subprogram</u>	CIMMYT	CIAT	CIP	TOTAL
a. In-service training	168,500	134,555	89,875	392,930
b. Academic training	91,200	91,200	68,400	250,800
c. Short-term visits	8,750	8,750	4,375	21,875
d. short courses	-----	90,000	-----	90,000
e. Thesis researchers	-----	40,000	-----	40,000
f. Publications and teaching materials	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
g. Contingencies	45,050	54,995	44,350	144,395
	333,500	439,500	227,000	1'000,00
B. <u>Outreach Subprogram</u>				
i. Corn Program (CIMMYT)(2 years)				
a. 48 expert/months	180,000			
b. Travel by CIMMYT officials	20,000			
c. International nursery trials	20,000			
d. Two seminars, one per year	10,000			
e. International travel	10,000			
f. Contingencies	10,000			
	Sub-total			
		250,000		250,00

The Bank's allotment to the training subprogram with CIMMYT will total up to US\$333,500 equivalent; an amount up to US\$439,500 equivalent will be disbursed to CIAT, while the disbursement to CIP will be as much as US\$227,000 equivalent. Amounts allocated for contingencies will be withheld by the Bank until receipt of a justified application from the centers.

For the making of disbursements, a revolving fund equal to 25% of the Bank's contribution to this subprogram will be established at each one of the centers. This revolving fund shall be established within 90 days of the date of the corresponding agreement. The Bank will replenish the revolving fund whenever the center so requests and provides a justification of expenses in the amount to be replenished.

B. Outreach Subprogram

Disbursements will be made to the order of International Center for the Improvement of Maize and Wheat (CIMMYT), the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), and the International Potato Center (CIP). The Bank's allotment to each one of the centers would be disbursed in currencies in accordance with the regulations established in document AT-80-10.

The Bank's allotment to the extension subprogram with CIMMYT will total up to US\$250,000 equivalent; up to US\$400,000 will be disbursed to CIAT, while the amount disbursable to CIP will be up to US\$350,000 equivalent. Amounts allocated for contingencies will be withheld by the Bank until justified application from the centers is received.

For making disbursements, a revolving fund equal to 25% of the Bank's contribution to this subprogram will be established at each one of the centers. This revolving fund will be established within 90 days of the date of the corresponding agreement. The Bank will replenish the revolving fund when the center so requests and presents a justification of expenses in the amount to be replenished.

C. It should be understood that once the objectives of the program have been completed, any of the Bank's remaining funds will be cancelled.

VIII. REPORTS

The centers will present the following types of reports on each one of the two types of activities, training and outreach:

- a. Within 60 days of the date of the agreement, the center will present to the Bank the program describing the activities it proposes to undertake.
- b. During the execution of this program, the Center shall submit semi-annual reports of its work to the IDB.

X. AGREEMENTS

Agreements will be signed with CIMMYT, CIAT and CIP, within 30 days of approval of the operation. Each agreement will provide for accomplishment by each one of the centers of the two types of activities: training and outreach.

XI. ELIGIBILITY

The Manager of the Economic and Social Development Department, in consultation with the General Counsel, declares that this Plan of Operations is eligible for financing with resources of the Social Progress Trust Fund.

XII. RESPONSIBILITY

A. Training Subprogram

Basic responsibility:
Technical responsibility:

Training Division
Training Division, in consultation with the Division of General Studies, Division of Country Studies, and Division of Analysis of Agricultural Development Projects.

B. Outreach Subprogram

Basic responsibility
Technical responsibility:

Technical Assistance Division
Division of General Studies (Agricultural Economics Unit), in consultation with the Training Division, Division of Country Studies, and the Division of Analysis of Agricultural Development Projects.

APPENDIX I. Information on Bank's Participation in the Promotion of Research and Extensión Activity
in member countries

1. Loans providing for specific projects or subprojects of agricultural research and extension.

Country	No. of loan	Thousands of US\$		Executing agency	Object
		Loan amount	Projects cost		
Argentina	230/SF	8.900	13.100	Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria - INTA -	Enlarge its operating capabilities and accelerate research and extension activities by constructing buildings and laboratories, procuring equipment, providing training and technical assistance.
Costa Rica	239/SF	2.500	4.419	Ministerio Agricultura y Ganadería - MAG -	Improve MAG capabilities in agricultural research and extension by constructing regional agricultural centers and agencies; procuring machinery, equipment and cattle; personnel training and technical assistance.
Ecuador	245/SF	2.200	3.450	Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias - INIAP -	Enlarge and improve operating capacity of four experiment stations by means of construction; procurement of machinery, equipment and vehicles; training abroad and in Ecuador.
Venezuela	260/SF	8.200	29.080	Ministerio Agricultura y Cría - MAC -	Expanding research by constructing 3 new centers and 8 experiment stations; and expanding extension activity by creating 200 new agencies and strengthening the CIARA training center.
Paraguay	295/SF	2.730	4.380	Ministerio Agricultura y Ganadería	Introducing technology in agriculture and stockraising by strengthening research and extension activities, producing seeds and animals for breeding purposes.

Country	No. of loan	Loan amount	Project cost	Executing agency	Object
Brazil	327/SF	3,000	7.500	Coordinación de AGIPLAN ministerio de Agricultura	Investigacion into seed technology improvement and research into 8 crops. Training and improvement of personnel.
Uruguay	375/SF	700	1.240	Comisión Honoraria del Plan Citrícola Ministerio de Ganadería	Strengthening the citrus fruit-growing experiment station at Salto and providing extension services to citrus fruit-growers.
Brazil	320/SF	2.500	5.000	FINEP 1/	Strengthening the Brazilian enterprise of agricultural research training personnel in Brazil and abroad, and provision of technical assistance by consultants.
	Subtotal	8.272	16.141		
	Grand Total	<u>54.202</u>	<u>115.970</u>		

3. In addition to the above mentioned loans, projects are now being studied from Chile, Nicaragua and Barbados, and there is a technical assistance operation for Guatemala undergoing examination. All these would strengthen research and extension activities in those countries.

1/ Specific project for a global loan.

File - LGIAR (Downs)
IDB

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

May 3, 1974

cc *Kleiner/Han*
OK *[Signature]*
Dr. [Signature]

NOTE TO: AA/TA, Mr. Joel Bernstein

Joel:

Regarding the use of SPTF for agriculture research centers, the approval referred to in the attached note from Ken Guenther was for \$2 million for core and capital costs. An additional \$2.5 million for outreach, research, and support of national centers is to be considered in the near future. (No problem is seen.)

m
AA/LA, Herman Kleine

Attachment:

Note to Rothberg from Guenther, 5/2/74

M-649

[Handwritten Signature]

To: Mr. Rothberg	Date: 5-2
Subject: Board Meeting	

The Board today approved unanimously IDB contributions for the support of basic and capital programs for the international agricultural research centers in Latin America.

In voting their approval three directors emphasized the importance of the Bank undertaking second stage projects to insure that the research work will benefit directly the countries of Latin America.

I again emphasized the U.S. position of strong support for the work of these centers.

President Ortiz Mena also made a strong statement of support of the work of the centers noting that their work was highly respected and often better known outside the region than within Latin America itself. He also noted how the work of these centers ties into the need to take measures to alleviate the growing threat of severe food shortages.

K. Guenther

Kenneth A. Guenther

TABAGR
gBaird

APR 17 1974

April 15, 1974

CGAGR

MEMORANDUM

TO: EB/LFD, Mr. Robert Gelbard
PPC/IA, Mr. Norman Mosher

From: ARA -LA/MRSD, John C. Rothberg

SUBJECT: NAC: Use of SPTF Funds for Core and Capital Costs of Agricultural Research Centers

State, AID and Treasury agreed last fall on the attached Talking Points, for Mr. Porges' use at the meeting of the Board of Executive Directors when the Board was considering the IDB Management report as an information item.

These Talking Points remain valid. This week the Board is considering only IDB doc. AT-212, pertaining to core and capital costs. We recommend that the U.S. Executive Director make a strong statement of support for this purpose, based on the Talking Points.* In addition he could state that, in supporting the use of some \$2 million in SPTF funds for the purposes under consideration, the United States also supports the other elements of the total \$4.5 million package--outreach, training and research at the centers, and efforts of the centers related to national centers--as well as direct IDB support of national centers if sound projects for that purpose are presented.

In addition to the contingency item on "double-counting" mentioned in the Talking Points, the U.S. Executive Director also be asked whether favorable IDB action in 1974 carries with it an implied IDB commitment to continue support of the international agricultural research centers in future years. In that event, we recommend that he reply that we understand that there is no commitment as such; but assuming that the experience of use of SPTF funds for the centers in 1974 shows that the funds have been used wisely and well as expected, the Board of Executive Directors may indeed wish to continue funding in the future.

We shall also be sending you a memorandum forthwith on other items of this week's NAC agenda.

* Incidentally, the GAO report on the SPTF, just released, states (page 17) that we anticipate that the IDB will be transferring SPTF resources to agricultural research and training centers.

Clearances:

LA/DR:CStockman(phone)
TA/AGR:CBaird(phone)

cc:

LA/MRSD:Lion/Lansdale/Baker
ARA/ECP:CCOlson

LA/MRSD:JCROthberg:dek

STATE - A.I.D. - USIA ROUTING SLIP				DATE 4/27															
TO:	Name or Title	Organ. Symbol	Room No.	Bldg.															
1.	H. Gentry			SJ 4/27															
2.	D. Dave - File as indicated below																		
3.																			
4.																			
5.																			
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Approval</td> <td>For Your Information</td> <td>Note and Return</td> </tr> <tr> <td>As Requested</td> <td>Initial for Clearance</td> <td>Per Conversation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Comment</td> <td>Investigate</td> <td>Prepare Reply</td> </tr> <tr> <td>File</td> <td>Justify</td> <td>See Me</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For Correction</td> <td>Necessary Action</td> <td>Signature</td> </tr> </table>					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
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>Attached are latest funding figures for 1973 for Centers.</p> <p>File: CG</p>																			
FROM: (Name and Org. Symbol) <i>M. Bar</i>			ROOM NO. & BLDG.	PHONE NO.															

FORM JF-29 (Formerly Forms DS-10, AID-5-50 & IA-68)
3 - 68

	<u>Total</u> [.130]	<u>CIAT</u>	<u>CIMMYT</u>	<u>CIP</u>	<u>ICRISAT</u>	<u>IITA</u> [.130]	<u>IRRI</u>	<u>Unallocated</u>
elgium								
anada	1.900	.500	.450	.200		.750		
enmark	.250			.170				.080
ord	3.000	.750	.750			.750	.750	
ermany	2.215 ^{a/}		[.280]	.080	[.355]	.750		.750
DRC	.550				.280		.150	.120
apan	.265						.265	
ellegg	.290		.290					
etherlands	.430	.125		.180		.125		
orway	.150				.150			
ockefeller	3.425	1.400	.750	.140		.515	.620	DRAFT
weden	1.150			.150	1.000			
itzerland	.260	.065		.065	.130			
.K.	1.175 ^{b/}			.050	.235	.545	.345	
NDP	1.200		.700		.500			
.S.	5.385	.875	1.500	.340	.745	1.200	.725	
orld Bank Group	<u>3.000</u>	<u>.150</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>.750</u>	<u>.120</u>	<u>.980</u>
available	24.235	4.155	5.430	1.375	3.395	5.515	2.975	1.980
equired	<u>23.115</u>	<u>4.220</u>	<u>6.125</u>	<u>1.375</u>	<u>2.990</u>	<u>5.510</u>	<u>2.895</u>	<u>---</u>
NET	1.120	-.065	-.695	--	+.405	+.005	+.080	

/ DM 6.225 million at a rate of DM 1 = \$0.356. Includes DM 225,000 of bilateral assistance to CIP.

/ ₩ 496,250 at a rate of ₩ 1 = \$2.464, less ₩ 19,000 of special project assistance to IITA.

