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**Folder Title:** Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research [CGIAR] - G-12 - International Board for Plant Genetic Resources [IBPGR] - 1984 / 1986 Correspondence - Volume 4

**Folder ID:** 1762397

**Series:** Central Files

**Dates:** 05/05/1986 - 12/18/1986

**Fonds:** Records of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

**ISAD Reference Code:** WB IBRD/IDA CGIAR-4177S

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Washington, D.C.

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Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research [CGIAR] - G-12 - International Board for Plant Genetic Resources [IBPGR] - 1984 / 1986 Correspondence - Volume 4

CLOSE – OUT SHEET


This file is closed as of December 13, 1986.

For further correspondence, please see 1987/89 vol. 1.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT SECTION

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research  
Mailing Address: 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.  
Office Location: 1825 K Street, N.W.  
Telephone (Area Code 202) 334-8021  
Cable Address: INTBAF RAD

G12

Memorandum to: Members of the CGIAR Committee on the IBPGR  
From: Curtis Farrar   
Date: December 18, 1986

Subject: Update


Mr. Husain had a positive exchange of views in Washington shortly after centers week with Declan Walton, the Deputy Director General of FAO who was asked by Dr. Saouma to review issues put forward by the CGIAR and the IBPGR. Mr. Walton was not able to promise that all of the CGIAR/IBPGR concerns could be met within FAO internal constraints, but assured Mr. Husain that he was anxious to do as well as possible, starting with the question of office space.

A visit to Rome by the present and future chairs of the IBPGR, Dr. Kahre and Dr. Peacock, was proposed for December, but it was not possible to match schedules. Discussions on remaining issues between Dr. Peacock and Mr. Walton will now take place at the time of the IBPGR board meeting in February. It is strongly to be hoped that these discussions will establish a firm and complete undertaking as a basis for relationships during the two year trial period of 1987 and 1988.

Meanwhile, administrative steps have been taken to extend the contracts of existing staff and start filling new positions that have been approved.

~~Rodney Hills has moved on to other responsibilities in ADAB and~~  
will no longer be able to take part in the work of the committee. Jim McWilliam, the director of the Australian Center for International Agricultural Research, has accepted the Chairman's invitation to replace him.

There will be a further report to members following the February meeting of the IBPGR.

Distribution: 

Messrs. Husain, Brady, Caudron, Wessels, McWilliam, Muhammed

copies: Messrs. Camus, Zandstra, Williams  
Peacock, Kahre, Bonte-Friedheim

OCDE

ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET  
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES

812

copied  
PC + Carol Farrar  
OECD

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC  
CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

COMITÉ D'AIDE AU DÉVELOPPEMENT  
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Le Président  
The Chairman

2, rue André-Pascal  
75775 PARIS CEDEX 16  
Tél. 45 24 82 00  
Ligne directe/Direct line  
45 24 90 70

JCW/381

17th December, 1986

Dear Curt,

Thanks very much for your letter of 3rd December, 1986, in which you say a kind word about Michael Feldstein. I have passed your thought on to Helmut FÜhrer who would be in charge of the hiring process for the Development Co-operation Directorate.

I am very enthusiastic about Carol's Twentieth Century Fund grant. I hope that, in addition to paying appropriate attention to the past, she will point us in the right direction for the future. We will look forward to her visit to Paris.

I think I will take a rain check on your idea that perhaps I could squeeze out the time to become a board member for IBPGR. Peter McPherson has been making similar noises on another possibility. I think I will let that one work its way through before encouraging anybody else. Meanwhile, I feel I have a full-time job here in Paris -- if not more so.

Very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Joseph C. Wheeler  
Chairman

Mr. Curtis Farrar,  
Executive Secretary,  
CGIAR,  
1818 H Street, N.W.,  
Washington, D.C. 20433.



WEST AFRICA RICE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION  
ASSOCIATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE  
LA RIZICULTURE EN AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST

611  
E.J. Roye Memorial Building  
Ashmun Street  
P. O. Box 1019  
Telephone 221466/221963  
Cables WARDA  
Telex 4333  
Monrovia, Liberia

AMBJ/AES/cgw

December 16, 1986

Dear Dr. Farrar,

Dr. Robert Ayling, USAID Project Manager, has been most helpful in bringing about much needed improvements in WARDA's training programme. He took the lead in the recent review of our training policy which has been endorsed by the Scientific and Technical Committee; he carried out the qualitative assessment of our training courses on the basis of the views expressed by WARDA scientists, national research programme leaders and representatives of donor agencies financing projects in the region; he also took the initiative in preparing an interim training strategy statement for WARDA.

Since his assignment with USAID is ending, I would like to retain him in the top management team of WARDA during the transition period when our new governance structures are put in place and our rice research and training strategies are formulated. Dr. Ayling will take on the responsibilities of Training Coordinator. Specifically, he will provide managerial assistance in the coordination of all aspects of WARDA training programmes and activities including training at the Regional Research Stations and in Member countries, and in ensuring that the functional linkages between research and development and training activities are maintained; in particular:

- a) to assess the professional and technical manpower training needs of Member States for rice research and development;
- b) to ensure the relevance of WARDA training programmes and courses to the rice research and development needs of WARDA member countries, and assist in designing improved training courses;
- c) to monitor on a continuing basis the use of WARDA trained staff on rice-related projects and activities, and to determine the effectiveness of their training in preparing them for these positions;
- d) to assess the impact of WARDA training programmes and activities in Member States;
- e) to assist in organizing training and fellowship programmes.

In addition, he will be given responsibility for the publications unit, to re-organize this unit and make it functional.

It would be very helpful indeed if Dr. Ayling's services are retained and paid for out of the funds allocated to help WARDA during its transition.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alieu M. B. Jagne', written in a cursive style.

Alieu M. B. Jagne  
Acting Executive Secretary

Dr. Curtis Farrar  
Executive Secretary  
CGIAR  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
USA

G12

December 16, 1986

Mr. Rodney C. Hills  
Acting Assistant Director General  
International Organisations & Programs Branch  
Australian Dev. Assistance Bureau (ADAB)  
P.O. Box 887  
Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601  
Australia

Dear Rodney:

Thanks you very much for your letter explaining your inability to continue on the IBPGR committee of the CGIAR. I entirely understand your reasons, and wish you the very best in your new endeavors.

It is important to keep the national balance as it was. I am very glad, therefore, that we seem to have persuaded Jim McWilliam to replace you.

While the job of the committee is not over, a great deal has been accomplished. What remains now is to make sure that the nitty gritty steps are actually taken within FAO to ensure that the IBPGR can operate as it should. I have confidence that this can be done, and intend to keep after it.

Many thanks to you not only for your role on this particular committee, but your contribution over recent years to the CGIAR.

With best holiday wishes,

Sincerely yours,

S. Shahid Husain  
Chairman

CFarrar/ms/CF42/G12

OFFICIAL FILE COPY



G12

December 16, 1986

Prof. James R. McWilliam  
Australian Centre for International  
Agricultural Research (ACIAR)  
Reserve Bank Building  
Canberra City, ACT 2601, Australia

Dear Jim:

I am sure that you are aware of the committee of the CGIAR which I set up some time ago to monitor the issues arising out of the external review of the IBPGR. Rodney Hills has been a valuable member of that committee from the start, but has now resigned because of his shift in responsibilities.

I should be very grateful if you were willing to become a member, to replace Rodney. The workload should not be heavy, but I think it critical that the committee remain active through the two year trial period during which Dr. Saouma will try to meet the management needs of the IBPGR within the FAO. Having a balanced representation of the views of the Group is a critical element in the effectiveness of the committee, and your joining will be most helpful in that regard.


One always turns to busy people for additional tasks. I do hope you can be of assistance to the CGIAR one more time by accepting this job.

Best wishes for the holidays,

Sincerely yours,

S. Shahid Husain  
Chairman

c.c. Richard Manning

 CF42/ar/ms/CF42/G12

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research  
Mailing Address: 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.  
Office Location: 1825 K Street, N.W.  
Telephone (Area Code 202) 334-8021  
Cable Address—INTBAFRAD

GR

December 16, 1986

Mr. Rodney C. Hills  
Acting Assistant Director General  
International Organisations & Programs Branch  
Australian Dev. Assistance Bureau (ADAB)  
P.O. Box 887  
Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601  
Australia

Dear Rodney:

Thank you very much for your letter explaining your inability to continue on the IBPGR committee of the CGIAR. I entirely understand your reasons, and wish you the very best in your new endeavors.

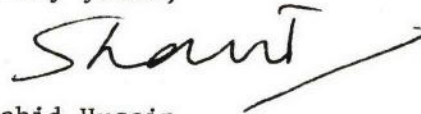
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While the job of the committee is not over, a great deal has been accomplished. What remains now is to make sure that the nitty gritty steps are actually taken within FAO to ensure that the IBPGR can operate as it should. I have confidence that this can be done, and intend to keep after it.

Many thanks to you not only for your role on this particular committee, but your contribution over recent years to the CGIAR.

With best holiday wishes,

Sincerely yours,



S. Shahid Husain  
Chairman

Rd 10/22

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
OPERATIONS POLICY

NAME	
Mr. Farrar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION
	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> ACTION
	<input type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION
	<input type="checkbox"/> PER OUR CONVERSATION
	<input type="checkbox"/> PER YOUR REQUEST
	<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY
	<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE

If you think we should reply to the attached letter, would you please have one prepared for Mr. Husain's signature by 10/27.

SIGNATURE:

  
Brenda

DATE:

10/21/86



AUSTRALIAN  
DEVELOPMENT  
ASSISTANCE  
BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



G.P.O. BOX 887  
CANBERRA, 2601  
Telephone 49 5733, 61 9111  
Telegrams AUST DE VAID  
Telex 62631

512

ACTION OFFICER  
REFERENCE

14 October 1986

10/21

Mr Shahid Husain,  
Chairman,  
Consultative Group on International  
Agricultural Research,  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20433  
U.S.A.

Dear Shahid,

We recently received in ADAB a telex from Curt Farrar concerning the proposed meeting of the IBPGR Sub-Group on the Sunday preceding the CGIAR Centres Week.

I shall not be attending Centres Week and it is unlikely that I shall be able to again in the foreseeable future. As a result I feel I must formally resign my position on the Sub-Group as I will obviously not be able to fulfill my responsibilities. I hope that the Sub-Group will continue to work effectively towards establishing an independent IBPGR which can work effectively within the CGIAR framework in a manner which will satisfy all those who are committed to its functions.

I have recently moved to a new position in ADAB which, while remaining in the multilateral area, concentrates more on United Nations affairs. It is likely that I shall be moving again in the near future and this move will take me even further from the work of the CGIAR. Nevertheless I shall still be maintaining contact with international aid work and shall remember my contact with the CGIAR as a highlight of the last few years. I should like to thank you for the leadership which you have given to the Group and I hope we shall see it prosper within the next ten years.

Yours sincerely,

(R.C. Hills)  
Acting Assistant Director General  
International Organisations & Programs  
Branch

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
OPERATIONS POLICY

NAME

Mr. Farrar

- APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION
- COMMENT
- ACTION
- INFORMATION
- PER OUR CONVERSATION
- PER YOUR REQUEST
- PREPARE REPLY
- SIGNATURE

SIGNATURE:

Brenda

DATE:

12/17/86



AUSTRALIAN  
DEVELOPMENT  
ASSISTANCE  
BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



1986  
INTERNATIONAL  
YEAR OF PEACE



G.P.O. BOX 887  
CANBERRA, 2601  
Telephone 49 5733, 61 9111  
Telegrams AUST DE VAID  
Telex 62631

ACTION OFFICER  
REFERENCE

10 DEC 1986

12/17  
Mr S. Shahid Husain,  
Chairman, CGIAR,  
World Bank,  
1818H Street, N.W,  
Washington D.C. 20433,  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dear Shahid,

Since Centres Week I have spoken to Jim McWilliam of ACIAR concerning an Australian successor to Rodney Hills on the IBPGR Committee. I am pleased to tell you that Professor McWilliam is willing to fill the position at least until the May 1987 CGIAR meeting, after which we hope that the Committee's continued existence will become unnecessary.

Yours sincerely

(R.C. Manning)  
Deputy Director General  
Community, Commercial &  
International Programs Division

WORLD BANK MSS

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CGR  
REF : TCP D.S.

JWS0056 JGI206 IN 06/08:15 OUT 06/08:17  
4802 HUTESE CY  
4802 HUTESE CYTO: MR. CURTIS FARAR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY CGIAR . THANK  
YOU FOR YOUR  
TELEX DECEMBER 5TH REGARDING IBPGR BOARD MEMBERSHIP. WISH TO INFORM  
YOU THAT I SHALL BE PLEASED TO HAVE MY NAME GO FORWARD TO GROUP FOR  
THEIR APPROVAL. KINDEST REGARDS. ANDREAS PAFASOLOMONTOS..  
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DISCONNECTED

G12

1 1 CGR

ANDREAS PAPASOLOMONTOS, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL  
RESOURCES, NICOSIA, CYPRUS

REFERENCE CGIAR BOARD. YOUR NAME HAS BEEN PROPOSED AS A CGIAR  
NOMINATED MEMBER OF THE IBPGR BOARD. WOULD BE MOST GRATEFUL FOR  
YOUR AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE TO ALLOW YOUR NAME TO GO FORWARD TO  
THE GROUP FOR THEIR APPROVAL. MOST GRATEFUL YOUR IMMEDIATE  
REPLY. NEXT MEETING OF BOARD IS SCHEDULED FOR FEBRUARY 25 TO 27  
IN ROME. NEW CHAIRMAN OF BOARD FOR ONE YEAR IS DR. WILLIAM  
PEACOCK. HOPE YOU ARE AVAILABLE SINCE BOARD FACING INTERESTING  
AND COMPLEX PROBLEMS DURING NEXT YEARS. BEST REGARDS, CURTIS  
FARRAR, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CGIAR

TELEX 4660 MINAGRI CY

12/4/86

File 6-12/Board Book

Doreen Calvo:ndm 48005

CURTIS FARRAR

**OFFICIAL FILE COPY**



WORLD BANK OUTGOING MESSAGE FORM Cable, Telex  
IMPORTANT—PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE TYPING FORM

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G12

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PAGE 1 OF 1

OFFICIAL DEPT/DIV  
ABBREVIATION  
CGR

MESSAGE NUMBER

TEST NUMBER  
(FOR CASHIER'S USE ONLY)

1  
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ANDREAS PAPASOLOMONTOS, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL  
RESOURCES, NICOSIA, CYPRUS  
REFERENCE CGIAR BOARD. YOUR NAME HAS BEEN PROPOSED AS A CGIAR  
NOMINATED MEMBER OF THE IBPGR BOARD. WOULD BE MOST GRATEFUL FOR  
YOUR AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE TO ALLOW YOUR NAME TO GO FORWARD TO  
THE GROUP FOR THEIR APPROVAL. MOST GRATEFUL YOUR IMMEDIATE  
REPLY. NEXT MEETING OF BOARD IS SCHEDULED FOR FEBRUARY 25 TO 27  
IN ROME. NEW CHAIRMAN OF BOARD FOR ONE YEAR IS DR. WILLIAM  
PEACOCK. HOPE YOU ARE AVAILABLE SINCE BOARD FACING INTERESTING  
AND COMPLEX PROBLEMS DURING NEXT YEARS. BEST REGARDS, CURTIS  
FARRAR, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CGIAR

21  
22  
END  
OF  
TEXT

PINK AREA TO BE LEFT BLANK AT ALL TIMES

INFORMATION BELOW NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLASS OF SERVICE:	TELEX NO.: 826-4660	DATE:
SUBJECT: TELEX 4660 MINAGRI CY	DRAFTED BY:	EXTENSION: 12/4/86
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION: File G-12/Board Book	AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature): Doreen Calvo:ndm 48005	
	DEPARTMENT: CURTIS FARRAR	
	SECTION BELOW FOR USE OF CABLE SECTION CHECKED FOR POSTAGE: CGIAR Secretariat	

**WORLD BANK OUTGOING MESSAGE FORM Cable, Telex**  
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OF

OFFICIAL DEPT/DIV  
ABBREVIATION

MESSAGE NUMBER

TEST NUMBER  
(FOR CASHIER'S USE ONLY)

1 →  OF

START  
2 HERE

3 WILLIAMS, FOODAGRI, ROME, ITALY. RE 1986 CHINESE CONTRIBUTION.  
4 FUNDS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED. HAVE INSTRUCTED CASHIER'S TO DISBURSE  
5 US DOLLARS 50,000 TO IBPGR. REGARDS, HENNIE DEBOECK-DE ZUTTER,  
6 CGIAR.

21 END  
OF  
22 TEXT →

PINK AREA TO BE LEFT BLANK AT ALL TIMES

INFORMATION BELOW NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLASS OF SERVICE: **Telex** TELEX NO.: **843-610181 FAO I** DATE: **12/2/86**

SUBJECT: **File G12** DRAFTED BY: **H. Deboeck-de Zutter** EXTENSION: **48025**

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION: AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature): **Peter Greening**

DEPARTMENT: **CGIAR**

SECTION BELOW FOR USE OF CABLE SECTION  
CHECKED FOR DISPATCH

G12

Date: December 2, 1986  
To: Mr Herbert Langer , LOATF, 15-123  
From: Hennie Deboeck-De Zutter, CGR *HSD*  
Ext: 48025  
Subject: 1986 Chinese contribution to CGIAR

1. Thank you for informing me that the 1986 Chinese contribution to the CGIAR , \$ 500,000, has been received.
2. I would appreciate your arranging for following disbursements:

Center	Amount (US \$)
CIAT	30,000
CINMYT	80,000
CIF	80,000
IBPGR	50,000
ICARDA	50,000
ICRISAT	50,000
IFFRI	20,000
IITA	20,000
IRRI	120,000
Total	500,000

3. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Files D-44, G-2, G-3, G-4, G-12, G-10, G-7, G-14, G-5, G-6.