April 27, 1973
March 28, 1973

	Total	<u>CIAT</u>	<u>CIMMYT</u>	<u>CIP</u>	<u>ICRISAT</u>	<u>IITA</u>	<u>IRRI</u>	<u>Unallocated</u>
Belgium	[.130]					[.130]		
Canada	1.900	.500	.450	.200		.750		
Denmark	.250			.170				.080
Ford	3.000	.750	.750			.750	.750	
Germany	2.215 ^{a/}		[.280]	.080	[.355]	.750		.750
IDRC	.550				.280		.150	.120
Japan	.265						.265	
Kellogg	.290	.290						
Netherlands	.430	.125		.180		.125		
Norway	.150				.150			
Rockefeller	3.425	1.400	.750	.140		.515	.620	DRAFT
Sweden	1.150			.150	1.000			
Switzerland	.260	.065		.065	.130			
U.K.	1.175 ^{b/}			.050	.235	.545	.345	
UNDP	1.200		.700		.500			
U.S.	5.385	.875	1.500	.340	.745	1.200	.725	
World Bank Group	<u>3.000</u>	<u>.150</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>.750</u>	<u>.120</u>	<u>.980</u>
Available	24.235	4.155	5.430	1.375	3.395	5.515	2.975	1.980
Required	<u>23.115</u>	<u>4.220</u>	<u>6.125</u>	<u>1.375</u>	<u>2.990</u>	<u>5.510</u>	<u>2.895</u>	<u>-----</u>
NET	1.120	-.065	-.695	--	+.405	+.005	+.080	

a/ DM 6.225 million at a rate of DM 1 = \$0.356. Includes DM 225,000 of bilateral assistance to CIP.

b/ L 496,250 at a rate of L 1 = \$2.464, less L 19,000 of special project assistance to IITA. April 27, 1973

	<u>Total</u>	<u>CIAT</u>	<u>CIMMYT</u>	<u>CIP</u>	<u>ICRISAT</u>	<u>IITA</u>	<u>IRRI</u>	<u>Unallocated</u>
Belgium	[.130]					[.130]		
Canada	1.900	.500	.450	.200		.750		
Denmark	.250			.170				.080
Ford	3.000	.750	.750			.750	.750	
Germany	2.215 ^{a/}		[.280]	.080	[.355]	.750		.750
IDRC	.550				.280		.150	.120
Japan	.265						.265	
Kellogg	.290	.290						
Netherlands	.430	.125		.180		.125		
Norway	.150				.150			
Rockefeller	3.425	1.400	.750	.140		.515	.620	DRAFT
Sweden	1.150			.150	1.000			
Switzerland	.260	.065		.065	.130			
U.K.	1.175 ^{b/}			.050	.235	.545	.345	
UNDP	1.200		.700		.500			
U.S.	5.385	.875	1.500	.340	.745	1.200	.725	
World Bank Group	<u>3.000</u>	<u>.150</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>.750</u>	<u>.120</u>	<u>.980</u>
Available	24.235	4.155	5.430	1.375	3.395	5.515	2.975	1.980
Required	<u>23.115</u>	<u>4.220</u>	<u>6.125</u>	<u>1.375</u>	<u>2.990</u>	<u>5.510</u>	<u>2.895</u>	<u>—</u>
NET	1.120	-.065	-.695	--	+.405	+.005	+.080	

^{a/} DM 6.225 million at a rate of DM 1 = \$0.356. Includes DM 225,000 of bilateral assistance to CIP.

^{b/} £ 496,250 at a rate of £ 1 = \$2.464, less £ 19,000 of special project assistance to IITA.

April 27, 1973

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

APR 24 1973

TO: Files

FROM: Harold Graves *(initials)*

SUBJECT: CGIAR: Japan

DATE: April 19, 1973

I had a telephone call yesterday afternoon from Mr. Akao at the Japanese Embassy. He had received a message from Tokyo, indicating that the dates suggested for Sir John Crawford's visit to Tokyo were quite convenient, and that Sir John would be welcome. The message also expressed the hope, however, that too much would not be expected from this visit: it might be difficult for Japan to increase its participation in the financing of international agricultural research much further just now. Mr. Akao recalled that Japan's contribution to IRRI in 1973 already had been increased over the contribution in 1974.

(In discussion of the latter point, the possibility appeared that Japan's 1973 contribution to IRRI, although it previously had been expressed to me in yen, might be made in dollars at a rate of exchange that had prevailed before the devaluation of the dollar. Mr. Akao put the contribution at \$228,780 instead of the figure at current rates of exchange, which would be about \$265,000. I asked Mr. Akao for clarification of this point, and said that I naturally hoped that the contribution would be made in yen.)

cc: Sir John Crawford
Mr. Demuth
Dr. Baird, USAID
Dr. Hardin, Ford Foundation

HGraves:apm

CG/MC xloman

STATE - A.I.D. - USIA ROUTING SLIP				DATE 4/25-		
TO:	Name or Title	Orgn. Symbol	Room No.	Bldg.	Initials	Date
1.	O I Kelly	5/11/73				
2.	J. B. Cordeiro				OF	5/26
3.	H. Grunsky				OF	5/26
4.	File - CG					
5.						
Approval		X	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 <i>Re: Japan's contribution to IRAQI, 1973</i>						
FROM: (Name and Org. Symbol) <i>A. B. Bainil</i>				ROOM NO. & BLDG.		PHONE NO.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : AA/TA, Mr. Joel Bernstein /LA/DR, Mr. Carl vanHaeften DATE: November 30, 1973

Thru : TA/AGR, Dr. Omer J. Kelley *Dr. Kelley*

FROM : TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird

SUBJECT: Use of SPTF Reflows for Supporting Agricultural Research

At the request of Mr. Alfred Wolf, Program Advisor, I met with him and other IDB staff members on November 28. Dr. A. Colin McClung of the Rockefeller Foundation was present. The purpose of the meeting was to consider in some detail how IDB might use SPTF reflows to support specific core and capital budget needs of CIMMYT, CIAT and CIP. Also, considerable discussion related to the use of these funds to support outreach projects of these Centers.

The salient points that emerged from the discussion were:

- IDB is now ready to submit to its Board a proposal for approval in principle of support to the three international centers, to their outreach programs, to special projects of these centers, and to national agricultural research centers. A copy of the proposal is attached. The proposal will be submitted for Board consideration in December, and, if all goes well, specific support proposals might be submitted as early as January.
- Apparently IDB support would have to be for clearly identifiable components of the core and capital budgets, as opposed to unrestricted support. General agreement was reached that it would not be difficult for such components to be identified in the budgets of each of the three centers. Funds approved in 1974 would not necessarily have to be spent in that year. Emphasis would be on support of activities and needs instead of budget support per se.
- On the assumption of Board approval of the proposal, it was agreed that priority attention should be given to contact with the centers for purposes of specific identification of activities or needs that might be funded by IDB. Tentatively, it was decided that IDB would shortly send representatives to meet with the Center Directors.



5010-108

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

- IDB attached considerable importance to assurance of funding of any residual needs of these three centers budgets (after IDB contribution) by IBRD or other CGIAR donor sources. For 1974 there seems little cause for concern in this regard.
- Concern was expressed about ways to insure early development of additional outreach programs. Reference was made to the existing general knowledge of needs and opportunities of such programs by the Center. By informing the Center of possibility of funds from IDB for outreach projects, it should not be difficult for them to promptly cooperate with specific countries in developing proposals for outreach programs.

Related discussions revealed a desire on the part of IDB agricultural staff to meet informally with AID and USDA personnel to discuss general programs and opportunities for cooperation.

Two or three IDB staff commented on a large multi-million dollar beef operation centered in Texas. It involves taking advantage of cheap feedstuffs (particularly molasses) in the Caribbean area. Calves are flown from Texas to the Caribbean for fattening and afterwards shipped back to the U.S. by boat as frozen carcasses.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

CGIAR *Dawson*
Inter-American Development Bank

to : Mr. Jorge Hazera, Secretary

date : November 21, 1973

from : Alfred C. Wolf, Program Advisor *CON&F*

subject: Contributions from the resources of the Social
Progress Trust Fund for support of agricultural
research for 1974

The attached is the document reviewed by the Coordination Committee
last Monday, November 19. Your corrections have been included in
the revised document along with other additional changes arising
from the discussion of this past Monday.

Attachment

November 21, 1973

TO: Board of Executive Directors
FROM: President
SUBJECT: Contributions from the resources of the Social Progress Trust Fund for support of agricultural research for 1974

The need for substantial increases of production in basic cereals, legumes and livestock, to feed an ever-increasing population, has resulted in the creation of a network of non-profit international agricultural research centers sponsored by private foundations and governments, located in different parts of the world. Each specializes on development of more-productive and nutritious varieties of particular food crops or improved livestock and on varieties resistant to diseases and insect pests. In addition, research is conducted on improvements in agronomic practices which would contribute to increased production. Socio-economic research is an integral part of the continuing programs of the international centers. Its function is to evaluate the effects of new developments resulting from improved varieties and technology and to detect impediments to wide-spread dissemination of new information, particularly to marginal farmers, so as to increase their productivity. These international centers are administered and financed by a Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, ^{1/} of which the Bank is a member. As a result of its membership in this, and from other sources of information, the Bank has been kept informed of the needs of developing countries for solutions to their agricultural production and nutritional problems in order to improve the health of their citizens and the economies of their countries.

Three of the centers are located in Latin America:

- International Center for the Improvement of Maize and Wheat (CIMMYT), Mexico (Maize, Wheat, Barley and Triticale).
- International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Colombia (Cassava, Field Beans and Livestock in tropical areas).
- International Potato Center (CIP), Peru (Potatoes).

As a member of the Consultative Group, the Bank has become aware of the important contributions which all centers, especially those located in Latin America, have made to the improvement of production and quality of particular crops in member countries. Although most of those improvements have been in the coordination of varietal and agronomic research, they have also contributed by the training of national specialists in member countries. Through a technical assistance grant to CIMMYT and CIAT, the Bank has helped to finance some of that training.

1/ See Appendix A for a brief note on the nature and composition of the Consultative Group and the centers which are administered by that Group.

The Bank recognizes that other factors beside agricultural research facilitate or impede increased production of crops. However, the increase in proven, productive, disease- and pest-resistant varieties and the knowledge of related proven agronomic practices, which result from the coordinated research of the international centers, are indispensable elements for rapid and substantial improvements in needed cereals, legumes and livestock.

In its discussions with the Secretariat of the Consultative Group, the staff of the Bank learned that financing the approved capital and core programs of the international centers in Latin America may encounter difficulties in the future because contributions of donor governments and institutions, which have financed those centers in the past, may not be sufficient. This results from the fact that the requirements of the centers for overhead and necessary capital additions increase with cost-of-living and maturation of the centers at the same time as new centers (such as CIP) are brought into being to meet recognized needs. Some of the new centers are elsewhere in the world where they attract donors interested in their particular programs. The combination of circumstances is such that the capital and core programs of the centers in Latin America were not financed in full for 1974 and may not be thereafter unless additional funds are forthcoming from present or new donor governments and institutions and/or this Bank can make a contribution toward the anticipated unmet requirements for financing the programs of those centers. With the agreement of the governments of the countries in which the centers are located, such contributions could be principally in the national currencies of those countries resulting from earnings and repayment of SPTF loans. 1/

On November 1-2, 1973, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research met to learn the formal pledges of donor governments and institutions for support of the international centers for calendar 1974. In view of the situation described above, I instructed the Bank delegation to that meeting to express the willingness of the Management of the Bank to recommend to the Board of Executive Directors that the following contributions be authorized from the resources of the Social Progress Trust Fund.

1. Capital and Core Programs

In 1974, it is recommended that the Bank obligate up to 2.0 million equivalent of U.S. dollars in member country currencies, at the current rate of exchange when disbursement is made, as contributions to the unmet needs in the capital and core programs of the international agricultural research centers in Latin America. To the extent possible, the contribution to each center would be in the currencies of the countries in which the centers are located.

The amounts to be contributed to each center would be submitted to the Board for its approval after discussions with the governments of the

1/ See Appendix B for 1974 pledges for support of core and capital programs of CIMMYT, CIAT and CIP.

host countries on use of SPTF national currencies, with the centers as to the nature of the programs 1/ which will be supported by such contributions and with the IBRD as to its contributions to such centers. Although IDB contributions would be available for procurement of approved capital goods in the national market, purchase of land and existing buildings would be prohibited.

The cost of core and capital programs of international agricultural research centers in Latin America, approved by the Consultative Group for 1974, amount to \$13,280,000. Anticipated contributions by donor institutions and governments to date, including those from US-AID and the foundations, are estimated at \$10,310,000. This indicates a potential deficit of \$2,970,000.

As a contributor of last resort, the pledge of the IBRD is distributed world-wide to meet unmet needs of all international centers. There is a special need for such resources on the part of new centers currently being initiated in other parts of the world. In the subsequent document recommending the amounts for Bank contributions to the programs of the international centers in Latin America, amounts allocated by the IBRD to those centers will be taken fully into account. Capital programs include any long-term investments in buildings and equipment authorized for a particular year. The core program includes estimates of income and expenditure for a particular year for overhead and staff of an international center devoted to research, training and dissemination of information. The core program provides the basis for outreach activities and special projects. Expenses of "outreach" and "special projects" activities of the centers are not included in capital and core programs. They are financed by separate specific arrangements.

2. Outreach

For 1974, it is recommended that the Bank program up to 0.5 million equivalent of U.S. dollars in member country currencies, at the current rate of exchange when disbursed, to obligate for direct services rendered by an international center to a member country of the Bank, provided:

- They are requested by a member country and the terms and conditions are agreed to by an authorized national agency, the center and the Bank.
- The projects are submitted and approved as technical assistance projects of the Bank in the regular manner.

The term outreach is used for technical services rendered by international centers to one or more countries at their request and for their specific benefit. It may involve provision of staff members or consultants of the centers for resident assignments in requesting countries

1/ See Appendix C for notes on programs of CIMMYT, CIAT and CIP.

to consult on national research programs in varieties or activities within the competence of the respective centers. Normally, such services are financed by the beneficiaries or by a donor entity.

3. Special Projects

For 1974, it is recommended that the Bank program up to 1.0 million equivalent of U.S. dollars in member country currencies, at the current rate of exchange when disbursed, to obligate for special projects of research and/or training, provided:

- They are requested by a member country of the Bank or a group of member countries, or by the Bank on their behalf, and the terms and conditions of the special projects are agreed to by the authorized national agencies of the member countries, the centers concerned and the Bank.
- The projects are submitted and approved as technical assistance projects of the Bank in the regular manner.

Special projects can be undertaken by international centers when they fulfill needs of developing countries and are relevant to the research and training responsibilities of particular centers. Special research projects have been undertaken when donor financing was available and when they did not interfere with regular research programs. UNDP financing of high-lysine maize research and the Puebla Project of CIMMYT are examples of substantive items. The triticale research sponsored by Canada is another. The Bank training projects at CIMMYT and CIAT are examples of that type. 1/ The Rice Seminar at CIAT is an example of another type. 2/ In 1973, the Bank contributed to a Bean Seminar at CIAT 3/ and one on Beef Cattle is under consideration for 1974.

4. National Agricultural Research Centers 4/

It is recommended that the Bank program for 1974 up to 1.0 million equivalent in U.S. dollars in member country currencies, at the current rate of exchange when disbursements are made, to pay for technical assistance services and related capital requirements on behalf of a member country, or group of countries in a region, to improve the research and extension programs of such institutions, so that they can more effectively utilize improved technology available to them, as well as to contribute innovations in technology to others, provided:

1/ CIMMYT - ATN/TF-1037-CS, \$300,000. Approved Resolution DE-72-70, July 23, 1970.

CIAT - ATN/TF-1038-CS, \$300,000. Approved Resolution DE-71-70, July 23, 1970.

2/ ATN/TF-1089-CS, \$25,000 - 1971.

3/ ATN/TF-1223-CS, \$23,000 - 1973.

4/ Technical assistance proposed for this purpose might be from any approved source requested by, or on behalf of, national agricultural research center or centers. Technical assistance so requested could be supplied by an international center or any other approved source.

- The member country or countries request the technical assistance concerned and the terms and conditions are agreed to by the authorized national agencies and the Bank.
- The projects are submitted and approved as technical assistance projects of the Bank in the regular manner.

Improvements in the technical competence and effectiveness of national agricultural research centers is an important link in the effort to increase the capacity of member countries to improve and expand production of products needed for internal consumption and nutrition, and for export. The Bank has recognized the need to improve such institutions by inclusion of provisions in appropriate agricultural loans. Such funds are not always available when they are needed in all countries. Limited contributions to make it possible for member countries to take advantage of available new technology could be important. Modest contributions by the Bank to this end for approved projects could result in substantial benefits.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEMBER COUNTRIES

It is recognized that proposed activities of Outreach, Special Projects and technical assistance for National Agricultural Research Centers are normal components of the Bank Technical Cooperation Program. They are included in this document together with the proposal for contributions to capital and core programs of international centers in order to emphasize the importance of improving national competence for agricultural research as an important contribution to national economic and social development. This national competence will ultimately benefit each country only when the results of the research are transmitted to, and benefit, the farmers, including those of limited means. Research in the processes by which such transfers of technology can be carried out are indispensable elements of the research of both national and international research centers. In stressing the needs for research in particular commodity programs, the technology required should include both the scientific data for crop improvement and production and how they can be utilized by farmers of limited means for their benefit. Any research programs supported by the Bank at the international and national centers, while benefitting farmers of various economic levels should be designed with special concern for increasing the level of living of farmers in the lower income groups.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

At the initiative of the World Bank, a Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research was founded in early 1971. The main purpose of the Consultative Group is to mobilize long-term financial support from international agencies, governments and private sources for financing international agricultural research institutions.

The Consultative Group has, at present, 29 members. They include the World Bank as Chairman, FAO and UNDP as co-sponsors as well as 13 governments - Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States -, three regional Development Banks - African, Asian and Inter-American Development Bank -, the Commission of the European Communities, three private Foundations - Ford, Rockefeller and Kellogg Foundation -, and the International Development Research Centre, an independent Canadian organization.

The five major developing regions of the world participate in the Consultative Group through representatives designated for a two-year term by the membership of FAO. Each region has designated two countries which alternate as members at their discretion. Representing Latin America are: Argentina and Brazil; representing Africa: Morocco and Nigeria; representing Asia and the Far East: the Philippines and Thailand; representing the Middle East: Lebanon and Pakistan; representing Southern and Eastern Europe: Israel and Roumania.

The first meeting of the Consultative Group was held in Washington on May 19, 1971. The Group agreed, among other things, (a) to review the needs of developing countries for special efforts in international and regional agricultural research and associated training in critical subject sectors unlikely otherwise to be covered adequately by existing research facilities, and to consider how these needs could be met, (b) to review the financial and other requirements of those agricultural research activities which the Group considers to be of high priority, and to consider providing finance for those activities, and (c) to suggest feasibility studies of specific proposals and to agree on how these studies should be undertaken and financed.

The Group also appointed 12 experts (as of July 1, 1972 there are 13 experts) to constitute a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to assist its work. TAC's terms of reference are to:

- (i) advise the Consultative Group on the main gaps and priorities in agricultural research related to the problems of the developing countries, both in the technical and socio-economic fields, based on a continuing review of existing national, regional and international research activities;
- (ii) recommend to the Consultative Group feasibility studies designed to explore in depth how best to organize and conduct agricultural research on priority problems, particularly those calling for international or regional effort;

- (iii) examine the results of these or other feasibility studies and present its views and recommendations for action for the guidance of the Consultative Group;
- (iv) advise the Consultative Group on the effectiveness of specific existing international research programs; and
- (v) in other ways encourage the creation of an international network of research institutions and the effective interchange of information among them.

The members of the Consultative Group are presently supporting five existing international centers already in operation: The Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo, or CIMMYT), based in Mexico; the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), based in the Philippines; the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, or CIAT), based in Colombia; the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), based in Nigeria; and the International Potato Center (Centro Internacional de Papa, or CIP) recently established in Peru. In addition, members of the Group are presently supporting the establishment of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT); it is based in India, and its Governing Board was constituted in early July 1972. In 1972, the members are contributing approximately \$15 million to meet the financial needs of these six enterprises.

The Consultative Group, through its African Livestock Subcommittee, has approved an International Laboratory on Animal Diseases (ILRAD) based in Kenya, and the International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA), located in Ethiopia.

In addition, a West African Rice Development Association (WARDA), has been approved. A Center for Soybean Research is under consideration (INTSOY), located at the University of Illinois and a Gene Network administered by FAO.

TAC has defined "international research" broadly to mean research which, although based in one country, is of wider concern, regionally or globally; is independent of national interest and government control; and retains appropriate links with national research systems to ensure the necessary testing of results and the feedback of both results and needs. The centers whose activities are being supported within the framework provided by the Consultative Group all have international Boards of Trustees and their staffs are international.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL CENTERS IN LATIN AMERICA
FOR CALENDAR 1974 AND CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO DATE

(In thousands of US\$ equivalent)

	<u>CIMMYT</u>	<u>CIAT</u>	<u>CIP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>1974 Program Requirements</u>				
Core Capital	5.130 .410	4.500 .990	1.940 .310	11.570 1.710
Total 1/	5.540	5.490	2.250	13.280
<u>Specific Pledges</u>				
Canada	.545	.750	.320	1.615
Denmark	.150	-	.200	.350
Ford Foundation	.750	.750	-	1.500
Germany	.200	-	.150	.350
IDRC (Canada)	.050	.100	*	.150
Kellogg Foundation	-	.290	-	.290
Netherlands	-	.125	.180	.305
Rockefeller Foundation	.750	.750	.150	1.650
Sweden	-	-	.220	.220
Switzerland	-	.070	.070	.140
United Kingdom	.010	.060	.120	.190
UNDP	.700	-	-	.700
U.S.A.	1.350	.950	.550	2.850
Total	4.505	3.845	1.960	10.310
Additional funds required	1.305	1.645	.290	2.970

* Interest expressed but no amount specified.

1/ Core Programs can utilize 40-50% in currency of host country; use of national currencies for capital requirements depends upon whether it is for buildings or equipment costs.

PROGRAM NOTES

CIMMYT

Substantive programs are organized and carried out in the following fields:

- Short tropical maize
- Quality protein maize
- Spring bread wheats
- Winter/Spring wheat crosses
- Durum wheat
- Triticale 1/
- Barley for human food
- Cold tolerant sorghum
- Plan Puebla
- International outreach
- Training
- International symposia

The programs are budgeted as follows:

1. Program units (wheat, maize, Plan Puebla and related activities, Economics).
2. Support units and administration.
3. General operations.

They are also budgeted by object of expenditure.

Personal service costs
Travel
Direct trainee cost
Field and laboratory expenses
Office related costs
Vehicle costs
General program expenses

1/ This is financed by the Government of Canada through CIDA and IRDC.

CIAT

Substantive programs are organized and carried out in the following fields:

- Beef production systems
- Cassava production systems
- Swine production systems
- Bean production systems
- Rice production systems
- Maize production systems
- Agricultural system program
- Training for research and production

The programs are budgeted as follows:

Direct Research Groups

Beef
Swine
Cassava
Field Beans
Rice
Maize
Agricultural Systems

Training and Communication Support Groups

Soil Lab Services
Biometrics
Library and Documentation
Field Operations - Engineering
Station Operations
Physical Plant and Motor Pool
Administration
General Expenses

CIP

Research is conducted on a variety of diseases of potatoes and on collecting, preserving and improving varieties of potatoes in an international germ plasm bank.

Since the potato originated in Latin America, that area has the largest varietal diversity which can be used to develop resistance to insects and diseases. CIP also has activities in training and outreach.