G12

1 1 CGR

WILLIAM PEACOCK, CSIRO  
CANBERRA CITY, AUSTRALIA

REFERENCE IBPGR BOARD. MOST APOLOGETIC HAVE NOT PHONED YOU TO  
CONFIRM INFORMATION YOU MUST ALREADY KNOW IN PRESENT TELEX.  
PREFERRED TO TELEPHONE BUT OURS DIDNT MATCH. AS YOU KNOW IBPGR  
COMMITTEE DECIDED AND GROUP APPROVED THAT TWO CGIAR NOMINATIONS  
WOULD BE MADE AT THIS TIME AND TWO DURING NEXT ROUND. THE TWO  
CANDIDATES PROPOSED BY THE CGIAR ARE ANDREAS PAPASOLOMONTOS AND  
BILL TOSSELL. IN DISCUSSIONS ABOUT COMMITTEE'S CHOICES WITH  
LENNART KAHRE AND TREVOR WILLIAMS, UNDERSTAND THAT BOTH THESE  
WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO YOU AND NOMINATING COMMITTEE. BELIEVE  
THAT WE ARE ALL WORKING TOWARDS SAME END, I.E. STRONG, WELL-  
BALANCED BOARD AND SPEEDY RESOLUTION OF ANY REMAINING  
DIFFICULTIES VIS-A-VIS THE HOST ORGANIZATION. BELIEVE THAT BOTH  
PROPOSED BOARD MEMBERS COULD BE HELPFUL IN ACHIEVING THAT  
OBJECTIVE. APOLOGIES AGAIN FOR NOT ADVISING YOU EARLIER. HOPE  
WE CAN DISCUSS YOUR VIEWS OF THE BOARD AT A FUTURE DATE. BEST  
REGARDS, DOREEN CALVO, CGIAR SECRETARIAT

TELEX	PICAN AA 62351	12/1/86
FILE G12	DECALVO:NDM	48017
CC: MR. FARRAR	PETER GREENING	
MR. OZGEDIZ	CGIAR SECRETARIAT	

SX G12

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OF

OFFICIAL DEPT/DIV  
ABBREVIATION

MESSAGE NUMBER

TEST NUMBER  
(FOR CASHIER'S USE ONLY)

1 → 1 OF 1

CGR

Empty message number boxes

Empty test number boxes

START  
2 HERE

WILLIAM PEACOCK, CSIRO  
 CANBERRA CITY, AUSTRALIA  
 REFERENCE IBPGR BOARD. MOST APOLOGETIC HAVE NOT PHONED YOU TO  
 CONFIRM INFORMATION YOU MUST ALREADY KNOW IN PRESENT TELEX.  
 PREFERRED TO TELEPHONE BUT OURS DIDNT MATCH. AS YOU KNOW IBPGR  
 COMMITTEE DECIDED AND GROUP APPROVED THAT TWO CGIAR NOMINATIONS  
 WOULD BE MADE AT THIS TIME AND TWO DURING NEXT ROUND. THE TWO  
 CANDIDATES PROPOSED BY THE CGIAR ARE ANDREAS PAPASOLOMONTOS AND  
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 WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO YOU AND NOMINATING COMMITTEE. BELIEVE  
 THAT WE ARE ALL WORKING TOWARDS SAME END, I.E. STRONG, WELL-  
 BALANCED BOARD AND SPEEDY RESOLUTION OF ANY REMAINING  
 DIFFICULTIES VIS-A-VIS THE HOST ORGANIZATION. BELIEVE THAT BOTH  
 PROPOSED BOARD MEMBERS COULD BE HELPFUL IN ACHIEVING THAT  
 OBJECTIVE. APOLOGIES AGAIN FOR NOT ADVISING YOU EARLIER. HOPE  
 WE CAN DISCUSS YOUR VIEWS OF THE BOARD AT A FUTURE DATE. BEST  
 REGARDS, DOREEN CALVO, CGIAR SECRETARIAT

END  
OF  
TEXT

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790  
INFORMATION BELOW NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLASS OF SERVICE: <b>TELEX</b>	TELEX NO.: <b>PICAN AA 62351</b>	DATE: <b>12/1/86</b>
SUBJECT: <b>FILE G12</b>	DRAFTED BY: <b>DECALVO:NDM</b>	EXTENSION: <b>48017</b>
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION: <b>CC: MR. FARRAR</b>  <b>MR. OZGEDIZ</b>	AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature): <b>PETER GREENING</b>	DEPARTMENT: <b>CGIAR SECRETARIAT</b>
SECTION BELOW FOR USE OF CABLE SECTION		
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# Record Removal Notice



<b>File Title</b> Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research [CGIAR] - G-12 - International Board for Plant Genetic Resources [IBPGR] - 1984/1986 Correspondence - Volume 4		<b>Barcode No.</b>  1762397		
<b>Document Date</b> November 28, 1986	<b>Document Type</b> Memorandum			
<b>Correspondents / Participants</b> To: C. Farrar From: IBPGR				
<b>Subject / Title</b> IBPGR/FAO Meeting				
<b>Exception(s)</b> Information Provided by Member Countries or Third Parties in Confidence				
<b>Additional Comments</b>		<p>The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information. This Policy can be found on the World Bank Access to Information website.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td><b>Withdrawn by</b> Shiri Alon</td><td><b>Date</b> 22-Mar-16</td></tr></table>	<b>Withdrawn by</b> Shiri Alon	<b>Date</b> 22-Mar-16
<b>Withdrawn by</b> Shiri Alon	<b>Date</b> 22-Mar-16			



Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research  
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources

Executive Secretariat  
Crop Genetic Resources Centre (AGPG)  
Plant Production and Protection Division  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
Via delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome Italy  
Cables: Foodagri Rome Telex: 610181 FAO I Telephone: 57971

Rd 12/10

cc DC, RT,  
50, DP  
G12 file

To: Dr. C.J. Bishop  
Prof. G. Fischbeck  
Dr. Q. Jones  
Dr. A.B. Joshi  
Dr. W.J. Peacock  
Dr. D. Sène

Date: 28.11.86

From: J.T. Williams  
Director

Re: FAO/IBPGR Negotiations

The Chairman has asked me to inform you that a meeting had been scheduled for 8 and 9 December in FAO HQ for the Emeritus Chairman, Chairman and Chairman-elect, to discuss FAO/IBPGR administrative organizations. Earlier this week FAO requested the date to be changed to 10 December but neither the Chairman nor Chairman-elect could make it. As a result the meeting has been cancelled and such discussions that would have taken place will be delayed until the next Board meeting in February 1987.

Lennart regrets the delay but wishes you all to know that he will help in any way you deem fit under the Chairmanship of Jim Peacock.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE OUR  
REFERENCE AND DATE OF THIS  
LETTER TO AVOID A DELAY IN  
DELIVERY OF YOUR RESPONSE

JTW/ld

AGP PR 3/11 IBPGR General

cc: AGP Reg (2)  
AGPG/IBPGR  
AGPG Reading File  
Williams Chrono  
ld/file  
Kåhre, Sweden  
Farrar, CGIAR

MAIL IBPGR AR, SU 1987 CORE CONTRIBUTIONS/EVL

DATE: November 26, 1986  
TO: Dr. J. Trevor Williams, IBPGR  
FROM: Hennie Deboeck-De Zutter, CGIAR  
SUBJECT: 1987 Core Contributions

TO DATE RECEIVED 1987 CORE ALLOCATIONS TO IBPGR ARE AS FOLLOWS:

DONOR	CURRENCY	PLEGDED <sup>1/</sup> CONTRIBUTION	EXCHANGE RATE AS OF 11/4/86	US DOLLAR EQUIVALENT
-----	-----	----- (IN MILLIONS)	-----	----- (IN MILLIONS)
AUSTRALIA	AUS DOL	.23	1.56	.15
DENMARK	DKR	.93	7.74	.12
NETHERLANDS	DFL	.95	2.32	.41
SWEDEN	SKR	2.20 <sup>2/</sup>	7.02	.31
SWITZERLAND	SFR	.28	1.71	.16
TOTAL				1.15

<sup>1/</sup> Contributions are unrestricted core.

<sup>2/</sup> Funds will be available in January but will be disbursed only upon center's request.

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1. *st* TELEX 76062 ULTBIBL  
LENNART KAHRE

SWEDISH UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
S-75007 UPPSALA, SWEDEN

2. *st* TELEX 843-610181/610127 FAO I  
BONTE-FRIEDHEIM, FOODAGRI  
ROME, ITALY

790-  
3. *st* TELEX PICAN AA 62351  
PEACOCK, CHIEF, DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
CSIRO, CANBERRA CITY  
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY 2601  
AUSTRALIA

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SUBJECT:		DRAFTED BY: CFARRAR/MS/CF2	EXTENSION: 48021
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MESSAGE TO KAHRE, PEACOCK, BONTE FRIEDHEIM. VERY PLEASED TO  
LEARN THAT PRESENT AND FUTURE CHAIRS OF IBPGR ARE MEETING WITH  
RESPONSIBLE FAO OFFICIALS ON DECEMBER EIGHTH. I AM SURE THAT THE  
DONORS OF THE CGIAR WITHOUT EXCEPTION WOULD JOIN ME IN HOPING  
THAT THIS CAN BE AN OCCASION FOR FINDING PRACTICAL AND IMMEDIATE  
SOLUTIONS TO THE REMAINING PROBLEMS THUS SETTING A BASIS FOR  
CONTINUED AND FRUITFUL COLLABORATION IN THE CRITICAL FIELD OF  
GENETIC CONSERVATION.

I WOULD APPRECIATE BEING INFORMED OF YOUR CONCLUSIONS SO THAT I  
CAN KEEP THE CGIAR COMMITTEE AND THE GROUP INFORMED OF PROGRESS  
MADE.

REGARDS, FARRAR, CGIAR SECRETARIAT

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WEST AFRICA RICE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

ASSOCIATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE  
LA RIZICULTURE EN AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST

E.J.Roye Memorial Building  
Ashmun Street  
P.O.Box 1019  
Telephone 221466/221963  
Cables WARDA  
Telex 4333  
Monrovia, Liberia

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

CABINET DU SECRETAIRE EXECUTIF

AMBJ/AES/cgw/ 0001644

Dear Dr. Farrar,

I informed you and other Secretariat staff verbally of approaches I made to FAO to help review the administrative, personnel budget and accounting policies of WARDA. Specifically, I requested for the services of consultants:

- i) to review the Staff Rules and Regulations so as to update them and make them consistent;
- ii) to carry out job audits by relating the profiles and job descriptions of current staff with the approved gradings and job classifications of the various posts to ensure proper remuneration and equity;
- iii) to review terms and conditions of service, focussing on conditions of employment and staff benefits and privileges to bring them in line with those of similar international agricultural research organizations in Africa;
- iv) to review the financial regulations and to suggest any changes that will provide necessary checks;
- v) to review the decentralized character of WARDA together with the logistical and communications difficulties of the region with a view to designing an adequate fiscal management and control system. This study could perhaps be conducted in connection with the implementation of new CGIAR accounting and budget submission requirements which are anticipated in the new year.

FAO has informed me that it has secured funding for consultancies to carry out the reviews and proposes to engage Price Waterhouse Associates.

.../2

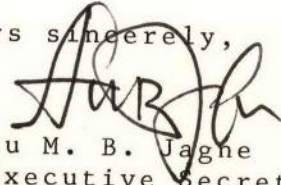
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cc SO, RT, HD, AC,  
MR, DP, DC

NOV 24 1986

In discussions with the Secretariat staff on our needs for assistance, it was suggested that Mr. Roger Rowe of ILRAD is well placed to assist WARDA, at least in the review of administrative policies and procedures, whether his services will be needed for an extended period will depend on who is selected to undertake the comprehensive review. It would seem to me that we would need him for a brief period at least to help guide the consultants on policies and procedures and practices in other centres. I do hope it will be possible for him to help WARDA and would appreciate it if you can arrange for his service to be made available.

Yours sincerely,



Alieu M. B. Jagne  
Acting Executive Secretary

Dr. Curtis Farrar  
Executive Secretary  
CGIAR  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
USA

G12

mail CGI101, IBPGR AR SU IBPGR Publication/lbr

TO: Trevor Williams, IBPGR

FROM: Max Rives, CGIAR secretariat

DATE: November 24, 1986

Dear Trevor,

During ICW, I think I saw a book published by IBPGR, an presented on the tables, that was dealing with genetic resources of neglected crops or potential crops.

If this is true, could you have a copy sent to me, please? It would help me to answer a guy who is trying to get a grant to do the same.

Thanks in advance, regards

Max Rives.

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.end

File B-12

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Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research  
**International Board for Plant Genetic Resources**

Executive Secretariat:

Crop Genetic Resources Centre (AGPG)

Plant Production and Protection Division

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Via delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome Italy

Cables: Foodagri Rome Telex: 610181 FAO I Telephone: 57971

*With compliments*



HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES DURING 1985

GR  
rec'd 11/24/86

IBPGR divides its programme into functions. The following is a summary of activities in 1985.

Six Crop Working Groups met for maize, food legumes and roots and tubers (specifically to consider action in Southeast Asia) and for forages and Prunus (in a cooperative European programme) and on forages (for Mediterranean and arid and semi-arid areas). Workshops were held on barley documentation, on characterization and preliminary evaluation of Southeast Asian crops, and on genetic resources of the gene pool of the tribe Triticeae.

A total of 48 documents were published in 1985, including 21 descriptor lists, 4 genetic resources crop reports, 8 technical conservation reports, 8 Newsletters, one book on documentation, 5 books on Working Groups and Workshops, and Annual Report 1985. A new series of publications on systematic and ecogeographic studies on crop gene pools was launched with publication on Mangifera species.

o Germplasm acquisition: Over 60 countries were involved in the collecting of germplasm for deposition in genebanks and use in crop improvement programmes. About 17 000 samples of major crop gene pools were collected in 60 IBPGR supported missions.

Far more emphasis than hitherto was accorded to the wider gene pools, especially wild species, in order to increase representative variability in germplasm collections. Organization of collecting was also aimed more at specific targets than generalized collecting.

The following were collected during the year:

- First priority crops 36 times in 20 countries
- Second priority crops 121 times in 49 countries
- Third priority crops 19 times in 15 countries

o Conservation: Meetings were held by Subcommittees of:

- Advisory Committee on Seed Storage, specifically to discuss cost-effective seed stores
- Advisory Committee on In Vitro Storage, to design in vitro genebanks

Bench-mark conservation publications were issued in 1985:

- Handbooks for Genebanks (Volumes I and II) aimed at genebank managers
- Practical Manuals for Genebanks aimed at technicians working in genebanks

Three genebanks were evaluated by IBPGR for inclusion in its new register of important germplasm holdings. The base collection network was strengthened in 1985 by the designation of centres to hold important forage material.

Assistance to upgrade genebank facilities was provided to institutes in Algeria, Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Fiji, ILCA, Iran, Israel, Peru, Kenya, Senegal, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Other equipment was provided to Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, China, Cyprus, Ghana, Guatemala, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Kwanda, Zaire and Zambia. Research on in vitro culture was mission-orientated on a range of crops largely of importance in tropical areas. The IBPGR international in vitro data base is now being widely used and includes research data from over 60 countries.

o Characterization: IBPGR supported 49 institutes for the characterization of 35 different crops or groups of crops. Research was conducted on diversity of 12 crop gene pools and some additional research within the area led IBPGR to field work associated with in situ conservation.

o Documentation: IBPGR's global goals on documentation were furthered through (a) support to national programmes (Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Colombia, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Poland, Solomon Islands, Uruguay) and at WARDA, and (b) expansion of work on centralized crop data bases for apple, barley, citrus, eggplant, forages, groundnut, maize, oat, okra, Phaseolus, Prunus, rye, soyabean and sunflower.

o Training: In 1985 IBPGR:

- Expanded its intern scheme to accelerate research on priority projects;
- Trained 16 nationals of developing countries on one-year postgraduate studies;
- Trained 125 nationals of developing countries on short, specialized training courses; and
- Expanded the use of languages to include in 1985 Chinese.



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1. TREVOR WILLIAMS, FOODAGRI  
*SX* ROME, ITALY  
Telex 843-610181/610127 FAO I

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2. SAYEGH, ICARDA  
*SX* ALEPPO, SYRIA  
Telex 924-331206/331263/331208 ICARDA SY

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3. BELAYHUN WONDIMU, ILCAF  
*SX* ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA  
Telex 976-21207 ILCA ADDIS

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TO UPDATE OUR RECORDS WOULD APPRECIATE RECEIVING YOUR LATEST  
ESTIMATE OF 1986 CONTRIBUTIONS (UNRESTRICTED CORE, RESTRICTED CORE,  
SPECIAL PROJECTS). THANKS AND REGARDS, HENNIE DEBOECK-DE ZUTTER,  
FINANCIAL OFFICER.

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME Cables: FOODAGRI ROME Telex: 610181 FAO I Telephone: 57973117/8

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11/25

M

The Deputy Director-General

*Mr. Husain*

17 November 1986

File  
IBPGR

Dear Mr. Husain,

I would like to thank you for the most pleasant and useful luncheon which you arranged for me during my visit to the World Bank last week.

In general, I was impressed by the very cordial welcome I received in the World Bank. I believe that our two institutions have an interest in working together still more closely and systematically than in the past, and I hope that the arrangements we have made will enable this to come about.

So far as the IBPGR is concerned, I can confirm that we are anxious to find solutions for the problems identified by the Board, but as you are aware we have a number of internal constraints, and I cannot guarantee that we shall be able to offer full satisfaction on all points. The most urgent practical issue is the provision of additional office space, and we shall be tackling it in connection with a series of impending office moves.

Please do not hesitate to let me know if you are going to be in Rome at any time. It will be a pleasure to receive you here in FAO.

With best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Declan Walton*

Declan J. Walton

Mr. S. Shahid Husain  
Vice-President, Operations Policy  
World Bank  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433

G-12

November 12, 1986

Mr. Declan Walton  
Deputy Director General  
Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the UN  
Via delle Terme di Caracalla  
Rome 00100, Italy

Dear Mr. Walton:

Attached please find a transcript of the discussion about the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) on November 5, 1986 during the Consultative Group's International Centers Week meetings. I am sending you this at Chris Bonte-Friedheim's request.

Yours sincerely,

Doreen E. Calvo  
Senior Program Officer

Attachment

5th November 1986

The IBPGR Committee has the following recommendations about the nominations to the IBPGR Board.

1. The Committee commends the Board for its practise of carefully scrutinizing the needs of the Board, as well as the performance of the Trustee, before recommending a second term for Board members, and expects that this approval will continue.

2. The appointment of the following members are approved: Drs. Cauderon, Chin, Chopra, Holden, Marshall and Murphy.

3. The Committee has selected the following for appointment to the Board as CGIAR members:

Dr. Andreas Paposolomontos  
Dr. Bill Tossell

The Committee will select two other CGIAR members when vacancies occur in 1987 caused by the expiry of the terms of Drs. Giacometti and Peacock. At that time, the Committee will redress the present regional imbalance in Board representation.

4. The Committee notes the terminology in the IBPGR Board rules that CGIAR appointments are made on the recommendation of the Board. The Committee, however, wishes to work closely with the Board and its Nominating Committee in filling vacancies on the Board for the next two years.

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research  
Mailing Address: 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.  
Office Location: 1825 K Street, N.W.  
Telephone (Area Code 202) 334-8021  
Cable Address — INTBAFRAD

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ICW/86/17  
November 4, 1986

From: The Secretariat

Report of the IBPGR Committee

Attached are the minutes of the CGIAR Committee on the IBPGR Meeting of November 2, 1986.

The IBPGR discussion will take place under Agenda item 17 on November 5.

Distribution:

CG Members  
Center Board Chairmen  
Center Directors  
TAC Chairman  
TAC Secretariat  
TAC Members

November 3, 1986

**Minutes of the CGIAR Committee on the  
IBPGR Meeting of November 2, 1986**

Present: Mr. Husain, Chairman, Mr. Brady, Mr. Caudron, Mr. Wessels  
representing Mr. Hardon. Absent Mr. Hills and Mr. Muhammed.

Others: Mr. Vallaeys, Mr. Camus, Mr. Hawtin, Mr. Kahre, Mr. Williams,  
Mr. Bonte-Friedheim, Mr. Ozgediz, Mr. Farrar.

1. The committee was informed of a continuing exchange of correspondence between the IBPGR and the Deputy Director General of FAO concerning measures to deal with the management problems, which followed on the Group's decisions at Ottawa. FAO's intention was to use for the IBPGR some of the staff selection and promotion procedures applicable to field projects, avoiding some of the rules and restrictions affecting FAO headquarters staff. The FAO was arranging to rent additional office space, which would make it possible at some future time to expand the space allotted to the IBPGR.

2. The chairman of the IBPGR indicated satisfaction with a number of the steps taken and a need for additional action on some points. Mr. Bonte Friedheim could not comment officially on these points without discussing the latest letter from the IBPGR with colleagues. In response to the request of Mr. Husain, he said that action on all but one should be substantially complete before the next meeting of the CGIAR in May 1987. Meanwhile, however, the decisions already taken, including those for staff increases, could be implemented at once. They represented firm decisions of FAO management, and were not limited to the two year period mentioned by the Director General after which the overall relationship should be appraised.

3. All present agreed that this represented a good basis for proceeding. Agreements reached would be embodied in exchanges of letters, rather than a single overall document.

4. The committee reviewed the reports of the nominating committee of the IBPGR and related actions of the executive committee. Recognizing that a lot of thought had gone into the matter, including exchanges with the CG secretariat, it nevertheless reiterated its concern that the future board include, in addition to the necessary scientific skills, management experience, diplomatic adroitness, and substantial knowledge of the CGIAR. More than one member should have the potential to become chairman. The committee felt further that notwithstanding the recommendations of the review team concerning limiting the number of IBPGR members chosen by the CGIAR to four, which has been accepted by the IBPGR, the CGIAR should be involved in

the choice of all eight new members who were now to be elected. The CGIAR secretariat was asked to work closely with the IBPGR to the end of ensuring a rounded board fully capable of dealing with this critical phase of the IBPGR's work.

5. The committee decided that it needed to remain active at least until the May 1987 meeting of the Group, to ensure that an acceptable basis for management of the IBPGR staff and program was in place. Hopefully there would be need for only one more meeting. The chairman asked Mr. Wessels to join the committee in place of Mr. Hardon.





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<b>File Title</b> Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research [CGIAR] - G-12 - International Board for Plant Genetic Resources [IBPGR] - 1984/1986 Correspondence - Volume 4		<b>Barcode No.</b>  1762397
<b>Document Date</b> October 1986	<b>Document Type</b> Report	
<b>Correspondents / Participants</b>		
<b>Subject / Title</b> CGIAR - TAC - 41st Meeting, Washington D.C., 29 October - 1 November 1986 Plant Genetic Resources in the CGIAR (Agenda Item 8)		
<b>Exception(s)</b> Information Provided by Member Countries or Third Parties in Confidence		
<b>Additional Comments</b>		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information. This Policy can be found on the World Bank Access to Information website.
		<b>Withdrawn by</b> Shiri Alon
		<b>Date</b> 22-Mar-16



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<b>Document Date</b> October 30, 1986	<b>Document Type</b> Letter	
<b>Correspondents / Participants</b> To: Mr. Declan Walton, Deputy Director-General, FAO From: Lennart Kahre, Chairman, CGIAR - IBPGR		
<b>Subject / Title</b> Relationship between IBPGR and FAO		
<b>Exception(s)</b> Information Provided by Member Countries or Third Parties in Confidence		
<b>Additional Comments</b>		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information. This Policy can be found on the World Bank Access to Information website.
		<b>Withdrawn by</b> Shiri Alon
		<b>Date</b> 22-Mar-16



Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

**International Board for Plant Genetic Resources**

Executive Secretariat  
Crop Genetic Resources Centre (AGPG)  
Plant Production and Protection Division  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
Via delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome Italy  
Cables: Foodagri Rome Telex: 610181 FAO I Telephone: 57971

Files - TS, G12  
cc: SO, EF, ES, MA

PR 3/11 IBPGR Public

Dear Eleanor,

Enclosed please find a list of generally available IBPGR publications for the preservation and dissemination project. It is in the form of a print-out.

Also enclosed is a 4-inch disk holding the same information, which should make manipulation of the data easier at your end. The disk was made on a Wang PC and contains a file called Book.doc and a text file called Books.txt under MS-DOS; one or the other of them should be readable on IBM-compatible equipment.

Thanks for your assistance.

Your sincerely,

  
Jeremy Watts

Ms. Eleanor G. Frierson  
c/o World Bank,  
1818 H Street N.W.  
Washington  
USA

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MUHAMMED, AGRESCOUNCIL  
ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN  
WE WILL MISS YOU AT ICW. YOUR VIEWS ON IBPGR CANDIDATES WOULD BE  
MOST WELCOME. REGARDS, FARRAR, CGIAR

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SUBJECT: G 12	DRAFTED BY: CFARRAR/SI/CF 36	EXTENSION: 48021	
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<b>Document Date</b> October 22, 1986	<b>Document Type</b> Letter			
<b>Correspondents / Participants</b> To: Lennart Kahre, Chairman, CGIAR - IBPGR From: Mr. Declan Walton, Deputy Director-General, FAO				
<b>Subject / Title</b> Staffing of IBPGR and related matters				
<b>Exception(s)</b> Information Provided by Member Countries or Third Parties in Confidence				
<b>Additional Comments</b>		<p>The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information. This Policy can be found on the World Bank Access to Information website.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Withdrawn by</b> Shiri Alon</td> <td><b>Date</b> 22-Mar-16</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Withdrawn by</b> Shiri Alon	<b>Date</b> 22-Mar-16
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ATT: MR. FARRAR, CGIAR SECTT

HAVE SEEN YRTEL OF 10/10 ON 20 OCT ON RETURN FROM TRIP. REGRET  
UNABLE ATTEND ICW MEETING DUE OFFICIAL VISIT TO IRAN UNDER  
INSTRUCTIONS. MAY VISIT WASHINGTON FROM 10-12 NOV FOR ANOTHER  
MEETING IN WHICH CASE WILL CALL ON YOU. RE IBPGR BOARD  
NOMINATIONS, DO YOU WANT ME TO INDICATE PREFERRED CANDIDATES  
FROM THE LIST. PL TLX. REGARDS  
AMIR MUHAMMED  
5604 PARC PK  
5604 PARC PK.....

=10210948

NNNN

*Reply: We will  
miss you at ICW.  
Your views on IBPGR  
Candidates would be  
most welcome*

*Regards, Farrar*

*Telex done  
CF36  
Telex  
(Muhammed)*

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# OFFICE MEMORANDUM

GR

To: Files

From: Curtis Farrar

Date: October 16, 1985

Subject: FAO Attitudes on the Future of the IBPGR.

Mr. Husain met with the Director General of FAO for an office conference followed by lunch on October 14, 1985. Also present were Dr. Dieter Bommer, Mr. Philippe Mahler, Mr. Lucas Brader, Curtis Farrar, and for part of the time, Mohammad Zehni.

Mr. Husain briefly summarized the situation with regard to the IBPGR following the completion of the CGIAR's external reviews, and said that he had come to Rome to discuss with the director general what could be done. Dr. Saouma responded that he had put his thinking in a document given to the CGIAR committee, and that he really had nothing to add. He did hope that the matter could be settled quickly.

Mr. Husain said that a number of donors felt strongly that the preferred outcome was for the IBPGR to remain in the FAO with such changes as were necessary to overcome the problems discovered in the review, that is to have the ability to structure its own staff, set its own salaries and so forth. The Director General's reply was that he could not give an answer on whether such unprecedented steps would be possible for an entity within the FAO without consulting the appropriate governing bodies. It was not within his authority to make changes in procedure of the kind suggested, yet if herejected them he might be criticised by member governments who took a very serious interest in genetic resources.

He therefore asked Mr. Husain to write him a letter, once the CGIAR had completed its consideration of the matter, setting for specifically the changes that were requested. He would consult with the sub-committee of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources, which was to meet in February 1986, and could provide a response thereafter.

Mr. Husain strongly urged the director general to make his own recommendations to the sub-committee. The issues were controversial, and without a strong lead it was possible that there would be problems for the CGIAR and the FAO as a result of bringing the matter up at the political level.

In later discussions with the Assistant Director for Agriculture, Dr. Bommer, Mr. Husain pressed strongly for a positive recommendation from the director general for an arrangement that would keep the IBPGR within the FAO. In spite of our urging, Dr. Bommer expressed the view that it would be

.../2.

very difficult to accommodate within the FAO an organization with an independent board whose employees reported to the board and not to the director general. There would be no question of such employees having the laissez passer. In any event the director general would not be able to delegate by contract or any other arrangement his responsibility for providing support and policy advice to an intergovernmental group within the FAO such as the commission. Dr. Bommer said that the director general placed considerable importance on the idea of a formal request from the CGIAR as a basis for settling the matter in accordance with proper FAO procedure.

At the same time, Dr. Bommer saw considerable possibilities for a good working relationship between an independent genetic resources institute and the FAO. It might be possible for the two bodies to sit down each year and establish a program of work. The institute might contract with the FAO for services such as collection missions, information activities, and other tasks that the FAO could perform well. The FAO for its part might contract with the institute for technical inputs required by the FAO itself or by the commission. In this way, collaboration in both directions would be established, the FAO would be helped to maintain a genetic resources capability of its own, but overlapping functions would be avoided.



PURDUE UNIVERSITY



DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

10/13/86

Dear Curt,

As requested I've read your Sept 24  
piece on procedure - CGIAR chair selection  
(Chairman, chair, or chairperson?)

Thoughtfully and well done, to my view.  
The need for conceptualization, long-range strategic  
thinking, etc come through.

I did have one thought about terms of  
service. If the chair person has an employment  
base other than the TAC post, his or her objectivity  
may be enhanced. I.e. independence may be enhanced  
(eg. being on leave from a "tenured" post or retaining  
even a 1/4-time post with another organization  
while serving the CGIAR 3/4 time). I'm sure  
you have pondered this issue. I'd strive for  
maximum flexibility in defining terms of  
service so as to attract as many capable  
people as possible. Probably you will employ  
a person full time. But you could  
conceivably employ someone for 75% to 90% of  
his or her time if such were a necessary

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condition for that person and otherwise  
this was the one the co-sponsors wanted.

So perhaps you'll want an escape  
clause in the relevant paragraph?

Sincerely,

Lawrence Hardin

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(FOR CASHIER'S USE ONLY)

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HERE

BONTE FRIEDHEIM, FOODAGRI  
 ROME, ITALY  
 AM TRYING TO ARRANGE MEETING OF THE CGIAR COMMITTEE ON THE IBPGR  
 FOR ABOUT 4 PM ON SUNDAY NOVEMBER 2, AFTER WE ALL RETURN FROM THE  
 PICNIC. MAIN ITEM OF BUSINESS WOULD BE REPORT FROM FAO AND IBPGR  
 ON PROGRESS MADE IN RESOLVING MANAGEMENT ISSUES, SUBSTANCE OF  
 WHICH WOULD THEN BE INCORPORATED IN THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO THE  
 GROUP. PLEASE RESERVE THIS TIME TENTATIVELY. I WILL CONFIRM AS  
 SOON AS POSSIBLE. REGARDS, FARRAR, CGIAR

END  
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TEXT

PINK AREA TO BE LEFT BLANK AT ALL TIMES

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CLASS OF SERVICE: **TELEX** 843-610181/610127 FAO I DATE: 10/10/86

SUBJECT: FILE D2/G12

DRAFTED BY: CFARRAR/SI/CF COR

EXTENSION: 48021

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature):  
CURTIS FARRAR, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT: CGIAR SECRETARIAT

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MESSAGE NUMBER

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(FOR CASHIER'S USE ONLY)

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DR. TREVOR WILLIAMS, FOODAGRI  
ROME, ITALY  
AM TRYING TO ARRANGE MEETING OF THE CGIAR COMMITTEE ON THE IBPGR  
FOR ABOUT 4 PM ON SUNDAY NOVEMBER 2, AFTER WE ALL RETURN FROM THE  
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TELEX CLASS OF SERVICE: 843-610181/610127 FAO I DATE: 10/10/86

SUBJECT: FILE G 12 DRAFTED BY: CFARRAR/SI/CF COR EXTENSION: 48021

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BOOK OF SIX

1 SP TELEX 842-202363 F  
2 LOUIS CAUDRON, MINISTERE DE LA COOPERATION  
3 PARIS, FRANCE

4 SX TELEX 790-62631  
5 RODNEY HILLS, ADAB  
6 CANBERRA CITY, AUSTRALIA

7 SF TELEX 952-5604 PARC PK  
8 AMIR MUHAMMED, AGRESCOUNCIL  
9 ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN

10 844 -  
11 SX TELEX 75180/45854  
12 JAAP J. HARDON, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES  
13 WAGENINGEN, THE NETHERLANDS

14 SF TELEX ~~367~~ 389-533753  
15 ZANDSTRA, RECENTRE  
16 OTTAWA, CANADA

17 S. TELEX ~~842-620628~~  
18 GUY CAMUS, INTBAFRAD  
19 PARIS, FRANCE

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3 ADDRESSED TO MEMBERS OF CGIAR COMMITTEE ON IBPGR COPY ZANDSTRA,  
4 CAMUS  
5 AAA) I HAD HOPED THAT WE WOULD HAVE DEFINITIVE INFORMATION ON  
6 ACTION TAKEN BY FAO TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS FROM IBPGR IN TIME TO  
7 PREPARE WRITTEN REPORT TO GROUP CLOSING PRESENT PHASE OF IBPGR  
8 ISSUE. SUCH INFORMATION IS PROMISED SHORTLY BUT HAS NOT  
9 ARRIVED. THEREFORE PROPOSE THAT COMMITTEE MEET BRIEFLY ON SUNDAY  
10 NOVEMBER 2 AFTER PICNIC, I.E. AT ABOUT 4 PM, TO HEAR JOINT REPORT  
11 FROM FAO AND IBPGR ABOUT PROGRESS MADE AND DETERMINE NATURE AND  
12 CONTENT OF COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO GROUP SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER 5.  
13 PLEASE ADVISE IF YOU CAN BE PRESENT. BBB) PACKAGE OF  
14 INFORMATION ON NOMINEES FOR VACANT POSITIONS ON IBPGR BEING SENT  
15 BY COURIER SHORTLY. REGARDS, FARRAR, CGIAR

21 END  
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TEXT

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TELEX		CLASS OF SERVICE:	TELEX NO.:	DATE:	10/10/86
SUBJECT:		FILE G 12		DRAFTED BY:	CFARRAR/SI/CF COR
				EXTENSION:	48021
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:		AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature):			
CC: BRADY		CURTIS FARRAR, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY			
		DEPARTMENT:			
		CGIAR SECRETARIAT			
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File G12

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WORLDBANK MS SYSTEM

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WOT399 071317 ROP885 ((AGP)) 07.10.1986 14:15  
PP QWT

FAO/ITC/AGP/885/ 07.10.1986  
FARRAR/CALVO CGIAR SECRETARIAT RE IBPGR NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE  
AAA WILL MEET IN IFPRI ON 28 OCTOBER 1986 AT 1800 HOURS  
BBB APPRECIATE RECEIVING BY 27 OCT MORNING AT IFPRI ANY  
ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO  
MEMBERS OF NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE CCC ATTENDANCE OF CGIAR  
SECRETARIAT ESSENTIAL AT COMMITTEE MEETINGS. GREETINGS  
(ANISHETTY IBPGR)  
AGP PR 3/11 IBPGR MEMBERSHIP  
(FOODAGRI ROME TELEX 610181-610248)

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TRE VOR WILLIAMS, FOODA GR I  
ROME, ITALY  
CHINESE CONTRIBUTION NOT YET RECEIVED. WE ARE FOLLOWING UP.  
SENT COPY OF YOUR TELEX TO CASHIERS FOR CLARIFICATION OF DEPOSIT  
AS I DID NOT ARRANGE FOR TRANSFER OF USDOL50,000 ON JULY 3. WILL  
KEEP YOU INFORMED. REGARDS, HENNIE DEBOECK-DE ZUTTER, CGIAR

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TELEX 843-610181/610127 FAO I		DATE: 10/06/85
CLASS OF SERVICE:	TELEX NO.:	
SUBJECT: FILE G12	DEBOECK-DE ZUTTER: E VL 48025	
CLEARING: MR. WEGAYEHU, CSH	AUTHORITY: (Name and Signature): CURTIS FARRAR	
	DEPARTMENT: SECRETARIAT	
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# INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

P.O. Box 933  
Manila, Philippines  
Telephone: 88-48-69  
88-45-14

Cable: Ricefound Manila  
Telex (ITT) 45365 RICE INST PM  
40890 RICE PM  
(RCA) 22456 IRI PH  
(EASTERN) 63786 RICE PN

4 October 1986

Dear Curt,

I thank you for asking me to suggest names for being considered for appointment as Board Members of IBPGR. The following scientists from South and Southeast Asia are worthy of consideration:

- 1) Dr. Hiroshi Ikehashi, Genetic Resources Coordinator, National Institute of Agrobiological Resources, Tsukuba, Japan
- 2) Dr. Ruben Villareal, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines at Los Banos
- 3) Dr. Bernard H. Siwi, Director, Central Research Institute for Food Crops, Bogor, Indonesia
- 4) Prof. V. L. Chopra, Professor of Eminence and Head, Biotechnology Centre, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, India
- 5) Prof. Min Shao-kai, Deputy Director, China National Rice Research Institute, Hangzhou, China

In addition, Dr. Melaku Worede, Director, Plant Genetic Resources Center, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, will be eminently suited for being appointed as a Board Member.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,



M. S. Swaminathan  
Director General

Dr. Curtis Farrar  
Executive Secretary  
Consultative Group on International  
Agricultural Research  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
U. S. A.

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DR. TREVOR WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR, IBPGR, ROME, ITALY, COPY TO MR.  
JEREMY WATTS, EDITORIAL ASSISTANT.  
AS MENTIONED IN OUR LETTER TO YOU OF JULY 21, 1986, WE REQUESTED  
BY SEPTEMBER 15, 1986 A LIST IDENTIFYING AUTHORS AND TITLES OF  
PUBLICATIONS YOU WISH TO INCLUDE IN THE PRESERVATION AND  
DISSEMINATION PROJECT. WE HAVE YET TO HEAR FROM IBPGR. IF YOU  
ARE EXPERIENCING ANY PROBLEMS WHERE WE MAY BE OF SOME ASSISTANCE,  
PLEASE LET ME KNOW. LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU SOON. BEST  
REGARDS, ELEANOR G. FRIERSON, LIBRARIAN, CGIAR SECRETARIAT.  
INTBAFRAD.

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INFORMATION BELOW NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLASS OF SERVICE: **TELEX**      TELEX NO.: **843-610181/610127**      FAO, I      DATE: **10/03/86**

SUBJECT: **FILES - T5, G12**      DRAFTED BY: **MIMS:MM/MM3**      EXTENSION: **48034**

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION: **CW&CC: E. FRIERSON (CGIAR)**  
**CC: E. SULZBERGER, S. OZGEDIZ (CGIAR), M. GEHRINGER (JTL)**      AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature): **C. FARRAR, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**  
DEPARTMENT: **CGR**

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(FOR CASHIER'S USE ONLY)

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JEREMY WATTS, EDITORIAL ASSISTANT.  
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PLEASE LET ME KNOW. LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU SOON. BEST  
REGARDS, ELEANOR G. FRIERSON, LIBRARIAN, CGIAR SECRETARIAT.  
INTBAFRAD.

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CLASS OF SERVICE **TELEX** TELEX NO.: **843-610181/610127 FAO-I** DATE: **10/03/86**

SUBJECT: **FILES - T5, G12** DRAFTED BY: *MIMS:MM/MM3* EXTENSION: **48034**

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**CW&CC: E. FRIERSON (CGIAR)** AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature): **C. FARRAR, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**  
**CC: E. SULZBERGER, S. OZGEDIZ** DEPARTMENT: **CGR**  
**(CGIAR), M. GEHRINGER (JTL)**

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WORLD BANK MS SYSTEM

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ZCZC CGRP1961 WUI868

CGR

REF : TCP1 MET

WUI868

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FAO/ITC/AGP/239/ 01.10.1986

C. FARRAR CGIAR. CONCERNING YOUR TELEX ABOUT CENTER PRESENTATIONS AT ICW I PROPOSE THE IBPGR PRESENTATION WILL BE SHORT HENCE LEAVING THE TIME FOR DISCUSSIONS AND FITTING YOUR TIMETABLING STOP I EXPECT TO ADDRESS FOLLOWING THEMES AAA SCIENTIFIC STANDARDS BBB MAJOR ILLUSTRATION OF IBPGR'S ROLE AS A CATALYST AND FOLLOW BY IDENTIFICATION OF CONSTRAINTS STOP IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT ISSUES LIKELY TO BE RAISED FROM THE FLOOR SINCE IBPGR HAS BEEN BEFORE THE AUDIENCE YEAR AFTER YEAR AND ISSUES RAISED EACH YEAR HAVE DIFFERED STOP STILL I DOUBT IF THIS WILL NECESSITATE ANY SPECIAL BRIEFING FOR THE CHAIRMAN (WILLIAMS IBPGR)  
AGP PR 3/11 IBPGR C.D.  
(FOODAGRI ROME TELEX 610181-610248)

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START  
HERE

TREVOR WILLIAMS, FOODAGRI  
 ROME, ITALY  
 THIS MESSAGE BEING SENT TO INFORM YOU ABOUT RESULTS OF TELEX SENT  
 TO GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN IN AUGUST 1986 AND COPIED TO YOU. AAA)  
 GOJ INFORMED US IT AGREED WITH OUR SUGGESTION THAT CENTERS NOT BE  
 ASKED TO SET UP SEPARATE STABILIZATION FUNDS BUT INSTEAD ALLOW  
 CGIAR STABILIZATION MECHANISM TO OPERATE. CONSEQUENTLY, HIGHER  
 DOLLAR VALUE OF YEN CONTRIBUTION LIKE OTHER CURRENCIES WHICH HAVE  
 APPRECIATED AGAINST DOLLAR, WILL HELP PROVIDE FUNDING LEVELS  
 COMMUNICATED BY SECRETARIAT TO YOU IN JANUARY 1986. BBB) AS TO  
 SUGGESTION ABOUT HIGHER PRIORITY FOR APPROVED CORE ACTIVITIES, IT  
 APPEARS THAT SOME MISUNDERSTANDING PERSISTS ABOUT ADDITIONALITY  
 OF GOJ SPECIAL PROJECT FUNDING. YOU SHOULD BE AWARE THAT AT  
 PRESENT GOJ-MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS FUNDING IS SOURCE FOR  
 BOTH CORE AND SPECIAL PROJECTS WITHIN A TOTAL ALLOCATION. IF  
 CENTERS PROPOSE OR OTHERWISE ENCOURAGE PROJECTS FOR SPECIAL  
 FUNDING TO GOJ, WHEN APPROVED THESE PROJECTS REDUCE TOTAL AMOUNTS  
 AVAILABLE FOR CGIAR CORE SUPPORT. THIS IS NOT IN OUR COLLECTIVE  
 INTEREST SINCE IT ALSO ENCOURAGES AN IMPORTANT DONOR, WHO  
 INITIALLY IMPOSED FEW RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF ITS CONTRIBUTION, TO  
 DO SO MORE FREQUENTLY. CCC) IT IS IMPORTANT TO RECOGNIZE THAT