The programs of CIP are budgeted under the following categories:

1. Research
2. Conferences and training
3. Library documentation and information services
4. Support operations
5. General operations
6. Others

12-12-83

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IDB Pink SPTF

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY U.S. COORDINATOR

FROM : LA/DR, John R. Breen

SUBJECT: Status of Social Progress Trust Fund
Utilization for Agricultural Research

Procedural difficulties have continued for more than one year in arranging for utilization of the SPTF reflows for financing activities of the international agricultural research centers and their related programs. An informal discussion was held at the technical level by the following participants at IDB on Wednesday, October 10, 1973, to determine IDB views on use of SPTF reflows for agricultural research:

Alfred C. Wolf - Program Advisor
Sidney Schmukler - Assistant Program Advisor
Clarence M. Pierce - Consultant
Carl van Haeften - LA/DR/RD
James E. Hawes - LA/DR/RD
Guy Baird - TA/AGR

This subject was also discussed at lunch at the IDB on Monday, October 15, 1973 with Charles Stockman joining Al Wolf, Clarence Pierce of the IDB and Harold Graves of the IBRD who is the Executive Secretary of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research.

The Program Advisor's office of the IDB has proceeded on its own in developing proposals for the use of at least some SPTF reflows. During the first discussion the IDB participants presented copies of an IDB inter-office memorandum which proposes utilization of reflows for agricultural activities in 1974 totaling \$5.9 million dollars. A summary of estimates for use follows:

SUMMARY OF 1974 ESTIMATES
(In thousands of US\$ equiv.)

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>LOCAL CURRENCIES</u>
I. International Centers (CIAT, CIMMYT, CIP)			
a. Core and Capital Budgets	\$2.000	\$1.200	\$.800
b. Special Projects	.500	.125	.375
c. Outreach	.500	.200	.300
Subtotal:	3.000	1.525	1.475
II. Subregional Activities	.900	.360	.540
III. National Centers	1.000	.250	.750
IV. Puebla-type Projects	1.000	.250	.750
Grand Total:	<u>\$5.900</u>	<u>\$2.385</u>	<u>\$3.515</u>

The proposed use of the reflows represents a reasonable balance and would cover core and capital budgets, special projects and outreach activities of the Centers, coordinated crop production programs at the regional and national level and support to national agricultural research centers (see attached IDB memo). Both discussions touched on many facets of the use of SPTF refloows including implications of the possible applicability of SPTF funds to AID and IDB 1974 commitments to the Consultative Group (CG). The IDB Program Advisor's office hopes that a decision can be made prior to the Agricultural Research Consultative Group meeting which will be held on November 1 and 2. They are skeptical, however, that this is possible. IDB foresees an eventual high demand from LDCs for use of SPTF funds not only in agriculture but also in activities in education, health, population control and rural development activities in general. IDB prefers to move ahead along the lines of their agricultural research proposal for SPTF use with the understanding that the use of funds in other fields will be developed in detail in the immediate future. Grants for outreach activities and the regional and national crop production activities would require more time to implement because details would need to be negotiated with the host governments involved. The impression was gained that IDB would welcome collaboration with AID in the development of such projects.

The IDB Program Advisor's office would also appreciate a formal or informal indication by the U.S. Executive Director to the Bank Management that the U.S. would welcome, and approve, a Management proposal along the lines of the attachment. However, it would seem to be very difficult to achieve early action on this matter. Any such statement would undoubtedly require Treasury approval and many persons in Treasury are reputed to be opposed to this type of financing which involves support for the operating budget of an institution. Treasury, and others, could also argue that any such U.S. initiative would represent just another piecemeal approach to the SPTF problem and they can argue that ARA/LA itself has recently criticized Treasury for taking piecemeal actions.

The Management can itself initiate a proposal to the Board along the lines of the attachment and this approach appears to be the preferred procedure. This was discussed by LA/MRSD with Sid Schmukler and at our meetings. Our latest information is that Al Wolf does intend to propose to Ortez Mena that he recommend to the Board the use of the SPTF for the centers. We do not yet know the specific details. We will let you know as soon as we have further information.

Drafted: LA/DR, C. Stockman and J. Hawes; LA/MRSD, J. Craig:10/17/73

off
JMK

to : Mr. Sidney Schmukler
Assistant Program Advisor

date : September 27, 1973

from : Clarence M. Pierce

subject: Use of SPFT funds for agricultural research

As a basis for discussion with US-AID representatives, I propose the following items for consideration annually, based upon current data:

I. INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CENTERS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

A. CORE BUDGETS AND CAPITAL (in thousands US\$ equiv.)

<u>CENTER</u>	<u>1974 BUDGET</u>	<u>US-AID PLEDGE</u>	<u>IDB PLEDGE</u>	<u>CURRENT PLEDGE DEFICIT</u>
CIMMYT	5.550	2.350	1.000	0.350
CIAT	5.000	2.950	-	1.730
CIP	2.250	0.550	-	1.435
TOTAL	\$12.800	\$2.950	\$1.000	\$2.315

Note: The Bank could pledge \$2,000 to meet the anticipated deficit of these centers. These pledges could be 60% US dollars and 40% local currencies.

B. SPECIAL PROJECTS (in thousands US\$ equiv.)

<u>CENTER</u>	<u>TRAINING</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
CIMMYT	0.125	?
CIAT	0.125	?
CIP	0.050	?
TOTAL	\$0.300	\$0.200

Note: The above amount of \$0.300 for training is proposed for the IDB T.A. Program for 1974. An additional amount of \$0.200 could be proposed to finance projects requested by member countries and approved by the Bank in operations' plans. This could be on the ratio of 25% US\$ and 75% local currencies.

C. OUTREACH (in thousands US\$ equiv.)

Note: Outreach is financed by the recipient country or a donor agency. It involves a request for services and usually

includes the cost of an expert resident in the country or area and cost of training, if any. For 1974, up to 0.500 thousand in US\$ equivalent could be earmarked to finance outreach requested by centers by member countries. This could be 40% US\$ and 60% local currencies.

II. SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES

COORDINATED PROGRAM FOR INCREASING PRODUCTION OF BASIC FOOD CROPS IN THE SOUTHERN CONE OF SOUTH AMERICA

Recommendations of the mission, if adopted, would anticipate annual cost of \$700,000 for a five-year period for the team of experts and \$200,000 for training of national technicians. This would be on the basis of 40% US\$ and 60% local currencies. If the model for the Southern Cone is effective, it could be modified for other areas: Andean, Central American and Caribbean. Thus, annual estimates for the future should contemplate substantially increased amounts for the other areas.

III. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS

Based upon the request of a national center or appropriate agency, the Bank could provide technical assistance for consulting services and/or training of national technical staff when such activities relate to improved research and production capability in basic food crops. The amount of funds which could be utilized usefully on an annual basis would depend upon the requests received. We would estimate the possible application of \$1.0 million in 1974 increasing to \$5.0 annually by 1978. Costs of the technical assistance on the average could be met by 25% US\$ and 75% local currencies.

IV. PUEBLA-TYPE PROJECT EXTENSION

National projects for extension of Puebla-type projects could be financed on a technical assistance basis, at the request of a member country. Several are already in operation. Funds could be earmarked for \$1.0 million in 1974, increasing to \$2.0 million by 1978. Costs could be met by an average of 25% US\$ and 75% local currencies.

UIC LT E 19

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Inter-American Development Bank

to : Mr. Sidney Schmukler
Assistant Program Advisor

date : September 27, 1973

from : Clarence M. Pierce

subject: Use of SPTF funds for agricultural research

As a basis for discussion with US-AID representatives, I propose the following items for consideration annually, based upon current data:

I. INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CENTERS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

A. CORE BUDGETS AND CAPITAL (in thousands US\$ equiv.)

<u>CENTER</u>	<u>1974 BUDGET</u>	<u>CURRENT PLEDGE DEFICIT</u>	<u>US-AID PLEDGE</u>	<u>IBRD PLEDGE</u>	<u>IDB PLEDGE</u>
CIMMYT	5.550	0.150	1.350	1.000	0.150
CIAT	5.000	1.730	.950	-	1.500
CIP	2.250	.435	.550	-	.350
TOTAL	\$12.800	\$2.315	\$2.950	\$1.000	\$2.000

Note: The Bank could pledge \$2,000 to meet the anticipated deficit of these centers. These pledges could be 60% US dollars and 40% local currencies.

B. SPECIAL PROJECTS (in thousands US\$ equiv.)

<u>CENTER</u>	<u>TRAINING</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
CIMMYT	0.125	?
CIAT	0.125	?
CIP	0.050	?
TOTAL	\$0.300	\$0.200

Note: The above amount of \$0.300 for training is proposed for the IDB T.A. Program for 1974. An additional amount of \$0.200 could be proposed to finance projects requested by member countries and approved by the Bank in operations' plans. This could be on the ratio of 25% US\$ and 75% local currencies.

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SUMMARY OF 1974 ESTIMATES
(In thousands of US\$ equiv.)

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>LOCAL CURRENCIES</u>
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b. Special Projects	.500	.125	.375
c. Outreach	.500	.200	.300
Subtotal:	<u>3.000</u>	<u>1.525</u>	<u>1.475</u>
II. Subregional Activities	.900	.360	.540
III. National Centers	1.000	.250	.750
IV. Puebla-type Projects	1.000	.250	.750
<u>Grand Total:</u>	<u>\$5.900</u>	<u>\$2.385</u>	<u>\$3.515</u>

ratio local/convertible ~ 60,
could vary according to
need.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Washington, D. C. 20523

UNITED STATES COORDINATOR
ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

SEP 21 1973

Mr. John M. Porges
U.S. Executive Director
Inter-American Development Bank
808 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20577

Dear John:

As I discussed with you on the phone last week, we in AID wish to see a satisfactory general solution to the SPTF problem which meets the objectives of the basic SPTF legislation. Our interest reflects, of course, our general desire to see available funds used effectively for the social development of Latin America. In addition, the Latin American Development Act requires the Secretary of State to keep the Congress "informed about plans and programs for the utilization" of SPTF funds; hence our direct interest reflects also our more specific responsibilities which result from the delegation of authority to AID in this matter.

We are, of course, interested in SPTF funds being made available in suitable quantities for the Inter-American Foundation. For the reasons mentioned above, we do wish to participate in any informal discussions on this subject. I would also reiterate my view that President Ortiz Mena and Representative Fascell should meet at the earliest opportunity.

We both recognize Treasury's interest in having funds returned to Miscellaneous Receipts, but in my opinion any discussion of this subject (in which, again, we have a legitimate concern) should be undertaken as a part of arriving at an Executive Branch consensus with the IDB on the amounts of money which are in excess of IDB's needs. The Executive Branch's consideration of this issue should also take into account the arrangements for utilization of SPTF funds outlined in the proposed Fascell amendment. AID has an explicit interest

in assuring that certain worthwhile projects, e.g., agricultural research through the international research institutes in Latin America, be supported with excess SPTF reflows.

Moreover, you have mentioned the suggestion that the SPTF funds returned to Miscellaneous Receipts be dollars. The concept of returning dollars, rather than local currencies, to Treasury raises a number of difficult questions, as, for example, why should AID request bilateral aid dollars from Congress for social projects at a time when the IDB appears to be saying it has no need for SPTF dollars which can be used for these same purposes. The matter of timing is another issue which State, AID and the Treasury Department ought to be discussing together before any negotiations are undertaken with the IDB.

As you are aware, the current system of SPTF participation in FSO loans has been defended as an interim measure to protect the value of SPTF currencies against devaluation losses. Any long-range defense of the present participation system requires a demonstration that there will not be enough FSO local currency to finance needed social projects. It appears that for the "More Developed Countries" and several other countries this demonstration cannot presently be made, since the IDB holds large amounts of FSO funds in a number of countries. Thus, in order to justify the present system, the IDB would need to embark on programs which will greatly expand the use of FSO local currencies.

As an alternative, one can look at the SPTF local currencies as a unique resource for social development since the SPTF local currency can be used for projects which the Bank has been reluctant to finance with FSO funds--for example, an expanded program of agricultural research and out-reach through the agricultural research institutes mentioned above. We believe that these and other alternatives need to be carefully examined by the Bank staff and the U.S. Executive Branch as part of any resolution of the SPTF problem. Incidentally, I understand that the IDB is most interested in participating in the agricultural research institutes. Thus, I would hope the use of SPTF for such purpose could be an early agreed use.

We do feel that the IDB should have the first call on SPTF availabilities. But the considerations mentioned above suggest that the problem of excess availabilities will continue to exist even if the IDB can accommodate to the desire of IAF to receive SPTF funds, and to the desire of the Treasury Department to have some SPTF funds returned to Treasury. The problem of excess availabilities will not diminish, whether or not the Fascell amendment becomes law.

In view of the importance of the SPTF problem, I wish to propose that you arrange with the IDB a follow-up meeting to our discussion with Mr. Costanzo on June 27, 1973. I leave to your discretion whether this meeting should include both Mr. Costanzo and President Ortiz Mena, or only one of these IDB leaders. The date would need to be set far enough in advance to permit State, AID and Treasury to reach agreement on an Executive Branch strategy prior to this meeting.

Sincerely,

/s/ Herman Kleine

Herman Kleine
Assistant Administrator
for Latin America and
Deputy U.S. Coordinator

Clearances:

ARA:DSzabo (draft)
LA/MRSD:DMLion (draft)
LA/MRSD:JCROthberg (draft)
PPC/IA:RMalley (subs)

cc: TREAS:JHennessy
EB:RGelbard
ECP:GOlsen
PPC:JRoush

TREAS:Larson
AA/TA:JBernstein ✓
ARA:JBKubisch

Drafted: LA/MRSD:JTCraig:9/20/73
Revised: AA/LA:HKleine:bc:9/21/73

MEMORANDUM

August 30, 1973

TO: AA/LA, Mr. Herman Kleine
AA/TA, Mr. Joel Bernstein

FROM: LA/DR/RD, Carl F. van Haeften
TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird *geo*

SUBJECT: Acceleration of Agricultural Development in Latin America
Through Use of IDB Social Progress Trust Fund Repayments

The memorandum from Mr. Lion to Mr. Kleine of March 19, 1973 presents (1) the principal findings to date of a Working Group established by Mr. Kleine on the future uses of the Social Progress Trust Fund (SPTF); (2) preliminary recommendations; and (3) next steps proposed to be taken in consultation with other agencies.

The Working Group, in its preliminary recommendations, said "Most importantly, SPFT funds should be used for social development, with special attention to the needs of low-income groups, with relatively more developed countries financing a larger share of project costs than the less developed." Examples of social development purposes deemed appropriate were expansion or improvement of employment, income distribution, land reform, educational opportunities, and science and technology programs. It was mentioned earlier in the report of the Working Group that SPTF funds should be used as grants for institutions and programs that could play a catalytic role in assisting social and economic progress. Possible specific uses given included "inter-American agricultural research institutes such as CIMMYT and CIAT and IAF programs".

Consistent with views of the Working Group and recognizing the preeminence of agriculture in all of the Latin American countries, we believe that judicious use of some of these financial resources to stimulate agricultural development could be very effective. Specifically, the recommendation is made that serious consideration be given to utilization of this prospective support to strengthen the capabilities of Latin American countries to obtain and utilize the modern technology needed to permit rapid and substantial improvements in the agricultural sector.

Research networks based on important food crops and livestock are developing to serve the countries of Latin America. Key components are the international agricultural research centers -- particularly CIMMYT, CIAT and CIP; certain regional research institutions such as CATIE (Turrialba) and INCAP; national agricultural research systems of the countries themselves; and outside research institutions that are collaborating to meet the research needs of the area. Illustrative of the latter are Texas A&M University which, through a contract under AID (TAB),

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As indicated later under more specific lines of support, we envisage arrangements which would minimize USG and IDB administrative burdens. This would be accomplished, in large measure, by having the international centers (CIAT, CIMMYT, CIP, and perhaps CATIE) function as contractors with IDB. AID would function in a supporting advisory role, rather than in a direct one.

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Arrangements for this kind of work in Latin America could be worked out between IDB and the concerned international centers and INTSOY, and specific countries as indicated.

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In summary, there is an urgent and growing need for support to bolster the capability to develop the technology for rapid improvement of agriculture in Latin America. There is a framework, in the form of agricultural research networks, to coherently utilize such additional support. In all cases, the existing three international agricultural research centers in Latin America should play key roles. Available resources from IDB could be put in use with a high probability of early payoff. We urge early discussion with IDB.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

8/22/73

AUG 22 1973

Erv:

Further re the use of SPTF recuperations for the international research centers in LA, one notion of McNamara and the IBRD Chairman of the CG, and I think of Wolff's office at IDB as well, is that it would be very useful if some SPTF funds could be used for grants to the capital budgets of the centers. I agree.

cc: Mr. Van Haeften, LA/DR
Dr. Baird, TA/AGR ✓

On Board

AUG 22 1973

August 16, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

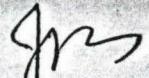
Subject: Agricultural Research Support From Social Progress Trust Fund Recuperations

Conversations with Mr. Kleine and LA Staff today indicated that:

- they think the Fascell Amendment to the FAA is likely to survive;
- this in turn is likely to facilitate use of SPTF recuperations for grants to support strengthening of agricultural research in Latin America (i.e., the Amendment would undercut a Treasury inclination to have the recuperations paid into its general funds, since it explicitly favors use for social development);
- the likely procedures for implementing the Fascell Amendment would enable AID to propose uses for the recuperations (i.e., for some part of the \$40 million total);
- LA would like to use a substantial slice for 3 types of agricultural research support;
 - . regular budgets of international research centers in LA (those sponsored by the CGIAR and possibly others, such as Terrialba),
 - . "outreach" services from the international centers,
 - . grants to individual national research institutions, particularly where they are tied in effectively to international research networks.
- thus a pledge of SPTF funds something like the 3% of total CGIAR requirements sought by the IBRD from IDB probably would become feasible if the Fascell Amendment carries. (It is not necessarily excluded even if the Amendment does not survive, as the SPTF funds can now be used for this purpose if IDB agrees. In either case, the Treasury and OMB need to be brought along.)
- any application of SPTF recuperations is limited by the types of currency actually available, since they can be expended for benefit of any LA countries but only for commodities and services of the country issuing the currency.

Mr. Kleine felt that the working out of positions and of who does what with other elements of the USG could best be done after we see the fate of the Fascell Amendment, but asked that efforts begin now to develop a program for use of SPTF recuperations in anticipation of the HFAC requirement for a report on this by December 31 (i.e., if the Amendment remains). It was agreed that TAB and LA staff would work together on the agricultural research component.

I have asked Dr. Long to meet with Mr. Van Haeften and Dr. Baird early next week, to start this process.



Joel Bernstein
AA/TA

cc: Mr. Kleine
Dr. Long
Mr. Van Haeften
Dr. Baird
Mr. Mathiasen
Mr. Farrar

Clearance AA/LA
H.Kleine (by memo 8/22)

Gian Sloane

MEMORANDUM

August 30, 1973

TO: AA/LA, Mr. Herman Kleine
AA/TA, Mr. Joel Bernstein

FROM: *CPL*
LA/DR/RD, Carl F. van Haeften
TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird

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AA/LA, Mr. Herman Kleine
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AA/TA, EJLong (cleared in draft)

Coll

TA/AGR:GBBaird/sad/9-6-73

MEMORANDUM

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AA/TA, Mr. Joel Bernstein

FROM: LA/DR/RD, Carl F. van Haeften
TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird *E/M* *GGS*

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CGIAR Donor

Estimates of Donor Support for Centers - 1973 1/

		(\$ million)
Belgium		0.45
Canada		1.30
Denmark		0.25
Ford Foundation	3.0	<u>2/</u>
Germany	1.90	<u>2/</u>
Kellog Foundation	0.20	
Netherlands	0.75	
Norway	(?)	
Rockefeller Foundation	3.0	<u>2/</u>
Sweden	0.75	
Switzerland	0.26	<u>2/</u>
United Kingdom	2.0	
U.N.D.P.	0.7	
IBRD	3.0	<u>2/</u>
U.S.	5.4	<u>3/</u>
		22.96

Latest estimates of 1973 funding for six centers and starter fund for ILRAD amount to about \$23.8. This figure would approach \$26.6 if the IRRI proposal (upland cropping) were included.

1/ Obtained from Secretariat of CG on 7/13/72

2/ Firm

3/ Based on 25% of core and capital budgets of six centers as estimated by the CG Secretariat. Based on Centers submissions, we arrive at a figure of \$5.8 million. The corresponding CG figure would be 6.1 if IRRI's proposal for multiple cropping were accepted.

CGHR Donor

French Republic
Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs
Bureau of Coordination and Control of
Assistance Agencies

Paris, October 14, 1970

MEMORANDUM

French Aid to Tropical Research

One form of French assistance to the developing countries, especially to the French-speaking African countries and Madagascar, of which the importance to the beneficiaries is not given sufficient emphasis, is the aid to scientific research provided by the agencies concerned with the tropics under the Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs.

These agencies are the eight applied agricultural research institutes of the Groupement d'Etudes et de Recherches pour le Developpement de l'Agronomie Tropicale (GERDAT) (Study and Research Group for the Development of Tropical Agriculture) (see Annex I) and the Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer (ORSTOM) (Office for Overseas Scientific and Technical Research).

In 1969 the eight applied research institutes had at their disposal F. 169 million. Of that amount F. 68 million was provided by appropriations from the budget of the Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs (subsidies and agreements) and F. 54 million by budgetary credits from the fourteen African States and Madagascar (subsidies and agreements).

The ORSTOM budget for the same period was F. 95 million, of which F. 82 million was in the form of appropriations from the French budget.

These agencies together spent F. 264 million on tropical research and F. 150 million of that amount, provided out of the French budget, represented 0.02% of the gross national income of France.

The African States and Madagascar, for their part, spent approximately F. 59 million on research in 1969 (54 million for the applied research conducted by the institutes, 5 million for the basic research carried out by ORSTOM). This expenditure represented 0.3% of their gross national income.

This is an average which conceals the importance attached to research by certain countries (Ivory Coast, Senegal, Madagascar, Cameroon) that are aware of the essential contribution that research makes to their economic and social development.

The ratio of the expenditure of the applied research institutes on rural development in the African states and Madagascar (F. 158 million) to the active agricultural population of those states amounted, in 1969 to F. 21 per peasant family per year.

* * * *

In the preparatory work for the Sixth French Plan (1971-1975), the amount of funds to be devoted to tropical research during that period was programmed so as to ensure a considerable increase of French assistance in that field.

The general goals of tropical research were defined:

I. Applied Research The establishment of GERDAT, comprising the eight specialized research institutes, will make it possible to draw up more clearly an overall program for applied agricultural research and to coordinate the individual programs of each Institute.

The goal must be to ensure that there is a considerable and continuing improvement in the living standards of rapidly growing populations. This involves the development of all their agricultural and livestock resources, which are practically the only economic potential of these countries.

This development will have to be undertaken in the light of international market conditions and therefore of competitive prices. Consequently, agricultural development must be placed on a scientific basis involving research and studies and methods and techniques that reconcile the interests of both producer and consumer.

Research activity will be strengthened through additional staff and increased funds, but even more by better coordination of the work of the GERDAT institutes. Through such coordination, it should be possible to formulate a common scientific policy for the development of tropical agriculture over a relatively long period, with the aim of achieving not merely an increase in certain lines of production but also a harmonious economic development of all activities in each State, with due regard for regional differences.

An attempt will be made to pool the resources of the eight institutions. These resources will be available to teams of expert research personnel ready to be sent at any time to tropical countries to activate programs, the content, methods and duration of which will be precisely determined after consultation with the most highly qualified specialists.

The priority to be given to inventories and to basic experimentation at each point will be determined by the status of research and economic development in the various regional groups.

In tropical forest countries, where research has been actively pursued, efforts will have to be directed at maintaining the existing scientific potential, forest resources and experimental sectors, improving conservation and marketing techniques, seeking new uses for products, exploring and developing new timber resources, introducing and developing stockraising and providing socioeconomic conditions that will permit effective exploitation of technical discoveries and progress in the light of the actual human needs and aspirations.