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CLASS OF SERVICE:	TELEX NO.: 843-610181	DATE: 10/1/86
SUBJECT:	DRAFTED BY:	EXTENSION:
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IMPLICATIONS OF JAPAN CHOOSING TO FUND SPECIAL PROJECTS OR  
RESTRICTED CORE PROJECTS OF LOWER PRIORITY ARE PROBABLY NOT  
UNDERSTOOD BY MANY OF OFFICIALS IN JAPANESE EMBASSIES OR FOREIGN  
MINISTRY ITSELF WHO DISCUSS SUCH MATTERS WITH CENTERS. FROM  
POINT OF VIEW OF THESE OFFICIALS, FUNDS SO ALLOCATED ARE  
"ADDITIONAL" IN SENSE THEY COME FROM YEAR TO YEAR INCREASES IN  
YEN LEVELS APPROPRIATED BY JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, OR FROM GAINS IN  
DOLLAR VALUE OF YEN. THEY ARE ABOVE PREVIOUS YEAR'S LEVEL, AND  
REPRESENT AN INCREASE WHICH HAS NOT BEEN FORMALLY COMMUNICATED TO  
SYSTEM OR CENTERS INVOLVED. FACT REMAINS, HOWEVER, THAT JAPANESE  
SYSTEM FIXES A CENTRALLY DETERMINED AMOUNT FOR CGIAR EACH YEAR  
AND THEN ALLOCATES IT. THUS FUNDS ALLOCATED BY JAPAN TO SPECIAL  
PROJECTS, OR TO RESTRICTED CORE THAT WOULD NOT OTHERWISE HAVE  
BEEN FUNDED, INVARIABLY REDUCE AMOUNT THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN  
AVAILABLE FOR CORE TO THE SYSTEM. REGARDS, CURTIS FARRAR, CGIAR  
SECRETARIAT

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TELEX: 843-610181/610127 FAO I

DATE: 10/01/86

SUBJECT:  
FILE G12

DRAFTED BY:  
RTadvalkar:evl

EXTENSION:  
48021

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AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature):  
CURTIS FARRAR

DEPARTMENT:  
CGIAR SECRETARIAT

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# Record Removal Notice



<b>File Title</b> Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research [CGIAR] - G-12 - International Board for Plant Genetic Resources [IBPGR] - 1984/1986 Correspondence - Volume 4		<b>Barcode No.</b>  1762397		
<b>Document Date</b> September 30, 1986	<b>Document Type</b> Telex			
<b>Correspondents / Participants</b> To: Hemnie Deboeck-De Zutter From: Williams, IBPGR				
<b>Subject / Title</b> Transfer to IBPGR account				
<b>Exception(s)</b> Financial Information (iv)				
<b>Additional Comments</b>		<p>The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information. This Policy can be found on the World Bank Access to Information website.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td><b>Withdrawn by</b> Shiri Alon</td><td><b>Date</b> 22-Mar-16</td></tr></table>	<b>Withdrawn by</b> Shiri Alon	<b>Date</b> 22-Mar-16
<b>Withdrawn by</b> Shiri Alon	<b>Date</b> 22-Mar-16			

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WORLDBANK MS SYSTEM

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REF : TCP1 MET

WUI744  
WOT375 301805 ROP818 ((AGP)) 30.09.1986 18:47  
PP OWT

FAO/ITC/AGP/818/ 30.09.1986  
HEMNIE DEBOECK-DE ZUTTER RE TRANSFER TO IBPGR ACCOUNT  
US DOLLARS 50,000 ON 3 JULY 1986 QUOTE INTERNATIONAL .T. CREDIT  
DLY (0) FEDERAL RESERVE BANK F07038Z2067 B/O TREAS NYC/(300)  
WASH DIS CR/7200000 1/DEPT OF STATE INF: 9491029915/ACCOUNT FOR  
INT'L BOARD FOR PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES ATT 9.9100.9150.00DAN-  
3025 070 31 653 UNQUOTE PLEASE CLARIFY IF THIS IS GRANT FROM  
PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA OR OTHER DONOR (WILLIAMS IBPGR)  
AGP PR 3/11 IBPGR (BUDGET)  
(FOODAGRI ROME TELEX 610181-610248)

To Williams

*Chinese contribution not yet received.  
We are following up. Sent copy of your letter  
to Cashiers for clarification of deposit as  
= I didn't arrange for transfer of \$50,000 on  
July 3. Will keep you informed*

048800 1808 300986  
01710171 744

*Regards*

=10010343

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WORLDBANK MS SYSTEM

ZCZC CGRP1949 WUI595

CGR

REF : TCP1 MET

WUI595

WOT369 291704 ROP058 ((AGP)) 29.09.1986 17:41

PP QWT

FAO/ITC/AGP/058/ 29.09.1986

MONICA STILLWELL REMYTELEX 25/9 PLEASE ADD 25-27 FEBRUARY 1987  
14TH MEETING OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES ROME (WILLIAMS IBPGR)

(FOODAGRI ROME TELEX 610181-610248)

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027015 1706 290986

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WORLDBANK MS SYSTEM

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WORLDBANK MS SYSTEM

*updating  
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(8)*

ZCZC CGRP1937 WUI165

CGR

REF : TCP1 MET

WUI165

WOT358 251551 ROP850 ((AGP)) 25.09.1986 17:35

PF DWT

FAO/ITC/AGP/850/ 25.09.1986

MONICA STILLWELL CGIAR SECRETARIAT REYRTELEX CALENDAR OF  
 EVENTS FOR 1987 IBPGR CALENDAR AS FOLLOWS ~~12-13 JANUARY IBPGR 3~~  
~~WORKING GROUP ON PENNISETUM TAXONOMY/GENEPOOL 23 FEBRUARY-1~~  
 FIFTH MEETING PROGRAMME COMMITTEE ROME, ~~24 FEBRUARY 37TH -1~~  
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROME ~~MARCH~~ ICRISAT/IBPGR/INTSORMIL/ICAR  
 MEETING ON GENETIC RESOURCES INDIA, ~~MAY 1987~~ GOVERNMENT OF ~~3~~  
 JAPAN AND IBPGR SYMPOSIUM ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES OF  
 EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION ~~STOP MAY 1987~~ SIXTH MEETING ~~1~~  
 PROGRAMME COMMITTEE ~~SEPTEMBER 1987~~ INTER-CENTER KORKSHOP ON ~~3~~  
 GENETIC RESOURCES, IRRI, LOS BANOS, PHILIPPINES ~~1~~ NOVEMBER  
 1987 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND/OR PROGRAMME COMMITTEE ~~1~~  
 (WILLIAMS IBPGR)

AGP - PR 3/11 IBPGR GENERAL

(FOODAGRI ROME TELEX 610181-610248)

*Done*

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241770 1555 250986  
01710171 165

=09251225

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Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

## International Board for Plant Genetic Resources

Executive Secretariat  
Crop Genetic Resources Centre (AGPG)  
Plant Production and Protection Division  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
Via delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome Italy  
Cables: Foodagri Rome Telex: 610181 FAO I Telephone: 57971

Information copy: C. Farrar

Rd 9/24

~~DP~~ ✓  
G12  
cc CF

AGP PR 3/11 IBPGR General

18 SEP 1988

Dear Guy

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE OUR  
REFERENCE AND DATE OF THIS  
LETTER TO AVOID A DELAY IN  
DELIVERY OF YOUR RESPONSE

I understand, third hand, that TAC is to consider genetic resources work across the System. My main concern in writing this letter is to make some constructive suggestions which might put any new initiative more firmly on the rails rather than raising sweeping or inaccurate generalizations at the start. The following are relevant.

1. The Center Directors have agreed to organize an Inter-center seminar (possibly September 1987) at which GRUs of IARCs and IBPGR will all discuss items of common interest.
2. There is a study, across the system, done as part of the Impact Study (this is published and widely distributed).
3. You know that IBPGR is inspecting and assessing all genebanks with which it has reached agreement to hold base collections. This is ongoing; so far only IRRI has been finished. (IRRI reaches 'acceptable' international standards, some changes especially on seed drying would raise them to 'preferred' international standards). IITA, CIP, ICARDA are in the process and data will be available soon; CIAT do not want us to evaluate yet, ILCA and probably CIMMYT want us to wait, (AVRDC has been evaluated and it is 'acceptable'). Surely therefore the TAC's role will be to see that all Centers are up to minimum standards as TAC's first effort before considering any possible expanded functions.
4. The CGIAR should avoid any level of bureaucracy in this matter. I hope nobody proposes committees other than TAC. All the relevant information is available and the TAC Secretariat could put it together succinctly.

I am writing this letter because my Programme Committee is also discussing this matter next month in closed session.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

J.T. Williams  
Director

Prof. Guy Camus  
Chairman  
Technical Advisory Committee  
c/o World Bank  
66, Avenue d'Iena  
75116 Paris, FRANCE

WORLD BANK OUTGOING MESSAGE FORM Cable, Telex  
IMPORTANT—PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE TYPING FORM

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DR. TREVOR WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR OF IBPGR, FAO ROME, FOODAGRI  
 ROME, ITALY

SU: SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH EUROPEAN DONOR COUNTRIES

DEAR TREVOR: REFERRING TO RUDI BINSACKS LETTERS TO YOU OF APRIL  
 15 AND MAY 2, 1986. RUDY TELLS ME THAT HE HAS NOT YET RECEIVED  
 THE DESCRIPTION OF IBPGR'S RESEARCH NEEDS NOR THE REVISED  
 DESCRIPTION OF ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS WITH EUROPEAN  
 COUNTRIES. HE ALSO REGRETS THAT JOHN HOLDEN DID NOT PARTICIPATE  
 AT THE RESEARCH DIRECTORS MEETING IN GERMANY. BBB. RUDY IS  
 TERMINATING HIS STUDY ON SCIENTIFIC COLLABORATION BETWEEN EUROPE  
 AND THE CENTERS WITHIN A FEW WEEKS. HE TELLS ME THAT IF THE  
 PAPER ON IBPGR'S RESEARCH NEEDS AND THE PROJECT LIST ARE NOT IN  
 THE SECRETARIAT ON OCTOBER 15 AT THE LATEST THEY CANNOT BE  
 INCLUDED IN THE STUDY REPORT. I WOULD VERY MUCH REGRET THAT.

REGARDS, DON PLUCKNETT.

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INFORMATION BELOW NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX      TELEX 843-610181/610127 FAO I      DATE: 09/16/86

SUBJECT: File G-12	DRAFTED BY: RB:lb/B8 <i>RB</i>	EXTENSION: 48035
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CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:  cc: Rudolf Binsack	AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature): DONALD PLUCKNETT <i>DP</i>
	DEPARTMENT: CGIAR Secretariat

SECTION BELOW FOR USE OF CABLE SECTION  
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(FOR CASHIER'S USE ONLY)

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TREVOR WILLIAMS, FOODAGRI  
ROME, ITALY  
RE 1986 FRENCH CONTRIBUTION. WE HAVE BEEN INFORMED BY WORLD  
BANK'S CASHIER'S DEPARTMENT THAT 1986 FRENCH CONTRIBUTION OF  
USDOLLARS 148,148 (EQUIVALENT OF FF 1,000,000) TO IBPGR HAS BEEN  
RECEIVED AND WILL BE DISBURSED SHORTLY. PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE  
RECEIPT. REGARDS, HENNIE DEBOECK-DE ZUTTER, CGIAR

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TELEX 843-610181/610127 FAO I		DATE: 9/5/86
CLASS OF SERVICE:	TELEX NO.:	
SUBJECT: FILE G12/DISK2	DRAFTED BY: H DEBOECK-DE ZUTTER	EXTENSION: 48025
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:	AUTHORISED BY: CURTIS FARRAR	
	DEPARTMENT: CGIAR SECRETARIAT	
SECTION BELOW FOR USE OF CABLE SECTION		
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WORLD BANK OUTGOING MESSAGE FORM Cable, Telex  
IMPORTANT—PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE TYPING FORM

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LENNART KAHRE, ULTBIBL  
 UPPSALA, SWEDEN  
 REFERENCE CBC OCTOBER 31 TO NOVEMBER 1. HAVE RECEIVED TELEX FROM  
 PAUL SUN AT AVRDC REQUESTING INFORMATION ABOUT THE CENTER BOARD  
 CHAIRMEN'S MEETING IN WASHINGTON SO THAT DR. MA, CHAIRMAN OF  
 AVRDC CAN PLAN HIS TRAVEL. I RAISE WITH YOU QUESTION WHICH I  
 BELIEVE ALSO NEEDS RAISING WITH DIRECTORS GENERAL AND WHICH I  
 WILL PASS ON TO COLLEAGUES HERE FOR THEM TO HANDLE WITH DGS, DOES  
 THE CBC WANT TO OPEN ITS MEETING TO NONCGIAR CENTERS ?  
 IN PAST TWO OR THREE YEARS, CHAIRMAN AVRDC HAS IN FACT ATTENDED.  
 HOWEVER THERE ARE 13 NONCGIAR CENTERS CURRENTLY ORBITING AROUND  
 INTERNATIONAL CENTERS WEEK. WHAT SHOULD BE MY RESPONSE TO  
 CHAIRMAN MA AND TO CHAIRMEN OTHER 12 SATELLITES SHOULD THEY ALSO  
 WISH TO ATTEND CBC MEETING? I APPRECIATE QUESTION MAY BE  
 ACADEMIC BUT ALSO BELIEVE WE NEED TO BE PREPARED FOR POSSIBLE  
 REQUESTS FROM OTHER CENTERS BESIDES AVRDC. WILL BE IN CONTACT  
 ABOUT AGENDA, DINNER, MEETING ROOMS, ETC IN A WEEK OR SO. BEST  
 REGARDS, DOREEN CALVO, CGIAR SECRETARIAT

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INFORMATION BELOW NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLASS OF SERVICE:	TELEX	TELEX NO. 854 - 760 62 ULTBIBL	DATE:	9/2/86
SUBJECT:	File: G12/Bds	PREPARED BY: DECALVO:ndm	EXTENSION:	48005
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION: cc: Messrs. Farrar, Greening, Ozgediz, Sulzberger, Humphries Binsack		AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature): DOREEN CALVO		
		DEPARTMENT: CGIAR SECRETARIAT		
SECTION BELOW FOR USE OF CABLE SECTION				
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# Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Hague

Rd 9/15  
CF ✓  
copied to: DP, 50, 612  
DC.

Dr. Curtis Farrar  
Executive Secretary CGIAR  
1818 H St.,  
N.W. Washington, DC 20433  
U.S.A.

Date:  
28 August 1986

Ref.no.:  
DPO/OT - 225339

Subject:  
Candidate for IBPGR-Board

Dept.:  
NGO, Educational and Research  
Programmes Department

Dear Curt:

With reference to your announcement of June 26, 1986 I herewith submit the names of the following candidates for possible appointment to the Board of Trustees of the IBPGR:

1. Dr. J.J. Hardon
2. Dr. L. Bos
3. Prof.dr. L.J.G. van der Maesen.

A brief career summary is as follows, starting with Jaap's for the record.

1. dr. J.J. Hardon

Presently director of the Centre for Genetic Resources of the Netherlands (CGN) in Wageningen, also Board Member of IRRI (Chairman Program Committee), and outgoing Board Member of ISNAR. From 1975-1985 dr. Hardon was Senior Research Officer in the Directorate for Agricultural Research, ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. He was a long-time member of the Netherlands' delegation in the CGIAR-meetings. He took part in the Program Review of the IBPGR in early 1985, and still is a member of the special IBPGR-Committee headed by the Chairman of the CGIAR. Before 1975 dr. Hardon had a long and outstanding field experience as plant breeder.

2. dr. L. Bos

Presently Senior Reserach Officer in the Research Institute for Plant Protection (IPO) in Wageningen. Dr. Bos is a recognized authority on virus diseases, especially in legumes. He also has long experience in quarantine issues. For many years he is closely involved in a collaborative project on virology of IPO with IITA, and in recent years also with ICARDA.

.../2

# Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Hague

Date:  
28 August 1986

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Ref.no:  
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### 3. prof.dr. L.J.G. van der Maesen

Presently Professor in Crop Taxonomy at the Agricultural University in Wageningen. Formerly he was Senior Botanist in the Genetic Resources Programme of ICRISAT. He is an expert in biosystematics and ecogeographical studies.

I agree with point 7 of your announcement as to restrictions for the appointment of curators of gene banks to the Board to avoid conflict of interest. But a specialist in seed physiology could be equally biased towards his own crop or to his field of research versus say quarantine problems and so on. A Board should consist of a balanced mixture. A major task of the future Board is to identify problems in genetic conservation and suggest research necessary to improve gene bank operations. Surely gene bank curators are among the people that are best placed to do so. However, as with all Board members one should look for people with a broad and balanced overall view.

In view of the recent developments between IBPGR and FAO, I would recommend in any case some "experienced" boardmembers with a little political sensitivity.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

THE MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

For the Minister  
Head Section for Research and  
Technology  
for him



(Th.J. Wessels)



August 25, 1986

G12

Note for Doreen Calvo

Joe Wheeler of DAC and formerly of UNEP agreed that he would try to think about names for the IBPGR Board. I asked particularly for people with environmental credibility.

Joe asked that information about the IBPGR be sent to him in Paris, where he will look at it on return from leave on September 15, and be in touch sometime thereafter.

He said that Ruben Olembo was really very good, and would make a good board member, but that he was terribly busy. Should he retire, he would be fine. He would be someone we could ask about possible names.

Mrs. Obeng is an excellent speaker, and might be useful in a public relations role. She tends to be an interventionist, and gets into trouble by not very well considered initiatives. I do not know our appreciation of her on the IRRI board, but this does not make her sound like a strong person for other boards, and certainly not for IBPGR.

  
Curtis Farrar

cc D. Plucknett

G12

August 25, 1986

Dr. Joseph C. Wheeler  
Chairman  
Organisation for Economic Cooperation  
and Development  
2 rue Andre-Pascal  
Paris  
France

Dear Joe,

As promised, here is some information on the IBPGR. We should be glad for any names of prospective board members you can suggest. A response by the end of September would be most helpful.

I'll hope to catch a glimpse of you in mid-September, but will not expect anything on the IBPGR right after your return to the office.

Best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Curtis Farrar  
Executive Secretary

Attachment

CFarrar/ms/CF30/G12



Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

## International Board for Plant Genetic Resources

Executive Secretariat  
Crop Genetic Resources Centre (AGPG)  
Plant Production and Protection Division  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
Via delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome Italy  
Cables: Foodagri Rome Telex: 610181 FAO I Telephone: 57971

22 AUG 1986

AGP PR 2/11 IBPGR Membership

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE OUR  
REFERENCE AND DATE OF THIS  
LETTER TO AVOID A DELAY IN  
DELIVERY OF YOUR RESPONSE

Dear Doreen,

Thank you for sending me the list of candidates for consideration for the IBPGR Board of Trustees. From the various lists you sent some seem to be potential candidates for IBPGR membership.

As notified earlier the Nomination Committee meeting scheduled in Montpellier has been postponed till 27-28 October 1986. Dr. A.B. Joshi, Chairman of this Committee, was unable to attend and moreover, it gives an opportunity to receive additional nominations from other donors and also from FAO.

I list below a few points which indicate where we stand now, vis-a-vis nominations:

i) The following members will continue to serve as Board of Trustees in 1987 and beyond.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>End of Term</u>	<u>Eligibility for re-election</u>
Dr. W.J. Peacock*	Australia	1987	no
Dr. D.C. Giacometti	Brazil	1987	no
Dr. F. Kikuchi	Japan	1988	yes
Dr. R. Valmayor	Philippines	1988	Yes
Dr. G. Fischbeck	Germany FR	1988	Yes

\* Chairman-designate for 1987

ii) The nominations for the following were approved by the Board to serve from 1.1.87 for a three year period:

Dr. C. Murphy (USA)  
Dr. V. Chopra (India)  
Dr. (Mrs.) Y. Caudron (France)  
Dr. M. Day (Australia)

.../...

Ms. Doreen Calvo  
Senior Program Officer  
CGIAR Secretariat  
World Bank  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433, USA



The Chairman of IBPGR has not approached the above candidates for their acceptance. This needs to be done before the October meeting.

iii) The Nomination Committee and/or the Executive Committee considered the following as potential Board members:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Specialization</u>
Dr. D. Bewly (Canada)	Seed physiology
Dr. D.R. Marshall (Australia)	Population Genetics and Agronomy
Dr. J.M. Menyonga (Cameroon)	Plant pathology/administration
Dr. H.F. Chin (Malaysia)	Seed Physiology
Dr. J.H.W. Holden (UK)	Field Botany and Breeder
Dr. A. Ashri (Israel)	Genetic Resources and Breeder
Dr. (Mrs.) Hanson (UK)	<u>in vitro</u> specialist
Dr. (Mrs.) L. Withers (UK)	<u>in vitro</u> specialist
Dr. (Mrs.) B. Pickersgill (UK)	Biosystematics
Mr. Krishna Murthi (Fiji)	Agronomy and Breeder

iv) The following names were suggested by some Board members.