In Sahelian countries, hitherto more neglected, research should begin with basic inventories to ascertain growing conditions, especially for groundnuts, cereals and garden crops and conditions for livestock raising. Research should at the same time be undertaken in the socioeconomic field, in order to permit full-scale immediate application without delays and distortions, of the results of the agricultural surveys.

Technological research will be concerned chiefly with methods of preserving and canning produce and with the industrial utilization of fresh water and livestock (cattle and sheep).

II. As regards basic research, ORSTOM is responsible for undertaking and developing, outside the temperate zones, basic research on natural or manmade environments and on the rational utilization of the resources of the biosphere, especially animal and vegetable products.

With its overseas organization, ORSTOM can make continuing field studies of the physical, socioeconomic and human aspects of varied and extreme environments (tropical, subtropical and arid). A knowledge of these may open the way to further research and also fertilize and reanimate some scientific studies in a number of sectors.

ORSTOM is the mainspring of French scientific aid to the countries of the Third World.

It gathers the basic data on which rational use of the resources of these countries is founded and which cannot be obtained simply by transposing results obtained in France. Data is fed to the specialized applied research institutes and development corporations and also to the government departments of the countries that come within ORSTOM's geographic jurisdiction.

ORSTOM's three main goals under the Five Year Plan are:

1. To plan a rational use of resources, it is necessary to know exactly what resources are available, and what their quality, potential and rate of growth will be. The only way to obtain such information is through a program designed to inventory and survey resources (geophysics, geology, pedology, hydrology, oceanography and hydro-biology).
2. Natural resources are produced within functional wholes where living organisms and physical factors of the environment react on each other. In order to appraise the possibilities of using them and the pattern of their development when they are used, it is essential to study the structure and behavior of the natural environment (botany and plant biology, biology and improvement of useful plants, soil biology, phytopathology and applied zoology, agronomy...).
3. Man is part of the biosphere; he affects his environment and is affected by it and his behavior is closely bound up with his environment.

He transforms his environment, but ultimately the latter must enable him to survive under optimum living conditions.

Human societies in the countries of the Third World present specific problems whose solution is vital to development. For these two reasons, ORSTOM continuously studies social, economic and human problems (nutrition and microbiology, parasitology and medical entomology, sociology and psychosociology, economics and demography).

Achievement of these fundamental goals of the French tropical scientific research agencies must make a decisive contribution to the economic and social development of the African states and Madagascar.

GROUPEMENT D'ETUDES ET DE RECHERCHES POUR
LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE L'AGRONOMIE TROPICALE
(G.E.R.D.A.T.)

Economics Group Governed by Ordinance of

September 23, 1967

5, Square Petrarque, Paris 16^e

The agencies belonging to this group are:

Le Centre Technique Forestier Tropical (CTFT) (Tropical Forest Technical Center), a Government corporation with headquarters at 45 bis, avenue de la Belle Gabrielle, 94 Nogent sur Marne.

L'Institut d'Elevage et de Medecine Veterinaire des Pays Tropicaux - IENT (Institute of Livestock and Veterinary Medicine for Tropical Countries), a public establishment with headquarters at 10, rue Pierre Curie, 94 Maisons-Alfort.

L'Institut Francais de Recherches Fruitieres Outre-Mer - IFAC (French Institute for Overseas Fruit Research), an association under the Law of 1901, with headquarters at 16, rue du General Clergerie, Paris 16^e.

L'Institut Francais du Cafe, du Cacao et autres plantes stimulantes - IFCC (French Institute for Coffee, Cacao and other stimulants), an association under the Law of 1901, with headquarters at 34, rue des Renaudes, Paris 17^e.

L'Institut de Recherches Agronomiques Tropicales et des Cultures Vivieres - IRAT (Institute of Research on Tropical Agriculture and Garden Crops), an association under the Law of 1901, with headquarters at 45 bis, avenue de la Belle Gabrielle, 94 Nogent-sur-Marne.

L'Institut de Recherches sur le Caoutchouc en Afrique - IRCA (Institute for Rubber Research in Africa), an association under the Law of 1901, with headquarters at 42, rue Scheffer, Paris, 16^e.

L'Institut de Recherches du Coton et des Textiles Exotiques - IRCT (Institute for Research on Cotton and Exotic Textiles), an association under the Law of 1901, with headquarters at 34, rue des Renaudes, Paris, 17^e.

L'Institut de Recherches pour les Huiles et Olegineux - IWHO (Institute for Research on Oils and Oleaginous Seeds), an association under the Law of 1901, with headquarters at 11, Square Petrarque, Paris, 16^e.

ORSTOM BUDGET 1969DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES AND RESEARCH PERSONNEL/ BY SUBJECT

	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Research Personnel</u>
I. <u>Environmental Factors:</u>		
a) <u>Land</u>		
Geology, Geophysics, Pedology, Hydrology) F 37 million	197
b) <u>Ocean and Inland Waters</u>		
Agronomy, Soil Biology Oceanography Hydrobiology) F 5 million) F 17 million	35 86
II. <u>Direct Factors of Production</u>		
a) <u>Vegetable Production</u>		
Botany and Vegetable Biology Biology and Improvement of Useful Plants Phytopathology and Applied Zoology) F 13 million	101
III. <u>Human Factors of Development</u>		
a) <u>Health</u>		
Microbiology Parasitology Medical Entomology Nutrition) F 6 million	45
b) <u>Socioeconomic Factors</u>	F 12 million	123
IV. <u>Expenditures on Activities Associated with Research</u>		
- Documentation - Teaching) F 5 million	—
TOTAL	F 95 million	587

1/ ORSTOM also has a staff of 310 technicians.

INSTITUTES OF APPLIED RESEARCHDistribution of Staff by Goals and by Production in 1970

	<u>Research and Technical Personnel</u>
I. Increase of Food Production	
Rice (IRAT)	27
Other food crops (IRAT)	44
Animal genetics (IEMVT)	55
Animal pathology (IEMVT)	55
Fishing and fish nurseries	<u>4</u>
Total	185
II. Maintenance of the Balance of Nature to Ensure Continuity of Resources	
Forests and soils (CTFT)	35
III. Diversification and Quantitative and Qualitative Increase in Marketable Crops	
Groundnuts (IRHO)	16
Coconut (IRHO)	19
Coil palm (IRHO)	32
Tropical woods (CTFT)	28
Coffee (IFCC)	36
Cacao (IFCC)	30
Tea, cola (IFCC)	5
Natural rubber (IRCA)	43
Cotton and other exotic textile fibers (IRCT)	89
Tropical fruit (IFAC)	130
Miscellaneous industrial crops (sugar-cane, tobacco) (IRAT)	<u>19</u>
Total	447
IV. Increase of Productivity of Various Types of Farms	
Improvement of physical environment (IRAT)	39
Farming systems (IRAT)	28
Agricultural mechanization (CEEMAT)	<u>11</u>
Total	78
Grand Total	<u><u>745</u></u>

BASES FOR EVALUATING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
APPLIED RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND SOME RESULTS
ACHIEVED

1. Increase of Yields and Production

Cotton. Through the research conducted by IRCT and the close ties between this institute and the development corporations, average yields on peasant farms have risen in recent years from 250 kg to 400 kg per ha under traditional methods and from 1,000 kg to 1,500 kg under improved farming methods.

Under very intensive cultivation yields of 2,500 kg to 3,000 kg per ha have been obtained. The total production of the cottongrowing States of French-speaking Tropical Africa amounted to 450,000 tons of seed cotton in 1968/1969 as compared to 240,000 tons in 1963/1964.

Cacao. The IFCC has made remarkable progress in selecting seeds and improving techniques of cultivation.

The species traditionally grown yielded about 300 kg per ha. Improvement of cultivation techniques may make it possible to obtain yields of the order of one ton.

The selected varieties now being disseminated should make it possible to obtain 2 to 3 tons per hectare.

Total cacao production in the countries concerned amounted to about 270,000 tons in 1968/1969 as compared with 200,000 tons in 1963/1964.

Oil Palm and Coconut. IFRD research has resulted in oil palm yields of 3 tons of oil per hectare. With the dwarf hybrid coconut trees 2 tons of copra can be produced from the age of 6 years and 3 tons or more from

the seventh year onward.

Rice. IRAT's achievements were particularly spectacular in Madagascar where, for example, in the prefecture of Tananarive, as a result of the use of improved ricegrowing methods more than 65,000 farmers produced yields of over 50 quintals per hectare.

2. Examples of Technical and Human Improvements

The activities of the Institutes are not confined to pure scientific research and the selection of seeds; they extend beyond that: through development corporations to the perfecting of better techniques of cultivation. In cotton, for example, in North Cameroon the area worked by plow has increased over a period of ten years, from 3,000 to 40,000 hectares, fertilized areas from 1,000 hectares to 36,000 hectares and areas treated with insecticides from 1,000 to 6,000 hectares.

In Mali over the same period, plowed areas have increased from 5,000 to 50,000 hectares and fertilized areas from 2,000 to 40,000 hectares.

Thousands of plows and carts have been sold to farmers who have thus been able to improve their farm techniques.

The experience elsewhere has been similar. The production increases sought for a given marketable product bring about a general improvement of the farms. All crops benefit from the new techniques introduced and the knowledge imparted to develop a single product.

Improvement of techniques cannot be achieved, however, without some preliminary training of manpower. Agricultural modernization thus sparks social and human change and higher living standards in their turn accelerate its pace.

→ File - CGIAR - Con.

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

c-c-Ba

November 12, 1974

cc Baum
Dear Joel:

At the October 30-31 meeting of the Consultative Group, the donor members were once again willing to increase substantially their support for the international agricultural research system sponsored by the Group. Pledges have expanded as rapidly as Group activities, which means that we can plan for 1975 on expenditures of some \$45-47 million, as compared with some \$34 million in 1974.

A large number of donors increased their pledges and UNEP and Nigeria joined in, bringing the donors to 22. Within this broad framework of increased giving, I am writing to express appreciation to the United States for its sustained and increasing support of the Consultative Group both in direct pledges by USAID and through supporting the participation of the Inter-American Development Bank on an increasing scale in the activities of the Group.

Our advanced planning indicates that further substantial increases in funding will be needed in the coming years, and in this regard the statements of the U.S. delegation to the World Food Conference are most encouraging. The needs for strengthened international agricultural research are clearly recognized in many quarters, and the leadership which the United States is giving is greatly appreciated.

Finally, I should like to say again how much we have all appreciated your personal contribution to the Consultative Group not only in terms of fostering its growth but also in helping to form the policies and programs in support of agricultural research.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Warren

Warren C. Baum
Chairman

Dr. Joel Bernstein
Special Assistant to the Administrator
Bureau of Technical Assistance
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C.

1 127

STATE - A.I.D. - USIA ROUTING SLIP				DATE
TO:	Name or Title	Organ. Symbol	Room No.	Initials
1.	<i>S. T. Kelly</i>	<i>OK</i>		
2.	<i>Baird (files)</i>			
3.				
4.				
5.				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approval <input type="checkbox"/> As Requested <input type="checkbox"/> Comment <input type="checkbox"/> File <input type="checkbox"/> For Correction		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Your Information <input type="checkbox"/> Initial for Clearance <input type="checkbox"/> Investigate <input type="checkbox"/> Justify <input type="checkbox"/> Necessary Action	Note and Return Per Conversation Prepare Reply See Me Signature	
REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING				
<p><i>As you will see from stated, we have followed up on Joel's memo re UK Agribusiness Research.</i></p> <p><i>Overseas Development Administration</i></p> <p><i>9/24/73</i></p>				
FROM: (Name and Org. Symbol) <i>L.B. Park</i>		ROOM NO. & BLDG.		PHONE NO.

FORM JF/29 (Formerly Forms DS-10, AID-5-50 & IA-68)
3 - 68

CGIAR Doc

AUG 14 1973

August 14, 1973

MEMORANDUM

To: TA/AGR, Dr. Omer J. Kelley
From: AA/TA, Joel Bernstein *JB*
Subject: Coordination with UK Agricultural Research.

I've just read the paper on ODA sponsored research that the UK sent in for the recent CG meeting. It's quite interesting to see the extent of their work, and its future potential. Some reactions:

- (1) How do we assure appropriate coordination in areas of subject overlap with AID financed research? There appears to be much overlap. Should we send copies of the UK document to all of our contractors that have some overlap, and ask them to make contact for exchange of information and coordination of work where this seems desirable? Have we sent ODA information on our research projects, and their working relations with the international centers? If we get more information together on bilateral projects in LDC's we could send this too.
- (2) Are we inviting the appropriate UK scientists/institutions to our workshops/conferences on topics on which they are working?
- (3) How about other CG members? Should there be more document exchanges with them, per (1) above?
- (4) Apparently, ODA is prepared to bend this program some and perhaps to expand it for CG causes. Should we plan more systematically how some of this capability might be mobilized to help us pursue research problems in which we're interested, i.e., where we can find some genuine grounds of common interest?
- (5) Please do a letter of appreciation to Mathiasen on behalf of both of us, i.e., indicating the value we got from their document and making any suggestions (or transmitting information) that seem appropriate to you in the light of my reactions (1) - (4) above, or anything else.

8/14/73

David A. Chron

August 30, 1973

Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Overseas Development Administration
Eland House
Stag Place
London SW1E 5 DH, England

Dear Mr. Mathieson:

Joel Bernstein and I have read with much interest and compliment you on the paper made available during Centers Week entitled "Additional Bilateral Research Sponsored by Britain Which Supplements International Centres' Programmes". The initiation taken in providing this information facilitates further development of the concept of international agricultural research networks.

Clearly there is a considerable area of overlap between a number of the projects you describe and those we support through United States research institutions. For your information I am enclosing a summary of the research and technical assistance projects handled through this Office of Agriculture. We are in the process of revising it and will send you a copy of the revision when it is available. Further, the Agency for International Development has a number of bilateral projects in LDCs and we expect to compile information on them which might be of use to other members of the Consultative Group.

In our view, it will be helpful to have available information from all CG donors on their research which is, or will be, linked with the research activities supported by the CG itself. Perhaps this should be suggested during the November meeting.

With personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Omer J. Kelley
Director
Office of Agriculture
Bureau for Technical Assistance

cc: AA/TA:Joel Bernstein

TA/AGR:GBBaird:meh:8/30/73

See Distribution

August 28, 1973

TA/AGR, Guy B. Baird

Research Sponsored by Britain which Supplements International Centers Program

Attached is a document made available during Centers Week which describes a number of bilateral research projects supported by the Overseas Development Administration (U.K.). Many of these overlap with our centrally-funded research projects. Thus it would seem useful to inform our contractors accordingly. Please see that they get the information on the ODA research which is relevant to their projects and ask them to make contact for exchange of information. Further, we should invite the appropriate U.K. scientist to our workshops/conferences on topics on which they are working. This is consistent with our efforts to strengthen research networks.

Attachment

Distribution:

TA/AGR, Mr. M. Galli
Dr. D. Caton
Dr. S. Litzenberger
Mr. J. Urano
Dr. T. Gill
Dr. A. Bishop
Dr. N. Konnerup

GB
TA/AGR/GBBaird/sad/8-28-73

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : See Distribution

DATE: August 28, 1973

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

SUBJECT: Research Sponsored by Britain which Supplements International Centers Program

Attached is a document made available during Centers Week which describes a number of bilateral research projects supported by the Overseas Development Administration (U.K.). Many of these overlap with our centrally-funded research projects. Thus it would seem useful to inform our contractors accordingly. Please see that they get the information on the ODA research which is relevant to their projects and ask them to make contact for exchange of information. Further, we should invite the appropriate U.K. scientist to our workshops/conferences on topics on which they are working. This is consistent with our efforts to strengthen research networks.

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TA/AGR, Mr. M. Galli
Dr. D. Caton
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Dr. T. Gill
Dr. A. Bishop
Dr. N. Konnerup



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

3 w/e
Baird

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

July 3, 1973

(8/6 for ext)
(8/6 for ext)

TO: Members of the Consultative Group

FROM: Deputy Executive Secretary *BMC*

SUBJECT: Documentation for International Centers Week --
Paper on United Kingdom Sponsored Research

JUL 11 1973

As part of the material for International Centers Week, I am attaching a paper which we have received from the Overseas Development Administration of the United Kingdom. It is entitled, "Additional Bilateral Research Sponsored by Britain which Supplements International Centers' Programmes".

Please bring your copy with you to the International Centers Week meetings.

Attachment
BMC:mcj

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTRES

WASHINGTON - JULY 1973

ADDITIONAL BILATERAL RESEARCH SPONSORED BY BRITAIN WHICH SUPPLEMENTS
INTERNATIONAL CENTRES' PROGRAMMES

At the meeting of Directors of the various International Agricultural Research Centres, held at Bellagio in February of this year, the following observation was made.

"The Directors wish especially to note and commend the practice, now being developed by some of the donors and some of the centres, of working out joint or cooperative research projects between the centre and certain research laboratories in the donor country. This not only facilitates communication but brings to bear on basic problems vital to the centre's objectives a wider dimension of professional competence and facilities which the centre would find difficult to develop independently."

INTRODUCTION

In 1973 Britain contributed \$1.2m to the budgets of several International Agricultural Research Centres. These funds were given mainly to support certain selected parts of the research programmes of the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (Legume physiology, soil and related research in the Farming Systems Programme), International Rice Research Institute (Rice Varietal Improvement Programme) and International Potato Centre (Taxonomy and Genetics Programme); a contribution to the enabling fund of the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, was also included.

In addition to the above support the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) sponsors research work within the United Kingdom which is aimed at supplementing and reinforcing the programmes of various institutes. This extra research is financed from ODA's bilateral aid funds and does not compete with the support given direct to the International Agricultural

Research Institutes; this latter aid comes from ODA's multilateral pocket. Agreement for doing this work is reached after comprehensive scientific consultation and discussion between International Institute staff, ODA professional advisers and appropriate British scientists from universities or research organisations. This initiative, which began before the Consultative Group was established, is modest in size but is now considered to be important enough to bring to the attention of the Consultative Group, the Technical Advisory Committee and staff of the various International Institutes.

During the past two years, various International Institutes have become aware of several ODA bilateral research projects in developing countries the work of which is directly relevant to their own programmes of research. It is ODA's wish that strong scientific links should be established between these projects which are mainly but not exclusively in Africa and appropriate International Institutes.

Also, ODA has four scientific units in the United Kingdom, the Tropical Products Institute, the Centre for Overseas Pest Research, the Land Resources Division and the Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine. Any special competence and expertise possessed by these laboratories can be used to fortify the programmes of the various international institutes.

A. RESEARCH PROJECTS WITHIN THE UNITED KINGDOM LINKED WITH OR RELEVANT TO PROGRAMMES OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES.

These projects cover three major activities, Animal Health, Grain Legume Research (physiology, breeding, nutrition, protein quality, microbiology and crop protection), Soil and related research (chemistry, physics, microbiology, fertility and environmental factors); two further projects deal with drought tolerance in cereals and potato genetics. Since projects are usually supported for three years, all subsequent costings are for that period. During 1972-75 the total cost of 15 such projects will be

/well

well in excess of \$1.25m.

1. Physiology of Grain Legumes - Reading University

To select or breed cultivars of Cowpea and Soya for the diversity of environmental conditions found in the humid tropics is both difficult and lengthy. Reading University (P A Huxley and staff) has placed its controlled environment facilities at the disposal of the IITA Grain Legume Programme (K O Rachie and staff) for screening the effects of such factors as day and night temperatures, daylength etc. As yet controlled environment facilities are not operational at Ibadan. Cost \$230,000.

2. Grain Legume Research - Cambridge University

Two lines of work are in progress - plant breeding and nutrition. The Cambridge programme (Alice Evans and K J Carpenter) is done in cooperation with CIAT (Phaseolus) and IITA (Cowpea); it is hoped it can become associated with ICRISAT (Chickpea). The germ plasm collection of Phaseolus vulgaris stands around 4,000 entries, breeding for rust resistance and studies of evolutionary genetics based on wild material have started. Screening for crude protein, methionine, trypsin inhibitors etc have been done and bioassays with rats and chicks are carried out for protein digestibility. Similar work will be done with Cowpea and perhaps Chickpea. Cost \$135,000.

3. Legume Protein Quality - Durham University

In cooperation with IITA, Durham University (D Boulter) is attempting to identify lines of Cowpea with high protein content, particularly those with high levels of methionine and low levels of toxic compounds. A quicker and improved method of determining S-amino acids is being sought. It is hoped to extend this work to include other grain legumes. Cost \$42,000.

4. Soil Microbiology Research - Rothamsted Experimental Station

Rothamsted Experimental Station (P J Dart) is working closely with the

Farming Systems and Grain Legume Programmes of IITA on problems associated with nitrogen fixation. Cost \$53,000.

5. Crop Protection Research - Legumes - Wye College (London University)

Wye College (R L Wain) has made important contributions to our knowledge of the chemical basis of disease resistance in temperate legumes, e.g. the discovery of Wyerone. It is intended to extend this work to examine tropical legumes; a range of seed has been obtained from IITA and exploratory work has commenced. Cost \$40,000.

6. Groundnut Breeding - Reading University

Previously unknown species of Arachis are possible sources of resistance to important cultivated Groundnut diseases and pests such as Leaf Spot, Rosette virus and nematodes. A modest breeding methods research project at Reading University (A H Bunting) will concentrate initially on an attempt to introduce into A. hypogaea, by way of A. cardenasi and A. chacoense, resistance to Leaf Spot, one of the major Groundnut pathogens. This work will be linked with the appropriate International Institute when responsibility for Groundnut research has been allocated. Cost \$32,000.

7. Root Growth in Tropical Soils - Letcombe Laboratory, Agricultural Research Council

Methods for studying the distribution and function of root systems in soil, developed at the Letcombe Laboratory (R Scott-Russell), have been placed at the disposal of various programmes at IITA. Such cooperation should improve knowledge of root systems of tropical crops and should increase understanding of those problems associated with establishment of crops where water shortage and mechanical impedance are important. Cost \$20,000.

8. Research on Soils of the Humid Tropics - Rothamsted Experimental Station

Two specific aspects of soils work are to be done by the Pedology Department of Rothamsted Experimental Station (G Brown and D S Jenkinson)

in cooperation with the soil research of the IITA Farming Systems Programme. One aim is to use the special facilities at Rothamsted to provide basic mineralogical and chemical data of well-defined soil profiles found in the principal climatic/vegetation zones of humid West Africa by means of X-ray powder diffraction, electron microscopy, chemical and thermal methods. The other aim is to use techniques developed at Rothamsted, to study mechanisms of release of crop-available N, P and S in soils of the humid tropics which are subject to wetting and drying cycles. Cost \$75,000.

9. Research on Hydrous Oxides and Sorption Properties of Soils of the Humid Tropics - Reading University.

IITA is concerned with the assessment of changes in soil fertility produced by intensification of soil management systems. Such changes are to be studied at appropriate sites throughout West Africa. Some basic studies on aspects of this work will be done at the Department of Soil Science, Reading University (D J Greenland) which has special expertise in methods of examining forms, sorption-behaviour and amounts of hydrous oxides in soils and of interpreting effects of certain changes on soil properties. Cost \$60,000.