Dr. Liu Da Jun (China)	Breeder/Administration
Dr. Melaku Worede (Ethiopia)	Genetic Resources
Dr. R.S. Paroda (India)	Genetics and Plant Breeding

v) The following list of names were received through the CGIAR Secretariat.

Dr. C. Murphy (USA)	Genetic Resources
Dr. L. Hardin (USA)	Management
Dr. J. Coulter (UK)	Management
Dr. J. Hardon (Netherlands)	Genetic Resources
Dr. E. Javier (Philippines)	TAC/CGIAR/Plant Sciences
Dr. A. Papasolomontos (Cyprus)	Plant Geneticist/Administration
Dr. Dudley Lawes (UK)	Breeder/Administration
Dr. (Mrs.) G.T. Castillio (Philippines)	Social Sciences
Dr. D. Kumar (India)	Economics
Dr. (Mrs.) P. Cartwright (UK?)	Plant Pathology
Dr. M. Akhtar (Pakistan)	Ag. Economics
Dr. (Mrs.) S.A. Hussain (Pakistan)	

.../...



<u>Name</u>	<u>Specialization</u>
Dr. A.P. Okeyo (Kenya)	
Dr. V.F. Malima (Tanzania)	
Dr. F.S. Idachaba (Nigeria)	Ag. Economics
Dr. R.K. Cunningham (UK)	Ag. Chemistry/Administration
Dr. S. Lyonga (Cameroon)	Root Crop Specialist
Dr. L. Navarro Lucas (Spain)	<u>In vitro</u> Specialist and Disease indexing
Dr. P. Castenera Dominguez (Spain)	Plant Protection

I understand that FAO is also sending a list of potential candidates to the CGIAR Secretariat.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

  
N.M. Anishetty  
Board Secretary

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PEDER HAMMARSKJOELD, ASSISTANT UNDER-SECRETARY, MINISTRY FOR  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN  
THANKS FOR NOTIFICATION OF SWEDISH PARTICIPATION IN PARIS MEETING  
ON WARDA SEPTEMBER 15. MEETING WILL NOW OCCUPY FULL DAY STARTING  
8:30 A.M. AT WORLD BANK OFFICE. RELEVANT DOCUMENTS MAILED AND  
ADVANCE COPY SENT BY COURIER TO BENTSSON AUGUST 18. REGARDS  
FARRAR

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CLASS OF SERVICE:	TELEX	TELEX 854-10590	DATE:	8/20/86
SUBJECT:	FILE G12		DRAFTED BY:	CFARRAR/MS/CF2
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:			EXTENSION:	48021
			AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature): CURTIS FARRAR	
CC DC O/R, RT			DEPARTMENT:	CGIAR SECRETARIAT
			SECTION BELOW FOR USE OF CABLE SECTION	
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ANISHETTY, IBPGR, FOODAGRI, ROME, ITALY

AGREE DELAY IBPGR NOMINATION COMMITTEE SENSIBLE. REGARDS FARRAR

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CLASS OF SERVICE:	TELEX	TELEX NO:	843-61018/610248 FAO	DATE:	8/15/86
SUBJECT:	FILE G12	DRAFTED BY:	CFARRAR/MS/CF2	EXTENSION:	48021
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:	AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature): CURTIS FARRAR				
	DEPARTMENT: CGIAR SECRETARIAT				
	SECTION BELOW FOR USE OF CABLE SECTION CHECKED FOR DISPATCH				

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MESSRS. TREVOR WILLIAMS AND MURTHI ANISHETTY, FOODAGRI  
 ROME, ITALY

WE HAVE LEARNED FROM PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS OF YOUR UPDATING  
 AND CORRECTIONS TO PAGE PROOFS OF GENE BANK BOOK. MOST OF YOUR  
 DESIRED CHANGES HAVE BEEN ACCOMMODATED AND WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR THIS  
 INPUT. WE NOTE IN PARTICULAR YOUR OBJECTIONS TO THE PARAGRAPH IN  
 CHAPTER 3 OF THE BOOK DEALING WITH THE DOWNFALL OF VAVILOV.  
 RESPONDING TO YOUR CONCERNS, NIGEL AND I HAVE REDRAFTED AND TONED  
 DOWN THAT PARAGRAPH. THE PARAGRAPH NOW READS QUOTE: WHEREAS  
 SUICIDE OR FOUL PLAY ENDED THE RESTLESS LIFE OF FRANK MEYER IN 1918  
 (HIS BODY WAS FOUND IN THE YELLOW RIVER IN CHINA), IT WAS  
 DIFFERENCES WITH GOVERNMENT THAT BROUGHT VAVILOV'S BRILLIANT CAREER  
 TO A HALT. VAVILOV'S FREQUENT TRAVELS ABROAD TO COLLECT PLANT  
 MATERIALS AROUSED SUSPICION. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT FORBADE  
 SCIENTIFIC PLANT-COLLECTING EXPEDITIONS TO FOREIGN LANDS. AS A  
 CONSEQUENCE VAVILOV NEVER LEFT THE SOVIET UNION AFTER THE SPRING OF  
 1933. FINALLY, THE DIFFERENCES WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAD  
 REACHED THE STAGE WHERE HIS WORK WAS SEVERELY CONSTRAINED. HE WAS  
 ARRESTED IN 1940 AND CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE AND EFFORTS TO HARM  
 AGRICULTURE. HE DIED IN SARATOV PRISON IN JANUARY 1943 (POPOVSKY,  
 1984:191 SEMI-COLON KAHN, 1985:108). LATER, THE GOVERNMENT

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CLASS OF SERVICE: **TELEX**      TELEX NO.: **843-61081/610127 FAO I** DATE: **8/15/86**

SUBJECT: **File G-12**      DRAFTED BY: *NS* **NSmith:jag/J17**      EXTENSION: **48033**

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:      AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature): *DL* **DONALD L. PLUCKNETT**  
 DEPARTMENT: **CGIAR Secretariat**

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**WORLD BANK OUTGOING MESSAGE FORM Cable, Telex**  
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(FOR CASHIER'S USE ONLY)

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**CGR**

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RECOGNIZED VAVILOV AS ONE OF ITS FINEST SCIENTISTS AND HONORED HIM  
BY NAMING ITS MAIN GENE BANK THE VAVILOV ALL-UNION INSTITUTE OF  
PLANT INDUSTRY. UNQUOTE. WE HAD TO REDRAFT THE PARAGRAPH TO  
CONFORM TO THE SAME NUMBER OF WORDS AS THE ORIGINAL. INDEX HAS  
BEEN COMPLETED, AND NO FURTHER CHANGES TO THE BOOK ARE POSSIBLE.  
KIND REGARDS. DON PLUCKNETT.

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TEXT

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INFORMATION BELOW NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLASS OF SERVICE: <b>TELEX</b>	TELEX NO.: <b>843-61081/610127 FAO I</b>	DATE: <b>8/15/86</b>
SUBJECT: <b>File G-12</b>	DRAFTED BY: <b>NSmith:jag/J17</b>	EXTENSION: <b>48033</b>
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:	AUTHORIZED BY: <b>DONALD L. PLUCKNETT</b>	
	DEPARTMENT: <b>CGIAR Secretariat</b>	
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WORLDBANK MS SYSTEM

ZCZC CGRF1798 WUI637  
CGR  
REF : TCP D.S.

cc: DC (o/r)

→ cc DP 612.

ret to me  
8/16

WUI637  
WOT267 131528 ROP319 ((AGF)) 13.08.1986 17:26  
PP OWT

FAO/ITC/AGF/319/ 13.08.1986  
ATTN. CURT FARRAR AAA TREVOR SUGGESTS DELAYING IBPGR NOMINATION  
COMMITTEE MEETING TO LATE OCTOBER IN ORDER TO HAVE MAXIMUM  
COLLABORATION WITH DOREEN AND YOURSELF AND DONORS TO COME UP  
WITH ADDITIONAL LIST OF POTENTIAL CANDIDATES BBB WILL WRITE  
DETAILED LETTER AND ALSO SEND LIST OF POTENTIAL MEMBERS ASAP  
STOP REGARDS (ANISHETTY IBPGR)  
AGF PR 3/11 IBPGR MEMBERSHIP  
(FOODAGRI ROME TELEX 610181610248)

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250963 1533 130886  
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8/1/86

ZCZC CGRP1139 WUI305  
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REF : TCP HC

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WOT846 081734 ROP284 ((AGP)) 08011986 18:28  
PP OWT

FAO/ITC/AGP/284/ 08011986  
TADVAKAR CGIAR YOUR TELEX 16/12 IS MISLEADING STOP THE  
CENTERS PERSONNEL WILL NOT BE MEETING JOINTLY WITH TAC  
COMMITTEE 27-28 BUT ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME STOP CENTER  
PERSONNEL ARE A WORKING GROUP OF CENTER DIRECTORS TO DEFINE  
A GLOSSARY STOP PLEASE ENSURE CAMUS MCCALLA ET ALIA  
UNDERSTAND (WILLIAMS IBPGR)

AGP - PR 3/11 IBPGR C.D.

(FOODAGRI ROME TELEX 610181-610248)

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152238 1737 080186  
01710171 305

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G-13

August 4, 1986

Mr. Murthi Anishetty  
IBPGR  
Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations  
Via delle Terme di Caracella  
Rome 00100 Italy

Dear Murthi:

With reference to the nominations for the IBPGR Board I am afraid at the date of my departure very few names have come in from donors. I understand that you will be receiving the name of Charles Murphy and also probably Lowell Hardin if you could accommodate a second American on your Board this time one with management experience.

To supplement the rather poor response from donors, I am sending you CVs which have come from our data base. Unfortunately, I have not been able to check these as I normally would for any likely ineligibilities such as membership of the IBPGR Board! I am afraid something like that might have slipped through this time, but I have also not been able to look at the list for membership of the Co-sponsor organizations which we do not encourage except, of course, with the exception of Dr. Brader on the IBPGR Board. The list that I am sending you are Dr. Gelia T. Castillo Dr. Dharmas Kumar, Ms. Phyllis Cortwright, Dr. Masuda Akhtar, Mrs. Syeda Abyda Hussain, Dr. Achola Pala Okeyo, Dr. V. F. Malima, Prof. Francis S. Idachaba, Dr. R. A. Fischer, Dr. Robert K. Cunningham, and Dr. Andreas A. Papasolomontos. We have, unfortunately, been unable to locate bio-data on followings: Dr. Ragupathy Thamarajakshi (India), Ms. Florence A. Chenoweth (Liberia), Dr. Chie Nakane (Japan), and Dr. Dely P. Gapasin (Philippines).

I shall be in the office on the 25th of August and that point will review the nominations that have come in since my departure and see whether we should review our data base again. In the meantime, Mrs. Yaeko Perera here in the Secretariat will be handling incoming nominations and will send them to you in batches as they arrive. Best regards

Yours sincerely,

Doreen E. Calvo  
Senior Program Officer

Attachments

DEC/ynp  
Dictated by Mrs. Calvo before departing on mission but not seen by her.

WORLDBANK MS SYSTEM

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CGR  
REF : TCP D.S.

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WUI160  
WOT237 301132 ROP974 ((AGP)) 30.07.1986 13:30  
PP OWT

FAO/ITC/AGP/974/ 30.07.1986  
ED SULZBERGER AND INFO PLUCKNETT CGIAR. YOU WILL KNOW THERE IS  
A MAJOR CONFERENCE OF NAS/SMITHSONIAN ON BIODIVERSITY IN DC  
21-2 SEPTEMBER 1986 STOP BEST CONTACT POINT IS GEOFF BURLEY  
WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE STOP PARTICIPANTS EXPECTED TO NUMBER  
IN THE HUNDREDS SO PLEASE ARRANGE ADEQUATE SUPPLY CGIAR ANNUAL  
REPORT AND BROCHURE AND ADVANCE FLYER OF PLUCKNETT ET AL  
PRINCETON BOOK STOP GREETINGS (WILLIAMS IBPGR)  
AGP PR 3/11 IBPGR GENERAL  
(FOODAGRI ROME TELEX 610181-610248)

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(FOR CASHIER'S USE ONLY)

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TREVOR WILLIAMS, FOODAGRI  
 ROME, ITALY  
 RE 1986 ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION. AAA) WE HAVE BEEN INFORMED BY  
 BANK'S CASHIER'S DEPARTMENT THAT 1986 ITALIAN CONTRIBUTION HAS  
 BEEN RECEIVED. WE HAVE INSTRUCTED CASHIER'S TO DISBURSE FUNDS IN  
 CURRENCY PLEDGED BY ITALIANS, I.E. IN LIRA. FOR IBPGR THIS  
 TRANSLATES TO LIRA 250.0 MILLION FOR UNRESTRICTED CORE. BBB)  
 PLEASE SEND ME URGENTLY NAME AND ADDRESS OF BANK AND ACCOUNT  
 NUMBER INTO WHICH LIRA FUNDS CAN BE DEPOSITED. THANK YOU AND  
 REGARDS, HENNIE DEBOECK-DE ZUTTER, CGIAR

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OF  
TEXT

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TELEX 843-610181/610127 FAO I		DATE: 7/29/86
CLASS OF SERVICE:	TELEX NO.:	
SUBJECT: FILE G12/DISK 2	DRAFTED BY: HDEBOECK-DE ZUTTER	EXTENSION: 48025
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:	AUTHORIZED BY: <i>[Signature]</i> DOREEN E. CALVO	
	DEPARTMENT: CGIAR SECRETARIAT	
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联合国  
粮食及  
农业组织

FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE  
ORGANIZATION  
OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS

ORGANISATION  
DES NATIONS  
UNIES POUR  
L'ALIMENTATION  
ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION  
DE LAS NACIONES  
UNIDAS PARA  
LA AGRICULTURA  
Y LA ALIMENTACION

منظمة  
الأغذية  
والزراعة  
للأمم  
المتحدة

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 810181 FAO I

Telephone: 57971

Ref.: ESN-NU 7/11

July, 1986

Dear Colleague,

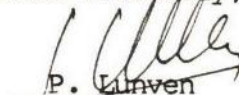
This report represents a concerted effort by the FAO, WHO and UNU to review scientific information on energy and protein requirements over the past 10 years, and on this basis assess the validity of the 1971 recommended requirement levels. Needless to say, it is a controversial topic and was a complicated exercise.

Please note that the present report differs from previous ones in regard to the limited availability of guidelines for the practical application of the suggested approach at arriving at the estimates. In the past, a fairly extensive chapter was included in the report which gave detailed procedures, while the present one is confined to identifying the general principles. This was inevitable since this consultation would have required a wide range of disciplines to enable considering the scientific along with the practical aspects. Moreover, there was a need to tackle first some difficult biological and statistical problems. This report is therefore preparatory to a second consultation, planned for 1987, on the practical application of the new recommended requirements for energy and proteins.

In preparing for the 1987 consultation, it is important to receive feedback from users, such as those estimating national and area level requirements of populations. May I request that you carefully study this report and on the basis of the approach recommended and the data available in your country, attempt to calculate the national requirement level for both energy and protein. I would appreciate having information of your experience on this, and the usefulness of the recommendations. Your experience will influence the focus of and highlight the important issues to be addressed in the practical application consultation.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

  
P. Linven  
Director

Food Policy and Nutrition Division



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FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE  
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LA AGRICULTURA  
Y LA ALIMENTACION

منظمة  
الأغذية  
والزراعة  
للأمم  
المتحدة

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 610181 FAO I

Telephone: 57971

Ref.: PR 3/11 General  
PR 3/11 IBPGR

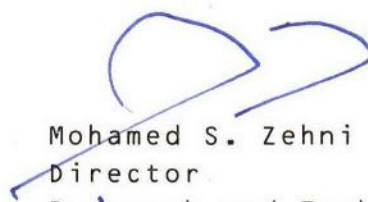
*T-3, 9-12*  
*8/6* FILE-G12  
*Mrs Calvo ofr.*  
25 JUL 1986

Dear Mr. Farrar,

The FAO Legal Office makes every effort to maintain up-to-date files on charters and legal documents of IARCs. As you can see from the attached list only information on a few Centres (perhaps CIAT, ICRISAT, IITA and IRRI) can be assumed to be up-to-date. Could I count on your assistance in up-dating our information?

Many thanks in advance.

Yours sincerely,

  
Mohamed S. Zehni  
Director  
Research and Technology  
Development Division

Mr. Curtis Farrar  
Executive Secretary, CGIAR  
World Bank  
1818 H Street  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20433  
U.S.A.



DOCUMENTATION HELD IN THE LEGAL OFFICE  
ON THE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTRES OF THE CGIAR

---

CIAT (CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE AGRICULTURAL TROPICAL)  
(Cali, Colombia)

1. Agreement between the Government of Colombia and the Rockefeller Foundation for the establishment of the International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), 10 November 1967. The Agreement includes the "Memorandum of Understanding" of 12 May 1967.
2. Decreto No. 301, de 7 de mayo de 1968, por el cual se determinan los derechos y prerrogativas a que tienen derecho el CIAT y su personal técnico y científico internacional.
3. Estatutos del CIAT, copia notarial de 21 de octubre de 1970.
4. Escritura pública No. 145, de 30 de enero de 1981, por la cual se certifica la modificación del artículo 9 de los Estatutos del CIAT.

CIMMYT (CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE MEJORAMIENTO DE MAIZ Y TRIGO)  
(D.F. México, México)

1. CIMMYT Charter of April 1966, updated until April 1980. (Translation from Spanish).

CIP (CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE LA PAPA)  
(Lima, Perú)

1. Estatutos del CIP, de 23 de mayo de 1972.

ICARDA (INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN THE DRY AREAS)  
(Aleppo, Syria)

1. Charter of ICARDA, of November 1975, as amended in June 1976.

ICRISAT (INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS)  
(Andhra Pradesh, India)

1. Constitution of the ICRISAT, 5 July 1972.
2. Assignment and assumption agreement between the Ford Foundation and the ICRISAT, 20 February 1973.
3. Memorandum of agreement between the Government of India and the Ford Foundation, acting on behalf of the CGIAR, for the establishment of an International Crops Research institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, 17 February 1978.

IFPRI (INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE)  
(Washington, U.S.A.)

1. Bylaws of the IFPRI, in force in 1982.

IITA (INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE)  
(Ibadan, Nigeria)

1. Bylaws of the IITA, established under Decree No. 32 of 1967. As amended in 1974 and 1980.
2. Decree No. 32 of 1967 establishing the IITA.
3. Decree No. 27 of 1974 amending the Decree No. 32 of 1967.

ILCA (INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK CENTER FOR AFRICA)  
(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)

1. Memorandum of Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding between the Empire of Ethiopia and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, acting on behalf of the CGIAR, for the establishment of an ILCA, of 16 July 1974, as amended in May 1975.

ILRAD (INTERNATIONAL LABORATORY FOR RESEARCH ON ANIMAL DISEASES)  
(Nairobi, Kenya)

1. Memorandum of Agreement between the Government of Kenya and the Rockefeller Foundation, acting on behalf of the CGIAR, for the establishment of an ILRAD, of 13 September 1973.
2. Memorandum and Articles of Association of ILRAD, Chapter 486, Laws of Kenya (no date available).

IRRI (INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE)  
(Manila, Philippines)

1. Articles of incorporation and Bylaws of the IRRI, as amended (1983).

ISNAR (INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FOR NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH)  
(The Hague, Netherlands)

1. Memorandum of Understanding for the establishment of an ISNAR between the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and UNDP, as co-sponsors of CGIAR, of 31 October 1979.
2. Constitution of ISNAR (no date available)
3. Agreement between ISNAR and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning the Headquarters of ISNAR, of 2 June 1980.

WARDA (WEST AFRICA RICE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION)  
(Monrovia, Liberia)

1. Constitution of the WARDA, of September 1970.



Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research  
**International Board for Plant Genetic Resources**

*GI2*

Executive Secretariat  
 Crop Genetic Resources Centre (AGPG)  
 Plant Production and Protection Division  
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
 Via delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome Italy  
 Cables: Foodagri Rome Telex: 610181 FAO I Telephone: 57971

Information cc: **Mr. Curtis Farrar, CGIAR**

*DP  
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AGP - PR 3/11 IBPGR Storage (Veg. Prop.)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE OUR  
 REFERENCE AND DATE OF THIS  
 LETTER TO AVOID A DELAY IN  
 DELIVERY OF YOUR RESPONSE

3 JUL 1986

Dear Dr. Nickel,

Letter of Agreement between IBPGR and CIAT

I am pleased to inform you that the IBPGR, on the advice of its Programme Committee, agreed at its plenary meeting in February 1986, to establish a model In Vitro Active Genebank in order to test the design and scientific specifications agreed by the IBPGR In Vitro Committee. It was further agreed that the pilot genebank should be a joint effort by IBPGR and CIAT using tissue cultures of cassava. Discussions with the research staff of CIAT have led to the finalization of the attached proposal and the IBPGR has agreed to provide \$63,000 for the first year as itemized in the attached application. Please note:

- (i) In principle IBPGR support is expected to continue for three years in total, subject to satisfactory progress. Technical Reports are requested at 6-monthly intervals and statements of accounts at the end of each 12 months itemized according to the headings in the attached proposal with explanation for any deviation.
- (ii) 100 cassava clones will be used. 10 of these clones will be tested according to the protocol in fig. 2a in the attached document; 50 tested according to the protocol in fig. 2b and the balance according to CIAT procedures (if these differ from those in fig. 2b).
- (iii) We have increased the amount for chemicals to \$3,500 so that a sufficient range of isozymes are used to provide solid scientific data;
- (iv) Any renewal of the grant will take into account statutory pay rises of staff or if these occur during the period of the first 12 months, they will be met;
- (v) Any inflationary costs which occur need to be justified and sympathetic consideration will be given to meeting them.

If you are in agreement with the above IBPGR will pay 90% of the grant on signature of this letter of agreement. The balance of 10% will be provided when accounts are provided. Any publications which result will be the joint property of CIAT and IBPGR and the model genebank will be a fully collaborative joint effort to be reported on by both Centers.

Kindly indicate your agreement by signature of two copies of this letter and return as soon as possible. Two additional copies are provided for your files. We are most grateful for your collaboration with IBPGR.

Yours sincerely,

*J.T. Williams*  
 J.T. Williams  
 Director

Dr. John Nickel  
 Director General  
 CIAT, Cali, COLOMBIA

AGREED: .....

DATE: .....

COLLABORATIVE IBPGR/CIAT RESEARCH PROPOSAL

Title: Establishment and operation of a Pilot in vitro Active Gene Bank

Background: The IBPGR has been laying the groundwork for development of genetic conservation of certain crop species using in vitro techniques. Since many existing tissue culture collections, do not necessarily constitute genebanks in the conservation sense, although many are vital adjuncts as breeder's collection, it was found necessary to test out the theoretical framework developed. This project would take advantage of the experience gained at CIAT in both tissue culture and the monitoring techniques for viability and stability; and, of the large in vitro cassava collection available at CIAT.

The objective of this collaborative project is:

To assess and demonstrate the technical and logistical aspects of establishing and running an in vitro active gene bank (IVAG) to agreed standards, using cassava (Manihot esculenta), in order that practical problems can be sorted out so clear guidance can be given.

General Work Plan: Approximately 100 cassava clones would be used for this study. Half would be selected from CIAT's field collection and the other half from CIAT's in vitro collection. About 10 clones from the field would be runned through the recommended IBPG standards and the remaining would follow current CIAT's procedures.

In addition to the micro-propagation/sub-culturing work, the project would include monitoring activities for viability and stability of source plants and cultures at various storage periods. Also, disease indexing and monitoring of microbial contamination would be carried out. The use of morphological, cytological and specially electrophoretic characterization, would be developed and applied for determining genotypic stability of cultures.

The project would also test whether estimates of staff and space are realistic and would generate data which could be used to identify the information requirements for a data base in the arrangement of the IVAG.

Project duration: In order to accumulate enough data which can serve this project's purpose of guidance and recommendation on operating in vitro gene bank, it is proposed a minimum project duration of 3 years.

D. LAING, Deputy Director General

W. ROCA, Biotechnology

26 June 1986

Budget estimate:

IBPGR Contribution

Personnel

U.S. \$/per year

1 Senior Research Fellow	36,000
1 Research Assistant III	7,500
1 Lab Technician III	5,000
1 Labor (greenhouse/field)	4,000
	<hr/>
Sub-total	56,500

Supplies

Glasware	3,000
Chemicals/other	1,000
	<hr/>
Sub-total	4,000

Total/year : U.S. \$ 60,500

Budget estimate:

CIAT Contribution

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>U.S. \$/Year</u>
2 Principal scientists	
- <u>in vitro</u> research (15% time)	7,500
- Disease indexing (10% time)	5,000
2 Research Assistants I	
- Electrophoretic Trechniques (10% time)	1,000
- <u>In vitro</u> work (10% time)	1,000
1 Lab. helper (10% time)	500
	<hr/>
	15,000

Equipment

In vitro work: Laminar flow cabinets, auto-clave, microscopes, etc.

Electrophoresis work: Chambers, power sources, cooling baths, etc.

Disease indexing: Virological equipment

Space: Laboratory : incubation room, etc.

Greenhouse

Field



G12

June 30, 1986

Dr. N. Murthi Anishetty  
Assistant Director  
Plant Production and Protection  
Division  
Agriculture Department  
Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations  
Via delle Terme di Caracalla  
Rome 00100, Italy

Dear Murthi:

Thank you for all the help you gave me during the IBPGR board meeting in Ottawa. I am sending you a copy of the "blue" book on the Boards of Trustees, i.e. the reference manual dated February 1986. I am also sending you a copy of the guidelines for the secretaries to the boards which I had sent to Trevor Williams prior to the Ottawa meeting.

I also enclose a copy of the circular to the Group asking for names of people for the IBPGR board of trustees. Unfortunately its issue was delayed until last week, but we still have time to meet the deadline for the next nominating committee. I will send the names to you for distribution to the nominating committee as they come in.

It was good to see you again and I hope all goes well for you. Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or comments on the board data or nomination process.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

Doreen E. Calvo  
Senior Program Officer

Enclosures

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OFFICIAL FILE COPY

G12

6/16

Mr. Moise Mensah  
Hotel Lexington, Rm. 1925  
48th Street and Lexington Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Moise:

I have jotted down a few negotiating points, based in part on discussions with Joe Hulse and colleagues in the secretariat. I have not yet had a chance to discuss them with Shahid Husain, but hope to do so soon. In the meantime, perhaps you will have a chance to look them over and give me your reactions.

Clearly, at this stage they are a draft, and they may be modified further as we go along.

We would send these from the CGIAR to IDRC to provide a framework for the negotiations. In addition, Shahid intends to send a fairly complete letter on the issues to Minister Sagna. I am drafting this document, and will provide the draft for your review as soon as I can, probably after your return to Rome.

Very best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Curtis Farrar  
Executive Secretary

cc Mr. Hulse (Email)  
Mr. Husain  
Prof. Camus

CFarrar/ms/CF30/G12

Points of concern to the CGIAR in its relations with WARDA

1. WARDA should remain an intergovernmental regional organization, with activities including, but not necessarily limited to research on rice and related training.

2. WARDA's research program should be under expert technical management, and fully autonomous financially and administratively, without political control or interference. (A number of forms of such management are possible, and no specific one is critical at this stage.) WARDA and its member countries should be represented in the management structure in an appropriate manner.

3. CGIAR donors either through core contributions or project contributions would assume full costs for the research and related training activities managed as defined above. The scope of these activities at the outset will reflect both WARDA and CGIAR priorities. That scope may be modified in the future by the management of the research program acting under CGIAR guidance and in consultation with WARDA and WARDA member governments.

4. WARDA members would meet the administrative costs of WARDA proper from their own contributions (or funds obtained outside of the CGIAR). This would also apply to any programs other than research and research related training which WARDA would chose to undertake.

5. The arrangement for research management and financing would become effective as soon as formally approved by WARDA and by the CGIAR, and when donors have made necessary commitments. If negotiations are proceeding smoothly, the CGIAR would urge donors to continue to meet the costs of WARDA's research operations for an interim period. The Group has fixed its meeting in early November 1986 as the time when a final decision should be made on the form of its support to rice research for Western Africa.

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(FOR CASHIER'S USE ONLY)

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51. STIFEL/MCDONALD, TROPFOUND

DLA G # 817

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IKEJA, NIGERIA

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Telex 961-31417 or 20311 TDS IBA NG ATTN IITA BOX 015

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21 TREVOR WILLIAMS, FOODAGRI

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ROME, ITALY

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Telex 843-610181/610127 FAO I

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INFORMATION BELOW NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLASS OF SERVICE: <b>Telex</b>	TELEX NO.:	DATE: <b>6/5/86</b>
SUBJECT: <b>Files G5/G12</b>	DRAFTED BY: <b>HDeboeck-De Zutter:evl</b>	EXTENSION: <b>48025</b>
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:	AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature): <b>Ravindra M. Tadvalkar</b>	
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3 WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR SENDING FIVE COPIES OF 1985 AUDIT REPORT AS  
4 SOON AS POSSIBLE. THANKS AND REGARDS, HENNIE DEBOECK-DE ZUTTER,  
5 CGIAR  
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DR. HUSAIN, PRESIDENTE DEL CGIAR  
WASHINGTON

POR FAVOR, TRAMITA A LA SECRETARIA DE LA REUNION DE PAISES DONANTES  
DEL CGIAR QUE SE CELEBRA EN OTAWA, DEL 18 AL 23 DE MAYO Y ENTREGUE  
COPIA AL SR. D. JAVIER GARCIA RAMOS, EL SIGUIENTE MENSAJE:

REF.: RELACION IBPGR - FAO. *Int Brs Plant Gen Resources, Italy*

AAA) ESPA <sup>N</sup>A RATIFICA SU POSTURA OFICIAL DE MANTENER COMO HASTA AHORA  
UN UNICO PROGRAMA CONJUNTO IBPGR-FAO, SOBRE RECURSOS FITOGENETICOS  
ADMINISTRADO COMO FONDO FIDUCIARIO FAO.

BBB) PARA EVITAR DUPLICIDADES INNECESARIAS, EL IBPGR Y LA COMISION DE  
RECURSOS FITOGENETICOS FAO, DEBERIAN COMPLEMENTARSE, ASUMIENDO EL  
IBPGR SU PAPEL EXCLUSIVAMENTE CIENTIFICO, NO POLITICO, Y ASESORANDO A  
LA COMISION FAO EN MATERIA CIENTIFICA.

CCC) ESPA <sup>N</sup>A DESEA TAMBIEN INTEGRARSE EN LA COMISION CGIAR, QUE  
ESTUDIA LAS RELACIONES IBPGR-FAO.

JESUS MORENO GONZALEZ  
D.T.R.C.  
22/5/86

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NNNN

E-906/86 May 22, 1986  
Spanish (Spain)  
CGIAR ENMcM

Translation of incoming telex

Dr. Husain, Chairman of CGIAR  
Washington

Please transmit the following message to the Secretariat of the meeting of CGIAR donor countries being held in Ottawa May 18 through 23 and send a copy to Mr. Javier García Ramos:

"Subject: Relationship between IBPGR and FAO

(aaa) Spain ratifies its official position that there should continue to be a single joint IBPGR-FAO program on plant genetic resources administered as an FAO trust fund.

(bbb) To avoid unnecessary duplication, IBPGR and FAO's Committee on Plant Genetic Resources should complement each other, with IBPGR playing an exclusively scientific, non-policy role and advising the FAO Committee on scientific matters.

(ccc) Spain also wishes to be a member of the CGIAR committee studying IBPGR-FAO relations."

Jesús Moreno González  
DTRC  
May 22, 1986



Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

**International Board for Plant Genetic Resources**

Executive Secretariat  
Crop Genetic Resources Centre (AGPG)  
Plant Production and Protection Division  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
Via delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome Italy  
Cables: Foodagri Rome Telex: 610181 FAO I Telephone: 57971

*Files - Telexed reply  
9/12  
IRD*

*C  
30 MAY 1986  
G12*

PR 3/11 IBPGR - East Africa

**IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE OUR  
REFERENCE AND DATE OF THIS  
LETTER TO AVOID A DELAY IN  
DELIVERY OF YOUR RESPONSE**

Dear Sirs,

The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) is convening a consultation on southern Africa Crop Genetic Resources in Lusaka, Zambia, 22-24 September 1986.

We would appreciate it if you could attend the above consultation, or nominate a suitable alternate to participate on your behalf. Please confirm participation by 20 July.

As you will note from the enclosed programme, we envisage a short meeting between IARC's and Donor Agencies, which should be centred around the plans of the centres and donor agencies concerning activities on genetic resources in the 9 SADCC countries for the next five years. It would be appreciated if such information could be made available at the time of this meeting.

Yours sincerely,

*for* J.T. Williams  
Director

World Bank  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
USA



IBPGR CONSULTATION ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES  
IN SADCC COUNTRIES

PAMODZI HOTEL, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA, 22 - 24 September 1986

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

<u>20/21 September</u>	Arrival of participants	
<u>21 September</u>	Registration of participants	
<u>22 September</u>	<u>Opening Session</u>	Chairman: Director of Agriculture, Zambia Rapporteur:.....
9.00 a.m.	Director of Agriculture introduces the Minister of Agriculture and Water Development	
	Honourable Minister's Opening Speech	
09.30-10.00 a.m.	Coffee break	
	<u>Morning Session</u>	Chairman: Dr. B.K. Patel, Zambia Rapporteur:.....
10.00-10.30 a.m.	Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources	Dr. R.D. Smith
10.30-11.00 a.m.	Documentation of Plant Genetic Resources	Dr. S. Blixt
11.00-11.30 a.m.	Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources	Dr. P. Tigerstedt
11.30-12.00 a.m.	Proposed activities of CSC on primary gene pools of under- exploited plants	Dr. P. Kapoor
12.00-02.00 p.m.	Lunch	
	<u>Afternoon Session</u>	Chairman, Director of Research, Swaziland Rapporteur:.....
02.00-02.30 p.m.	Nordic Genebank	Dr. E. Kjellqvist
02.30-03.00 p.m.	Plant Genetic Resources of the SADCC region	Mr. A.F.Y. Attore
03.00-03.30 p.m.	Working Groups	Ir. D.H. van Sloten
03.30-04.00 p.m.	Tea break	
04.00-06.00 p.m.	Working Groups	
	Working Group on Germplasm Collecting and Ecogeographical Surveys (I)	

Chairman: Prof. J.T. Williams  
Rapporteur:.....

Working Group on Germplasm Conservation,  
Documentation and Utilization (II)

Chairman: Dr. E. Kjellqvist  
Rapporteur:.....

Working Group on Collaborative  
Network (III)

Chairman: Dr. M. Kyomo  
Rapporteur:.....

07.00 p.m.

Cocktail Party

23 September

Morning Session

08.00-10.00 a.m.

Working Groups

10.00-10.30 a.m.

Coffee break

10.30-12.30 a.m.

Working Groups

12.-02.00 p.m.

Lunch

Afternoon Session

02.00-04.00 p.m.

Working Groups

04.00-04.30 p.m.

Tea break

04.30 p.m. -

1. Meeting of IARC's and Donor Agencies
2. Rapporteurs to draft reports

24 September

Morning

08.30-11.30 a.m.

1. Visit to Mount Makulu Research Station, Chilanga
2. Rapporteurs to finalize reports

12.00-02.00 p.m.

Lunch

Concluding Session

02.00-03.00 p.m.

Report Working Group I

Chairman: Prof. J.T. Williams

03.00-04.00 p.m.

Report Working Group II

Chairman: Dr. E. Kjellqvist

04.00-04.30 p.m.

Tea break

04.30-05.30 p.m.

Report Working Group III

Chairman: Dr. M. Kyomo

05.30-06.00 p.m.

Closing remarks

SADCC

Evening

07.00 p.m. -

Barbecue

---

IBPGR CONSULTATION ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES  
IN SADCC COUNTRIES

Pamodzi Hotel, Lusaka, Zambia, 22 - 24 September 1986

PROVISIONAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Mr. S.A.T. Wadda	FAO Representative P.O. Box 30563 LUSAKA, ZAMBIA
------------------	--

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International Crops Research Institute  
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International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA)  
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ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA  
TELEX: 976-21207 ILCA ADDIS

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)  
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TELEX: 961-3147 or 20311TDS IBA NG ATTN IITA BOX 015

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MANILA, PHILIPPINES  
TELEX: (ITT) 742-45365 RICE INST PM

International Service for National Agriculture Research (ISNAR)  
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20523 USA

World Bank

1818 H Street, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433 USA  
TELEX: 440098 WORLD BANK

**THE  
PAMODZI  
◊ LUSAKA ◊**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Church Road

PO Box 35450

Lusaka

Zambia


Tel: Lusaka (260) (1) 21-26-20

Telex: ZA 44720 PAMHO

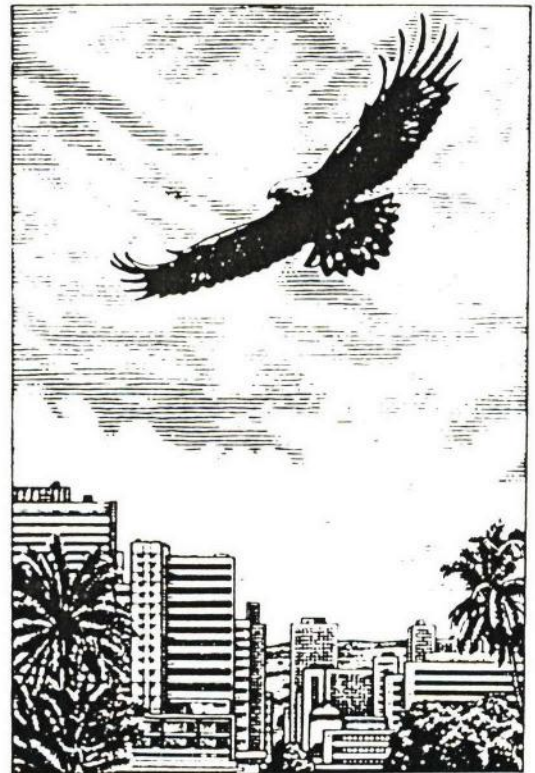
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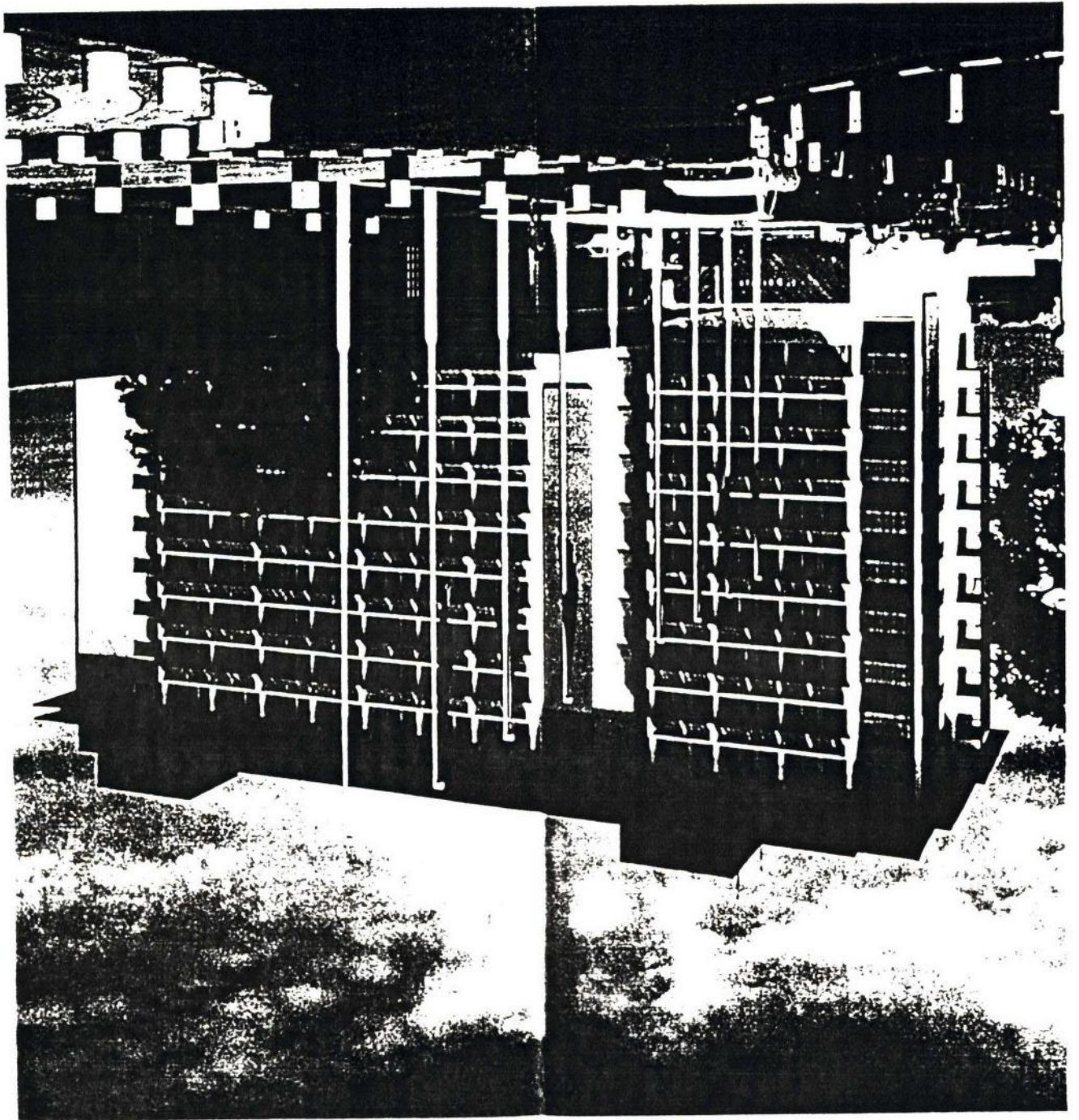


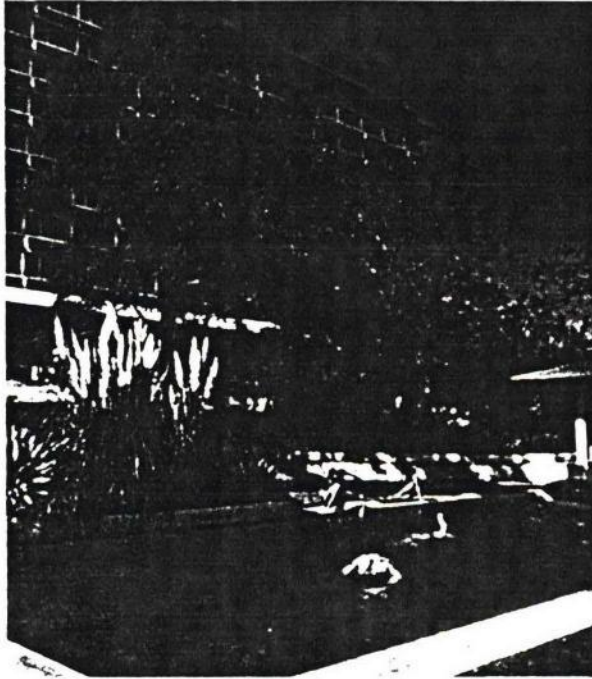
Front Cover: The Fish Eagle soars over Lusaka's skyline

**COPTHORNE  
HOTELS**

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**COPTHORNE  
HOTELS**





The Pamodzi Hotel is the foremost international Hotel located in the heart of Lusaka – Zambia's capital city.