10. Predictions of Growth and Yield of Some Tropical Crops. Nottingham University/Reading University.

Previous work at Nottingham University and Reading University (J L Monteith and J Elston) has shown that predictions of growth of rice, maize, soybean and groundnuts, by use of models, and based on weather measurements, have been surprisingly accurate when compared with the actual growth of these crops. Similarly, physiological information has enabled fairly accurate predictions of yields of these four crops, i.e. the proportion of growth contributing to economically valuable parts. It is postulated that, if differences between prediction and reality can be accurately measured and if the times at which they arise are known,

then reasons can be put forward why actual growth and yield are less than maximum possible values. This basic information could provide a more satisfactory alternative to the ad hoc approach and could lead to more rational experiments designed to test agronomic ways of improving growth of crops and increasing their yield. Future work at Nottingham and Reading on this subject will be done initially in cooperation with IITA but it could be extended to include those other institutes which also have an interest in this problem. Cost \$45,000.

11. Potato Genetics and Taxonomic Research - Birmingham University

This work fits into a wider scheme of experimental taxonomic research for potatoes whereby the evolutionary relationships of potatoes are investigated with special reference to the cultivated species. The knowledge thus gained should provide a deeper understanding of the reproductive and evolutionary biology of the group and thus facilitate its more efficient utilization by potato breeders. For example, gene flow from diploid to tetraploid and vice versa in Andean cultivated potatoes may be important. Birmingham University (J G Hawkes) in association with CIP will assess progeny of crosses between a range of cultivated diploids (Solanum stenotomum and S. phureja) and the tetraploid, S. andigena. Cost \$4,500.

12. Water Relations of Cereals - Plant Breeding Institute, Cambridge.

This work at the Plant Breeding Institute (under supervision of Ralph Riley) will attempt to identify those plant attributes which confer drought tolerance on cereals. Although barley will be studied initially, it is hoped that information obtained by this project will be useful both to ICRISAT and CIMMYT. Cost, \$22,000.

13. Trypanosomiasis Research

Altogether \$500,000 per annum is allocated by ODA for research on trypanosomiasis. Advice is given by a panel of eminent scientists and these research funds are distributed to organisations both in UK and

overseas to work on all aspects of trypanosomiasis and tsetse fly research. Some of this work will be relevant to the research programme planned for ILRAD.

14. Tsetse Research Laboratory - Bristol University Veterinary School.

This laboratory has established techniques for the artificial rearing of tsetse flies which are then distributed to research institutes throughout the world. Again, this activity should be useful to ILRAD. Cost \$225,000.

15. Foot-and-Mouth Disease Research - The Animal Virus Research Institute - Pirbright.

The World Reference Laboratory for Foot-and-Mouth Disease at Pirbright receives funds from ODA for epidemiological research into the distribution and persistence of foot-and-mouth disease in East, Central and Southern Africa. Their findings form the basis for the control of the disease in those parts of Africa and current research is directed at interpreting the role of game as reservoirs of disease. Such work should obviously be associated with that of the proposed International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA). Cost \$120,000.

B. SOME RESEARCH PROJECTS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES RELATED TO PROGRAMMES OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES.

The following nine examples of projects are taken from the ODA bilateral programme. They are supported for three years in collaboration with the relevant national governments and their cost will be in excess of \$1.6m for the period 1972-75.

1. Maize Agronomy Research - Kenya

A four-man British research team comprising two agronomists (A Y Allan, D Laycock), a soil scientist (P H Cooper) and a plant physiologist (R Law) are based at the National Research Station, Kitale.

Along with colleagues within the Kenya Department of Agriculture, they are attempting to provide further agronomic information on how to improve the yields of existing high-yielding maize varieties in different ecological zones of Kenya. Another objective is information on the agronomic requirements of new higher-yielding material coming forward from the Kenya Maize Breeding Programme. Thirdly, it is hoped that basic studies of maize/soil/water relationships and careful analysis of growth of new varieties throughout the growing season will provide parameters useful to the National Maize Breeding Programme. It is suggested that close links with CIMMYT and other institutes would be valuable. Cost \$237,000.

2. Maize Breeding and Agronomy - Malawi.

This ODA research project located at Chitedze within the Malawi Department of Agriculture consists of a plant breeder (A Bolton) and an agronomist (A J Bennett). Their objectives are to produce higher yielding varieties of white flint or semi-flint maize with as much resistance as possible to Puccinia polysora, P. sorghi, Helminthosporium turcicum, to test the new varieties in different ecological zones and to examine the fertilizer requirements of any new varieties on various soil types and at different management levels. Again it may be useful to establish contact with CIMMYT and other institutes. Cost \$107,000.

3. Potato Research - Kenya

A team of 5 British agricultural scientists is employed at the National Agricultural Research Laboratory, Nairobi. It comprises a breeder (W Black), a horticulturalist (B Honess), a virologist (D Robertson), a bacteriologist (D C Harris) and a training specialist (J Bruce); each has a Kenyan counterpart. About 100 clones, bred at the Scottish Plant Breeding Institute, have been introduced. One has

already been selected, bulked and should be released in 1974. A Kenyan potato breeding programme has been started, placing particular emphasis on yield, quality and resistance to Potato Blight. A comprehensive survey of potato viruses and vectors has been initiated and a close study has been made of the importance of Bacterial Wilt in Kenya and methods of screening and control. Training of East African potato workers has been started. The International Potato Centre has already been in contact with this project and it is to be hoped that even stronger links will be established, e.g. Kenya might have an important role in the CIP programme to provide potato varieties for warm tropical situations. Cost \$235,000.

4. Pigeon Pea Research - West Indies.

This project forms part of a programme involving the University of the West Indies, IDRC (sponsoring the breeding work) and ODA. The British responsibility will be threefold: comparing efficiency of native Rhizobia strains under varying conditions with material introduced from outside the region (P Quill); studying the micro-climate of Pigeon Pea when grown as a row crop (large population) in Trinidad in the dry season with a view to understanding better the crop's tolerance of water stress (R Fordham); examining the epidemiology of Rust Disease (Puccinia cajani) which is severe in dwarf varieties grown in the row crop system and forecasting by means of the micro-climatological studies when outbreaks can be expected. ICRISAT and IITA may find this work useful. Cost \$245,000.

5. Some Problems Associated with Dryland Farming - Botswana

This three-man team of British scientists located at Content Experimental Station, Gaberones, comprises an agronomist/physiologist, an agro-engineer and an entomologist. Their work reinforces the

Botswana National Dryland Farming Research Programme. The failure of rainfall in this semi-arid region to meet potential evaporation except during erratic and limited periods necessitates study of soil/crop/water relationships and investigating optimal plant population and spacing in relation to water use; particular attention must also be given to those problems associated with germination and establishment of seed in soil which tends to cap (D Gibbon). The agro-engineer (R R Gladden) will work on tool and equipment design and methods of land preparation concentrating on tillage requirements, bearing in mind that power will be limited to draft oxen. The biology and control of American Bollworm (Heliothis armigera) and Sorghum Stalk Borer (Chilo partallus) form the main work of the entomologist (R E Roome). These activities are in line with some of those of interest to ICRISAT. Cost \$215,000.

6. Soil Sulphur Deficiency - Northern Nigeria

Lack of soil sulphur has become more apparent throughout the world with the introduction of higher-yielding crops and sulphur-free fertilizers. This problem is even more acute in regions of heavy leaching and where there is negligible industrial pollution. An intensive study has been made at the Institute of Agricultural Research, Ahmadu Bello University (A R Bromfield) of the sulphur status of a wide range of soils with particular attention being given to sulphur-retaining properties. The amounts of sulphur which are added annually from the atmosphere have been measured at different centres. The cheapest way of supplying sulphur to sensitive crops such as Groundnuts is being worked out. The IITA is aware of this work and its staff are in contact with the project. Cost \$55,000.

7. Legume Microbiology - Malawi

This project (B J Whiteway) is supported within the Malawi Agricultural Research Council. A collection of soya bean rhizobial

strains is maintained and tested. Yields of soya have been significantly increased at various Malawi centres by inoculation of seed with improved rhizobial strains. Rhizobia capable of nodulating other legumes such as Phaseolus and Groundnut are also being tested. This work should be of interest to all International Institutes with a legume programme. Cost \$37,000.

8. East Coast Fever and Rinderpest Research - East African Veterinary Research Organisation, East Africa

ODA gives support in the form of staff and equipment to EAVRO and it arranges for UK organisations, such as the Agricultural Research Council Institutes at Compton (Institute for Research on Animal Diseases), Moredun (Animal Disease Research Association), and Pirbright (Animal Virus Research Institute) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Central Veterinary Laboratory at Weybridge, to participate in projects at EAVRO. This support from ODA helps EAVRO form the base for the UNDP Special Fund Project of immunological research on tick-borne diseases such as East Coast Fever. The project support given by ODA to EAVRO also enables that laboratory to produce most of the tissue culture vaccine used in the OAU Joint Campaign Against Rinderpest which is nearing completion in Ethiopia and Sudan. Cost \$485,000.

9. Bovine Pleuropneumonia Research - Federal Department of Veterinary Research, Nigeria

Studies of the immunology of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia have been done at the Federal Department of Veterinary Research at Vom, Nigeria. A neutralisation test using mice, developed at the Nuffield Institute for Comparative Medicine, London, was given practical trials in the field in Nigeria. The technique will be of value in assessing

the potency of vaccines used to control this disease which causes considerable losses throughout Africa. This work should have some bearing on the programme of ILCA. Cost \$35,000.

C. ODA Scientific Units and Other Services in United Kingdom

The Centre for Overseas Pest Research, London (COPR) is mainly responsible for work on insect pests but also deals with birds and rodents. It is already working closely with IITA on a joint Pesticide Residue Project designed to test the effects of pesticide residues on soil flora and fauna populations, decomposition of soil organic matter and crop production; pesticide levels in soils will be monitored.

The activities of the Tropical Products Institute, London (TPI) cover a wide range but its main interests are those scientific, technological and economic problems which arise subsequent to harvesting crops, animals, timber and fish. It is concerned, therefore, with handling, processing, preservation, storage, transport, marketing and utilisation of plant and animal products and with industries based on them. Currently it is cooperating with CIAT on a project dealing with the storage of fresh cassava. The main causes of post-harvest deterioration are being sought and an attempt is being made to differentiate between physiological and pathological damage. Discussions are being held with CIMMYT about a possible project to study these factors which influence the susceptibility of improved varieties of maize to post-harvest infestation.

The Land Resources Division, Tolworth (LRD) is concerned with the assessment of land resources and the development of agriculture and forestry, almost exclusively in the tropics. Among the techniques used by LRD for resource assessment, airphotography interpretation, integrated survey, landscape analysis:land systems, and land classification are

of special importance. The staff of the Division comprises soil scientists, agriculturalists, rangeland specialists, foresters, ecologists, geologists, hydrologists, economists, etc. some of whom are already working closely with the Soils Programme of IITA and another has helped commission IITA's newly-installed laboratory equipment.

The Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine, Edinburgh (CTVM) deals with animal production problems as well as those associated with animal health. It is the youngest of ODA's four scientific units and thus its programme of work is not as developed as those of its sister units. However future cooperation with ILRAD and ILCA seems desirable.

Three additional but more modest services are maintained in UK by ODA by way of an Overseas Liaison Unit at the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Silsoe, a Tropical Section at the Weed Research Organisation, Oxford, and an Overseas Spraying Machinery Unit at the Imperial College (University of London), Silwood Park, Ascot. It may also be useful to note that several ODA specialist liaison scientists, based at appropriate British centres, are provided in the following disciplines: biometrics, crop and forest pathology, weed science, soil science, tropical botany and nematology; they have much experience in tropical problems and are available for short-term advisory visits.

FUTURE COOPERATION

It is hoped that this paper has provided members of the Consultative Group, Technical Advisory Committee and International Agricultural Research Centres with useful information which will enable them to assess how Britain can further help strengthen international agricultural research programmes through the work of its bilateral research aid programme and its scientific units. As we have

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seen, either use can be made of special research expertise and facilities within the United Kingdom or research projects which form part of ODA bilateral aid can be linked in some way with International Centres' outreach programmes. Although the main role of the Overseas Development Administration's bilateral programme will continue to be support for national and regional programmes ODA is willing to consider proposals for further collaborative research projects along the lines described in this paper. Such activities are, as has been pointed out earlier in this paper, funded quite separately from Britain's contributions to core budgets of International Institutes.

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