Conveniently situated for both the business and holiday traveller, the hotel enjoys a large garden setting with a swimming-pool, children's pool and a tranquil atmosphere.

The hotel is fully air-conditioned and offers accommodation of 200 rooms, all with private bathrooms and balconies. Among the many other services available are the first class Lukanga grill/restaurant offering international and local dishes, a cocktail bar, coffee shop for snacks, boutique, comfortable lounge, Kuomboka lounge-bar, and the casino.

For conferences and banquets there are spacious facilities.

Zambia, one of the world's leading producers of copper, is also renowned for its magnificent, unspoilt national parks containing vast wild-life reserves and the world famous Victoria Falls known by its ancient and appropriate name of "Mosi-Oa-Tunya" (the smoke that thunders).

L'Hôtel Pamodzi est l'hôtel international plus moderne situé au coeur de Lusaka – capitale de La Zambie.

Sa position centrale est idéale à la fois pour les voyageurs d'affaire et les touristes et l'hôtel est entouré d'un grand jardin avec une piscine, une piscine pour enfants et jouit d'une atmosphère tranquille.

L'hôtel est entièrement climatisé et possède 200 chambres, toutes équipées d'une salle de bain privée et d'un balcon. Les services de première classe disponibles comprennent le grill/restaurant Lukanga, offrant des plats internationaux et locaux, le bar, le café pour les repas rapides. la boutique, le salon confortable, le salon-bar Kuomboka, et le casino.

Des salles spacieuses sont disponibles pour les conférences et les banquets.

La Zambie, l'un des principaux pays producteurs de cuivre du monde, est aussi renommée pour ses parcs nationaux magnifiques et naturels contenant de vastes réserves d'animaux sauvages et les Chutes Victoria renommées dans le monde entier, connues sous leur ancien nom très approprié de "Mosi-Oa-Tunya" (la fumée tonnante).

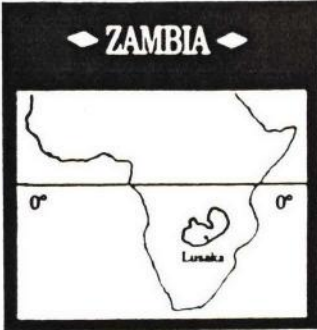
Hotel Pamodzi ist das führende internationale Hotel im Herzen von Lusaka, der Hauptstadt Sambias.

Das für Geschäftsreisende und Urlauber günstig gelegene Hotel besitzt einen großen Garten mit Schwimmbad und Planschbecken und verbreitet Ruhe und Frieden.

Das Hotel mit Klimaanlage hat 200 Zimmer mit Bad und Balkon. Das erstklassige Lukanga-Restaurant mit Grillraum bietet internationale und einheimische Gerichte. Ferner stehen eine Cocktailbar, ein Coffeshop für Imbisse, eine Boutique, eine gemütliche Hotelhalle, die Kuomboka-Bar und ein Kasino zur Verfügung.

Für Konferenzen und Bankette sind umfangreiche Einrichtungen vorhanden.

Sambia, ein weltführender Kupferproduzent, ist auch weltberühmt wegen der herrlichen Nationalparks mit ihrem reichen Naturleben und der Victoriafälle, die den sehr zutreffenden alten Namen "Mosi-Oa-Tunya" (Donnernder Rauch) tragen.



ZAMBIA



G12

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research  
Mailing Address: 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.  
Office Location: 1825 K Street, N.W.  
Telephone (Area Code 202) 334-8021  
Cable Address—INTBAFRAD

From: The Secretariat

CG/86/14  
May 19, 1986

Consultative Group Meeting  
May 19-23, 1986  
Ottawa

IBPGR

Agenda Item 14

Attached is the report of the third meeting of the CGIAR committee on the IBPGR, for discussion under agenda item 14.

Attachment

Distribution:

CG Members  
Center Board Chairmen  
Center Directors  
TAC Chairman  
TAC Members  
TAC Secretariat

May 19, 1986

Report of the CGIAR Committee on the IBPGR

The third meeting of the committee was held in Ottawa on May 17, 1986 under the chairmanship of Mr. S. Shahid Husain. All of the members were present (Mr. Brady, Mr. Caudron, Mr. Hardon, Mr. Hills and Mr. Muhammed). Also present were Guy Camus, Curtis Farrar, Hubert Zandstra representing the IDRC as potential implementing agency, and Carolyn McAskie representing Canada, the host country for the Group meeting.

The committee discussed in detail the exchange of correspondence between the Chairman of the CGIAR and the Director General of FAO, and other developments since centers week. Discussions are underway with the FAO on the possibilities of improving the management and structure of the IBPGR staff within the FAO, and therefore the committee could make no recommendations to the Group concerning the long term relationship between the IBPGR and the FAO.

Meanwhile, the work of the IBPGR is continuing. The committee noted that the board has changed from the mode of an operating board served by a secretariat to that of a board of trustees managing the activities of a staff, and has changed the title of the executive secretary to director (without any effect, of course, on his title within the FAO structure). Changes in program direction recommended by the external reviews and supported by the TAC are well underway.

It is clear, however, that the freeze on naming new board members and on hiring of staff imposed by the Group in the expectation of a transition period of several months has begun to hamper the work of the IBPGR to a significant extent, and is no longer appropriate. Steps need to be taken to help the board improve its effectiveness.

The committee therefore made the following recommendations:

1. That the CGIAR should proceed to name board members to fill vacancies. (Some eight board positions will be vacant by the end of this year). Selections should take particular account of the requirements of a program with a larger research focus than in the past and of the criteria suggested by the external review.



2. That the freeze on employment imposed by the CGIAR be lifted, permitting the IBPGR to hire replacement and additional staff within the limitations of its approved budget and available funds. The FAO would be asked to extend the contracts of existing staff and offer contracts to new staff for periods up to two years, for persons specifically requested by the IBPGR.

Of particular concern are the small number of skilled research managers needed for the growing research activities of the IBPGR. The committee asked the TAC chairman to be available to provide advice to the IBPGR on issues of staffing in this area. Should it prove impractical to employ the people required within the present framework and in the light of present uncertainties, donors and cooperating research organizations should be asked to assist in finding ways to provide the necessary skills to IBPGR by deputation or otherwise.

3. The FAO should be requested to provide suitable additional working space. The committee will review progress in this regard at the time of centers week, and if necessary will consider whether there are ways by which donors could finance the rental of working space for the IBPGR.

There will be no formal representation of the Group at the June meeting of the Working Group of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources. Mr. Caudron and Mr. Hills, whose governments are members of the Working Group, undertook to ensure that the views of the CGIAR are not misunderstood by the working group.

The committee adjourned at the call of the chairman.

672

May 13, 1986  
Drafted:CFarrar

Annotated Agenda for the Meeting of the CGIAR Committee on the IBPGR

Ottawa, May 17, 1986

1. Report on status:

Mr. Farrar will give a brief oral report on recent developments.

2. Review of the FAO documentation for the Working Group of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources (if available):

Dr. Saouma has said that he would provide the Working Group with a short paper dealing with the various aspects of the Group's proposals. It is assumed that this paper will be available to the Group at Ottawa, and thus become the latest document which the committee will have to consider.

If the document is available, the committee may wish to recommend a further response.

3. Possibilities of encouraging quick action:

Several ideas have been put forward by donors or individuals: setting a deadline beyond which the Group would move ahead with establishment of an independent IBPGR; requesting the FAO Director General to reply by a specific date; appointing a negotiator and requesting negotiations. Some members appear to be considering withholding contributions after the end of 1986. It is not clear that the Group could achieve consensus on one or more of these approaches, nor how effective any of them might be, but there is considerable support for not accepting further delay.

4. Possible actions during the interim:

A. Proposals to hold back on review implementation:

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give very careful consideration to the selection of individuals capable of giving leadership to the board in this transition period and beyond.

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As a package, these steps would deal with many of the operational problems that have occurred recently, and with some of those of longer standing. Moreover, they would not appear to raise difficult issues for the FAO nor go beyond precedents set in other cases.

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May 13, 1986  
Drafted:CFarrar

G12

Annotated Agenda for the Meeting of the CGIAR Committee on the IBPGR

Ottawa, May 17, 1986

1. Report on status:

Mr. Farrar will give a brief oral report on recent developments.

2. Review of the FAO documentation for the Working Group of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources (if available):

Dr. Saouma has said that he would provide the Working Group with a short paper dealing with the various aspects of the Group's proposals. It is assumed that this paper will be available to the Group at Ottawa, and thus become the latest document which the committee will have to consider.

If the document is available, the committee may wish to recommend a further response.

3. Possibilities of encouraging quick action:

Several ideas have been put forward by donors or individuals: setting a deadline beyond which the Group would move ahead with establishment of an independent IBPGR; requesting the FAO Director General to reply by a specific date; appointing a negotiator and requesting negotiations. Some members appear to be considering withholding contributions after the end of 1986. It is not clear that the Group could achieve consensus on one or more of these approaches, nor how effective any of them might be, but there is considerable support for not accepting further delay.

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IBPGR - Committee Report - Agenda Item 8

28. The chairman, Mr. Husain, introduced the subject by summarizing the background of the issue, including the report of the external review panel, the two reports of the TAC, the discussion by the Group at Tokyo and the two reports of the CGIAR committee on this topic which he appointed at the Tokyo meeting. The issues included the need for extensive research on methodology of genetic conservation, the means of implementing such research, and other matters. Much attention had been focused on the management and structure of the IBPGR. The panel had found that being subject to the procedures of the FAO, the uncertainty concerning the responsibilities of the board had not

CGIAR concern for genetic resource conservation and plant breeding. Others mentioned the need for a speedy resolution of the matter because of problems for staff and for the effective implementation of programs in a period of uncertainty.

35. One speaker called upon the FAO to be flexible in its approach, and to come up with proposals that might be acceptable to the Group. He suggested that there might be a means of having the board effective without necessarily making it independent in a formal sense. He pointed out that the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources had called for a reexamination of the relationships between the IBPGR and the FAO and hoped that in the context of this reexamination some compromise might be achieved. He asserted that there were no differences in priorities between the FAO and the CGIAR in this matter. Several speakers called for the examination of alternative approaches, including having the heavy research responsibility handled by the existing centers rather than by the IBPGR. One suggested that the IDRC should be charged with looking into alternatives.

36. Dr. Bommer replied on this point that there was no possibility of flexibility from the FAO point of view on the two points of having a part of the FAO controlled by a board that was independent, or having a different salary structure from that specified for the FAO by the UN system. If the CGIAR was inflexible on these points, it amounted to a decision to take the IBPGR out of the FAO, and the discussion would have to focus on what activities the IBPGR could then conduct effectively, vis-a-vis other bodies.

37. A speaker said that his government needed to know more about the implications of the establishment of an autonomous genes board before it could take a final position. He hoped that at Ottawa there would be more information on these implications. Would there be a joint working group between the commission and the autonomous board? If not, could TAC spell out the relative functions of the two bodies, with some ideas of how overlap could be avoided?

38. A number of alternative organizational approaches were suggested, including the FAO/IAEA unit located in Vienna (which may not be fully applicable because it is a collaboration of two UN system agencies). Dr. Bommer pointed out that there were several such collaborative endeavors in existence. Another possibility was the Collaborative Program between the World Bank and the FAO. It was agreed that these models should be looked at.

39. Speakers noted that in a time when funds were short, it would be well to work out a compromise with the FAO to avoid any duplication of effort.

40. The representative of Italy, responding to a request by the chair, said that if and when the Group decided to establish an independent genes board, the Italian government would be asked to give favorable consideration with respect to the international status of the IBPGR and would do its best to solve the problems concerning privileges and immunities in order that the center can operate effectively and with success.

41. In summarizing the discussion, the chairman said that the message from the Group - 'do your best to achieve a continuing arrangement with the FAO' - was clear. It was also clear that the Group wished to have an effective organization in the field of genetic resource conservation. There would be a formal communication to the FAO, which would outline the problems with existing arrangements, and also state that the Group was still open to alternatives.

42. The IDRC, with the help of the secretariat, would meanwhile investigate various aspects of setting up an independent organization and report back on costs, implications and related matters to the Group at Ottawa. The CGIAR committee would remain in existence to undertake continuous follow-up on these issues.

43. At the conclusion of the discussion, the chairman of the IBPGR Board commented on the need to continue with the task of the board during and after the interim period. He agreed with the chairman's point that hiring should be suspended by the IBPGR pending a decision on its future.

IBPGR External Review - Agenda Item 11

26. Dr. Maxwell Day introduced the report of the external review panel, covering the main points:

- While molecular biology may in time reduce the importance of collecting and preserving genetic materials, that is far in the future. For the present the work of the IBPGR in preserving the genetic variability of plant resources is critical for plant breeding and food production in the years to come;
- The mandate of IBPGR as modified by the panel and again by TAC gives IBPGR a wide responsibility, but one focussed on the essential features necessary to ensure that tomorrow's plant breeders will still have available the genetic material they need;
- The main policy recommendation is that the IBPGR should give a more scientific basis to its work. It needs a mission oriented tactical research capacity, and a sufficient knowledge base on the staff to manage an expanded contract and grant research program;
- The IBPGR has done valuable work since its inception ten years previously. The statistics of cultivars collected and stored may be misleading, however, when the unsatisfactory conditions in many gene banks are considered;
- Its accomplishments notwithstanding, the IBPGR does face a number of management problems. Its Board should act more like a board of trustees rather than a program committee, and the panel recommended a number of steps in this direction;
- The principal problem was that the executive secretary was asked to serve two masters, one a large and powerful organization, and the other a small organization specifically designed to avoid the problems of a bureaucracy;
- The IBPGR staff were all FAO employees and subject to its regulations, with the result, for example, that merit promotion within the IBPGR secretariat was impossible;
- The panel recommended the appointment by the CGIAR of a task force to go more deeply into the management issues and how they could be resolved. The task force should explore the extent to which the FAO could provide more appropriate conditions within which the management problems identified by the panel could be overcome. If conditions could not be changed to permit the IBPGR to operate as an autonomous unit, the panel suggested that it be moved outside of the FAO.

27. The chairman of TAC, Professor Camus, said that TAC had not been able to reach final conclusions on the basis of the panel's report. Instead, TAC had appointed a subcommittee of three members who had been charged to define the types of contribution that IBPGR should make in research, analyze ways in which that effort could be conducted efficiently and integrated with other IBPGR activities so as to enhance those aspects of collaboration with FAO that have been fruitful in the past, and to explore possibilities for overcoming the current constraints under which IBPGR is operating. The TAC would receive the report of the subcommittee at its meeting in June and report further to the Group at international centers week.

28. The chairman of the IBPGR, Dr. Kahre, expressed agreement with the recommendations of the panel and the intention of the IBPGR to implement them. A program committee had been established and was beginning to define research activities. The Board agreed that first class scientific staff was needed, but proposed to achieve its research objectives mainly by contracts with centers of excellence. He called attention to the inability of the IBPGR under present circumstances to exercise its full responsibilities as a board. The Board supported the idea that its staff should be established in a scientific environment. As an autonomous center, the IBPGR would continue to cooperate with the FAO and other organizations involved in genetic resource work. The board urged formation of a task force as proposed by the review panel, and promised its full cooperation. The executive secretary of the IBPGR, Trevor Williams who was recently appointed as an honorary professor, distributed diagrams showing the integrated program of the IBPGR. He said that in 1985 about 45 percent of the budget was allocated for field operations, and up to 30 percent for strategic research. The proposed changes would require eight to ten senior scientists in appropriate disciplines, most of whom would be recruited from outside, but the Board felt that phasing over a number of years would enable this to be done without markedly increasing the total number of professional staff. Costs would rise because of marginal increases in salaries for senior staff and the need to pay for accommodation and services.

29. Dr. Bommer then presented a full statement of FAO's views of the panel report. Since this material, (Pages 216 to 220 of the verbatim of the Tokyo meeting), unlike the views of TAC, the panel and the IBPGR, is not elsewhere available, it is attached in full as Appendix IV. Dr. Bommer reviewed in detail the history of the relationship between the two entities, to illustrate that the Board was established on the ground prepared by FAO and has made full use of FAO programs, facilities and name. Even though it is an autonomous body, the IBPGR de facto implements a part of the FAO's program. The model chosen initially was not for a body to do research, but rather to promote action. FAO considers this concept still applicable, and advises against making the IBPGR a full fledged center on conceptual and practical grounds. As conveyed earlier to the TAC, the FAO disagreed with the panel on two major recommendations, namely the involvement in research, and the IBPGR role in evaluation of plant genetic resources. These would mean drastic change, with many implications financial and otherwise. In its management recommendations, the FAO thought the panel was too much influenced by the center model, and was unable to see the value of a CGIAR activity differently conceived. On the specific management issues, the FAO saw no possibility of making additional office space available in the near future. Every effort



had been made to provide wide flexibility in the operation of the secretariat. Nevertheless it should be understood that the FAO could not grant exceptional privileges to part of its staff for which the director general has overall responsibility. Dr. Bommer welcomed the approach taken by the panel to the role of the commission recently created within FAO. The commission had referred favorably several times in its first report to the IBPGR and had recommended that the relationship between the FAO and the IBPGR should be reviewed, with particular attention to the formal and working relationships and the avoidance of duplication and overlap. He concluded that the FAO was prepared to give full support to the IBPGR under the present cooperative arrangements and would regret a unilateral move by the CGIAR to change the functions of the IBPGR from a promotional/catalytic role to that of an international research center.

30. The chairman invited comment, after observing that this was a sensitive issue, that attention should be paid to the substantive role of the organization we wished to support. He suggested that since TAC had not completed its work, this discussion might be considered guidance to TAC in its further deliberations. The discussion that followed reflected agreement on the complexity and sensitivity of the issue of plant genes. Several delegates said they did not have enough time to absorb the report and obtain expert advice on it. The Group should regard this first discussion as preliminary and consider the matter finally at centers week. Several commented that the commission will handle political and policy issues, and promote awareness of the question. It was generally welcomed in this role, and its relationships with the IBPGR were viewed positively throughout the discussion.

31. There was a broad consensus among those who spoke that the technical basis for genetic conservation programs was weak, and that more research was needed. The IBPGR work in this field, however, should be done through a grant and contract program, perhaps on the model of the tropical disease research activities of the WHO, and not by direct participation of IBPGR staff in research. A strong scientific staff would be required, but there was no agreement on its size. The IBPGR should become a technical center in this area, which it is not at present. Several delegates called for flexibility, particularly by the FAO, to make it possible for the present relationship to continue on an improved basis. Some made a flat statement that they did not agree that IBPGR should leave FAO. Others believed that it was critical for the IBPGR to be organized with the full range of authorities and capacities of a research center like the others, even though this would mean independent status. Among the points stressed were control over scientific policy, finances, appointment, promotion and compensation of staff and clear responsibility to the Group and no one else. It seemed possible that cooperation with the FAO would be strengthened by a clearly independent status. Others feared that competition and overlapping functions would result from having the IBPGR become independent. One donor suggested that consideration be given to finding another home for some of the research functions proposed, leaving other policy or action oriented work at the FAO under improved management conditions.

32. While some delegates spoke in favor of taking no action until after the TAC report was considered at centers week, a much larger number spoke in favor of the creation of a task force or committee so that the matter could be moved forward more quickly. There was considerable concern that TAC

might otherwise get into political and organizational areas beyond its usual role. At the same time, several speakers called upon TAC to respond clearly on the technical aspects of the panel report, which had significant organizational implications. Concern was expressed by one speaker over administrative measures taken by the FAO with regard to the contracts of IBPGR staff, who were all now on a very short-term basis. Dr. Bommer said that this was a normal procedure given the uncertainty about the future. He assured the Group that there was a flexible attitude on the part of FAO management, and that adjustments would be made in accordance with the needs of the work, as these could be foreseen. Financial issues were discussed rather lightly. One donor said it was prepared to assume its share of increased costs if the IBPGR became independent.

33. In summarizing the discussion, the chairman said there was great appreciation for the work done by the panel and the accomplishments of the IBPGR. The TAC should consider the best means of the IBPGR conducting increased research. There was unease about the problems of an autonomous organization actually located within a larger organization. It was probably set up this way to enable the IBPGR to benefit from the broader mandate, facilities and political context of the FAO. He would appoint a committee to make detailed recommendations to the Group at centers week, based on an objective analysis of the complex issues involved, and on the recommendations of TAC. The committee would be small, to make it efficient, but also representative of the opinions expressed in the Group on this issue. This committee, announced at a later session, consists of the following individuals: Dr. Amir Muhammad, Dr. N. C. Brady, M. Louis Caudron, Dr. J. Hardon, and Mr. R. C. Hills, with Mr. Husain serving as chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR  
TO THE XIII MEETING  
OF THE IBPCR BOARD

"ORIGINAL"

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR TO THE IBPGR BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FEBRUARY 1985 - FEBRUARY 1986

At the outset I stress that this report is the first to the IBPGR Board since it re-constituted itself as a Board of Trustees in February 1985; hence this report will also report on managerial aspects as well as the IBPGR's global activities. The report will, of necessity, be brief and it attempts to summarize several hundred projects in the global network which now includes more than 100 countries.

In the first place I remind you that in 1984, we imposed a voluntary freeze on any staff changes pending the results of an external programme and management review. You received the findings of this review at your meeting in February 1985. Then following a series of meetings of committees, both of the TAC and the CGIAR, and lack of decision by two meetings of the CGIAR (in Tokyo in June 1985 and in Washington, D.C. in October 1985) a freeze on staff was imposed by the CGIAR through 1986. This series of events has had serious managerial consequences.

Even if indecision by the CGIAR has had its effects on our work, so too have the parallel discussions in FAO with the establishment and meeting of a Commission on Plant Genetic Resources. Whereas the protracted CGIAR discussions affected staff morale, the latter had its effects largely at the client country level where my field staff, in many cases, have found confusion and misunderstandings which will continue until the respective roles of the Commission and the IBPGR have been clarified.

Despite this background, I wish to report that, although your Executive Committee defined in the clearest terms the staffing structure necessary to increase the scientific competence of the staff necessary for the work you propose (Appendix I), we have been unable to implement this because of the CGIAR freeze. Hence I have been left with no alternative but to make rational

changes in the duties of the existing staff (which total over 20 professionals in all parts of the world) and to continue relying heavily on consultants for a wide variety of tasks. This, of course, is not the most cost-effective way of doing business but the only course open prior to the CGIAR making clear decisions on the future organizational structure of the IBPGR.

I would, at this stage, pay tribute to the support I have received from the Executive Committee, the Programme Committee and in particular Dr. J.H.W. Holden, Senior Adviser and Mrs. C. Gorelli, for her fiscal and programming control. The temporary changes in staff duties are recent. Perhaps the most important is that now only one of my officers is in charge a.i. of the field programme. In the past, because the field programme had developed rapidly in a short period, field staff reported to a number of the HQ officers. Now, the field programme will be better planned for the medium-term and concomitantly this will lead to much better monitoring than hitherto.

The Assistant Executive Secretary, has assumed a.i. the task of Secretary to the Board and its Committees in accordance with a recommendation of the external review, and he assists with the programming and budgeting. In addition I have made some ad hoc arrangements for 1986, for better coordinated specific action on germplasm collecting and manpower development.

These changes do not, in any way, take away the need for the new staffing structure which must be implemented at the earliest opportunity.

At the field level, and the field programme of IBPGR is a major part of the Board's responsibility, accounting for about 40% of its annual expenditures, an in-house review of the programme was held in late September 1985. Although this will be discussed as one of your agenda items, it behoves me now to highlight some points which emerged from that review. Initially regional coordinators were appointed by IBPGR to create awareness of the need for action on genetic resources and to foster regional cooperative programmes. In this respect I need hardly repeat that the IBPGR has had to abandon the formal regional approach, having closed down some of its earlier projects, and instead stresses local activities related to global priorities as well as justifiable local institutional building to expand the global network. The time has now come for us to re-define the duties of the field staff and to stress scientific standards and monitoring.

The IBPGR field staff, by virtue of their locations, are our "shop window" to the world but even their public relations work does little to enhance the more general PR needed by the Board. There are still widespread misconceptions about the nature of our work and PR was the subject of a major recommendation of the last external review. Recent reportings in the press and elsewhere make it imperative that action is not deferred. In the past year, on your behalf, the staff have attempted some PR by our inputs at a number of major international symposia or congresses. On a practical level we have issued a number of posters and there is currently a new brochure in press which should interest molecular biologists and environmentalists as well as agriculturists. At the CGIAR level, a book is in press on genebanks with reference to the whole of the CGIAR, a significant point because the CGIAR remains the only organization in the world to put any substantial funding into genetic resources work.

Before turning to the IBPGR activities I shall report on our linkages with other organizations. Over the past year we have established good working relationships with IUCN and MAB/Unesco. We have encountered problems, however, because we need data urgently which should be held by these other organizations but which usually do not exist: for instance, data on species occurrences and distribution in biosphere or nature reserves. Nonetheless these organizations have helped us at the field level in the Sahel and in Sumatra. Our field staff need to develop better contacts with the counterpart field staff of conservation organizations. To provide one example of how this collaboration works, IBPGR will be present when Morocco attempts to devise a conservation strategy and IBPGR staff will advise on forage germplasm resources. Late last year we also participated when IUCN/WWF attempted its first round of defining a conservation strategy for botanic gardens. In addition we have established contacts with the Commonwealth Secretariat which is initiating a programme on genetic resources of under-exploited plants and we advise on the suitability of projects submitted. So too we have continued to advise the ECE on all projects submitted on genetic resources especially those linking European institutes with institutes in the countries of the Lomé Convention and in one case I sit on an advisory panel. Similarly I am a Board member of the recently-established International Legume Database and Information Service and hence can see there is maximum collaboration with IBPGR's work on Phaseolineae and Viceae as well as tropical and arid zone

forage species. IBPGR continues to be represented at the EUCARPIA Gene Bank Committee and to help SABRAO when symposia are held which interact with IBPGR's activities in Asia. Lastly, on international cooperation, IBPGR continues to have a low-key observer status at the Environment Working Group of the UN agencies concerned - FAO, UNEP and Unesco. One positive advantage of this is the relative ease with which we can mobilize action. When the Group met in April 1985, they expressed the need for training on in situ conservation. Through IBPGR's intervention, the University of Birmingham, UK added a specialist short course in this area to its short courses on genetic resources and it was available within six months from the date of the recommendation.

Cooperation at the more local, national or regional level involved field staff in providing advice whenever requested and participation in numerous planning meetings.

#### SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES IN 1985

I propose to run through the major functional activities of IBPGR and provide a synopsis of the work over the past year. These tie closely to a functional programme approved by the Programme Committee (Appendix II).

#### COLLECTING

For several years, the Board, as a matter of policy, has stated that it will run down its support to collecting. This has been widely misinterpreted. As your decisions have been put into practice, IBPGR now places less effort on widespread generalized collecting because in the first 10 years of IBPGR work, collecting resulted in major and substantial germplasm collections of the major crops. The emphasis has been shifted to collecting significant germplasm where there is documented threat of erosion and to broadening the gene pools represented in collections with wider diversity especially that shown by related wild species.

Several points are relevant to this work. Firstly, national programmes and other organizations have been slow to support collecting using their own funds. IBPGR, with its limited budget, can only go so far in its

"pump-priming" action and others must assume some responsibility. Secondly, it is very difficult for national scientists to inform us convincingly of erosion. There still exists a legacy of the earlier emotional approach; because of agricultural changes there is an oft-mistaken notion that the displaced material is critical for genetic conservation. In many cases such material is almost identical to that collected in neighbouring areas. Over the past year we have sometimes refused support on the basis of inadequate scientific evidence. Thirdly, since our early work was biased almost totally to cultivars the methods employed in the collecting were adequate through relatively short field visits. This is inappropriate for wild species and, indeed, for many forages. We have tended to find scientists unwilling to spend long periods in the field and we have had to rely on our own collectors wherever possible. I recall to your attention a Board Planning Committee meeting held in 1982, which clearly stated that we shall have to build up a cadre of good field collectors. IBPGR staff will move somewhat in this direction during 1986, but there is a dearth of potentially interested people available. Fourthly, in relation to wild species we lack information in many cases on distribution, times of flowering and seeding and hence have had to initiate lengthy preparatory research using herbaria. Such research is ongoing for okra, Vigna, Aurantioid relatives of Citrus, wild Allium and some groups of the Triticeae. A study on Mangifera species was finished in 1985, and is now being translated into field work in Kalimantan, Sumatra and Sabah. In parallel with such research the Staff need to develop a number of important items such as briefing lists for field workers including keys for identification worked out especially when existing floras are limited to country boundaries.

During 1985 IBPGR accelerated its work on wild species of sweet potato by attaching a collector to CIP because few institutes in South America have expertise or interest in these species. In addition emphasis was placed on the Pennisetum genepool in Niger and Mali because of its importance to pearl millet and forage breeding. Other major activities on wild species were: cassava (Mexico and Paraguay), potato (Ecuador), Cucurbitaceae (Mexico), Brassica (France, Italy, Spain), Capsicum (Brazil), Allium (India) and soyabean (Australia).



In relation to forages, following expert working groups on tropical/subtropical species in 1984, and on Mediterranean and adjacent arid and semi arid zones in 1985, IBPGR initiated field work in Brazil, Burkina Faso, Indonesia and several countries in East Africa for tropical/subtropical species and in Iran for arid zone species. Work continued in the Mediterranean and will be re-phased according to specific targets in 1986.

Apart from the recent developments highlighted above, major collecting of primitive materials for gap filling continued in 1985 as follows (this is by no means an exhaustive list):

<u>Wheat and barley:</u>	Iran, Morocco, Nepal and Turkey
<u>Sorghum and millets:</u>	Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, Zaire and Zimbabwe
<u>Rice:</u>	Burma, Indonesia, Malaysia (Sabah), Kenya, Madagascar, Nepal and Pakistan
<u>Maize:</u>	Bolivia, Brazil, Mauritius and Nepal
<u>Andean grains:</u>	Ecuador
<u>Phaseolus beans:</u>	Argentina, Burundi, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Nepal and Zaire
<u>Groundnut:</u>	Brazil, Peru and Zimbabwe
<u>Soyabean:</u>	Australia, China and Nepal
<u>Tropical fruits:</u>	Malaysia, Nepal, Sudan and Venezuela
<u>Temperate fruits:</u>	Ecuador and Yugoslavia
<u>Vegetables:</u>	Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Guatemala, India, Italy, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Peru, Spain, Sudan and Syria
<u>Cassava:</u>	Paraguay, Mexico and Zaire
<u>Yam:</u>	Côte d'Ivoire and Zaire

These serve to illustrate the wide ranging programme. In total, field work took place in more than 60 countries through 60 missions.

#### CONSERVATION

By the end of 1985, the IBPGR-designated base collections of seeds had been expanded to include tropical and subtropical priority forage legumes and grasses. In total 35 institutes are now involved, at least half of them in developing countries. All major cereals, food legumes, root crops and vegetables are covered.

A register of these genebanks meeting the new scientific standards of IBPGR has been started. In addition designated field genebanks for vegetative materials of cassava, sweet potato, banana, Citrus, cacao, sugarcane, Allium, wild perennial Arachis species and wild perennial soyabean are operational.

In 1985, IBPGR placed emphasis on completing storage facilities in Africa. Medium and/or long-term facilities were provided in Botswana, ILCA (Ethiopia), Senegal, Zambia and Zimbabwe as well as in Fiji and Israel (specifically for arid-zone species). Seed packaging equipment was provided to Bolivia, Burundi, China (three provincial Academies), Cyprus, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Iran, Madagascar, Morocco, Nicaragua and Zambia. Other equipment especially for seed drying was provided to Brazil, Burundi, China, Ghana, Guatemala, Mauritania, Mauritius, Rwanda and Zaire.

The IBPGR expert committee on seed storage held a subcommittee meeting in April 1985, and reported specifically on cost-effective seed storage. It considered the use of non-conventional energy sources, back-up storage in permafrost, use of caves and special attention was paid to well-dried seed at ambient temperatures. It advised IBPGR that there is a profligate waste of funds in the construction of many seed genebanks where deep freezers could be more cost-effective. (IBPGR has been using this appropriate technology for a number of years.)

Research supported by IBPGR on seed physiology and hence methods of storing initiated 8 years ago finished in 1985. A report is being finalized summarizing the analysis and interpretation of over 11,000 germination tests. During 1985, we issued two handbooks on seed storage, the first covering principles and methodology, the second a compendium by species and these are bench-mark publications. Specific research is continuing in problem areas, e.g. an investigation of the storability of wild banana seeds (carried out in Malaysia) and of tropical grass seeds (carried out in Brazil).

A major highlight of 1985, was a meeting of a subcommittee of the in vitro committee to discuss and agree on the design, planning and operation of in vitro genebanks. The report shows clearly that manpower requirements might well be grossly under-estimated. At the suggestion of your Executive Committee, proposals have been prepared to run and test out the specifications of an in vitro active genebank.

The number of in vitro genebanks which will be established to conserve wide diversity will be limited in number. Wherever possible seed storage will be the preferred method for genetic conservation and IBPGR will not support maintenance of clones of interest to breeders but the wider gene pool. We must avoid a general misconception that any in vitro collection, per se, is a genebank for genetic conservation.

The in vitro active genebanks will contain cultures under slow growth; the in vitro base genebanks will contain cultures under cryopreservation. Both systems should be linked through multiplication cycles which involve subculturing and monitoring for genetic stability and the whole scheme held together by characterization, evaluation and documentation routines.

At the end of 1985, we advertised for research proposals on genetic stability of cultures under both slow growth and cryopreservation. This will provide hard data to enable us to understand stability in tissue culture and set acceptable limits. For the past three years a range of research projects aimed at developing protocols for the genetic conservation of tissues of priority crops has been pursued in all parts of the world. The aim continues to be an attack on a broad front including studies on cryopreservation, slow growth methods for the widest range of genotypes, disease indexing, stability and in vitro collecting and exchange. This research will be summarized in the first Research Highlights to be issued by IBPGR (April 1986).

The international data base on in vitro research around the world is now being widely used by the scientific community. It is unique and an important IBPGR activity.

Where in situ conservation is complementary to ex situ conservation, following a recommendation of the external review, IBPGR does not become involved in practical in situ work except for data gathering. We accept the need for in situ conservation in specific cases because (i) protected areas offer opportunities for conservation of many species; (ii) data on genetic resources can be important components in broader conservation strategies and can be adjuncts to ex situ conservation; and (iii) comprehensive field surveys are necessary and organizations turn to IBPGR for help and advice. IBPGR's survey of wild Mangifera species in Southeast Asia falls into this area. So

too did a survey under the Special Project ECP/GR on distribution of wild species of Prunus and Allium in relation to protected areas in Europe. This highlighted the need for urgent field work in southern European countries and we shall draw this to the attention of the governments of France, Greece, Italy, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The field survey type work will, of course, continue for priority genebanks as part of the IBPGR's ecogeographical approach to collecting.

#### DOCUMENTATION

IBPGR's programme includes four components (i) development and promotion of standard formats, i.e. descriptor lists; (ii) dissemination of information on existing germplasm collections, i.e. directories; (iii) assistance to genebanks to establish computerized data base management systems (DBMS); and (iv) development of centralized data bases. Our computing systems rely on a Wang OIS installed in 1983, and some microcomputers as well as a facility in BARC, Beltsville Md., USA. More recently we have been planning to strengthen the field offices so that information flow is better but most of this will only occur in 1986-87.

In relation to descriptors, all major crops have now been dealt with. The 1985, published descriptors included six revisions and 16 new lists; about another 10 are in the final stages of preparation. Most have reached the first major revision. They have been well received by the scientific community.

The first burst of requests for technical assistance on DBMSs has been levelling off. In 1985, only five were agreed to and implemented: in Czechoslovakia; Colombia and Ecuador; Sierra Leone; and Solomon Islands. However, additionally we helped in upgrading software where necessary and assistance was given to a number of centres either to help IBPGR work or national work. The changes in software and hardware in recent years also means that the HQ computer support unit needs re-thinking. We no longer need systems-type work to backstop this programme nor extensive programming but more emphasis is needed on data entry and analysis for our own planning purposes. This will require adjustments in the support staff.

On characterization data, during 1985, IBPGR supported 48 institutes with 57 projects spread over 34 countries. These ranged from a data base on characterization data of sugarcane in Barbados, to maize in Argentina, to Chinese cabbage at AVRDC, sweet potato in Papua New Guinea and root crops in the Pacific. Many of these were specific tailor-made projects including multiplication of samples for safety deposition in other collections.

#### EVALUATION

A major recommendation of the external review was that IBPGR should become more involved in evaluation. The Executive Committee and the Staff have considered this and there is agreement to tie proposed action to the rationalization of collections, the development of a core in genebanks based on ecogeographic principles. A strategy for IBPGR action on evaluation will emerge at a workshop on genetic resources and the plant breeder to be held in September 1986. Your Programme Committee will then follow this through and make recommendations to the Board at its next meeting.

This strategy should be practicable so that IBPGR has specific targets and the work is cost-effective and useful to breeders. Almost certainly IBPGR is unlikely to become involved in multi-site trials.

#### TRAINING

The IBPGR's emphasis on training continues unabated. I am please to report that we now support postgraduate training in French and a specialized short course was held in Chinese in 1985. These developments are additional to our past and ongoing efforts in Arabic, English and Spanish.

In short courses, 125 scientists received specialized training and additionally 19 attended one-year postgraduate courses.

The relatively new Intern scheme was expanded in 1985, with young scientists carrying out research on arid zone forages (at ICARDA) Phaseolus species mapping (at CIAT) isozyme characterization of cacao (at University of the West Indies), tissue culture of banana (at Catholic University, Leuven, Belgium) root crop characterization (Solomon Islands) and on seed physiology (at AVRDC).

POSTSCRIPT

Details in summary form of all IBPGR projects will be provided in the Annual Report for 1985, which will follow a new format and style.

Lastly, a few matters related to staff. First of all the Weekly Staff Bulletin has now become firmly established and is welcomed by staff serving in remoter areas. I regret that the modem enabling IBPGR HQ to participate in the electronic mail system of the CGIAR (CGNET) is still awaited after an inordinate delay; when available the Bulletin will go out in that form. Secondly, the terms of reference of all field staff will be revised and new job descriptions issued after approval by the Programme Committee in May 1986. In this way we hope to adapt the work of staff effectively to the continual evolution of IBPGR.

J.T. Williams, 19 February 1986

APPENDIX I

THE AGREED NEW PROGRAMMING STRUCTURE OF IBPGR  
WHICH WAS REPORTED TO THE TOKYO MEETING OF CGIAR IN 1985,  
AND WHICH WILL FORM THE BASIS FOR A NEW STAFFING STRUCTURE

(Follows on next five pages)

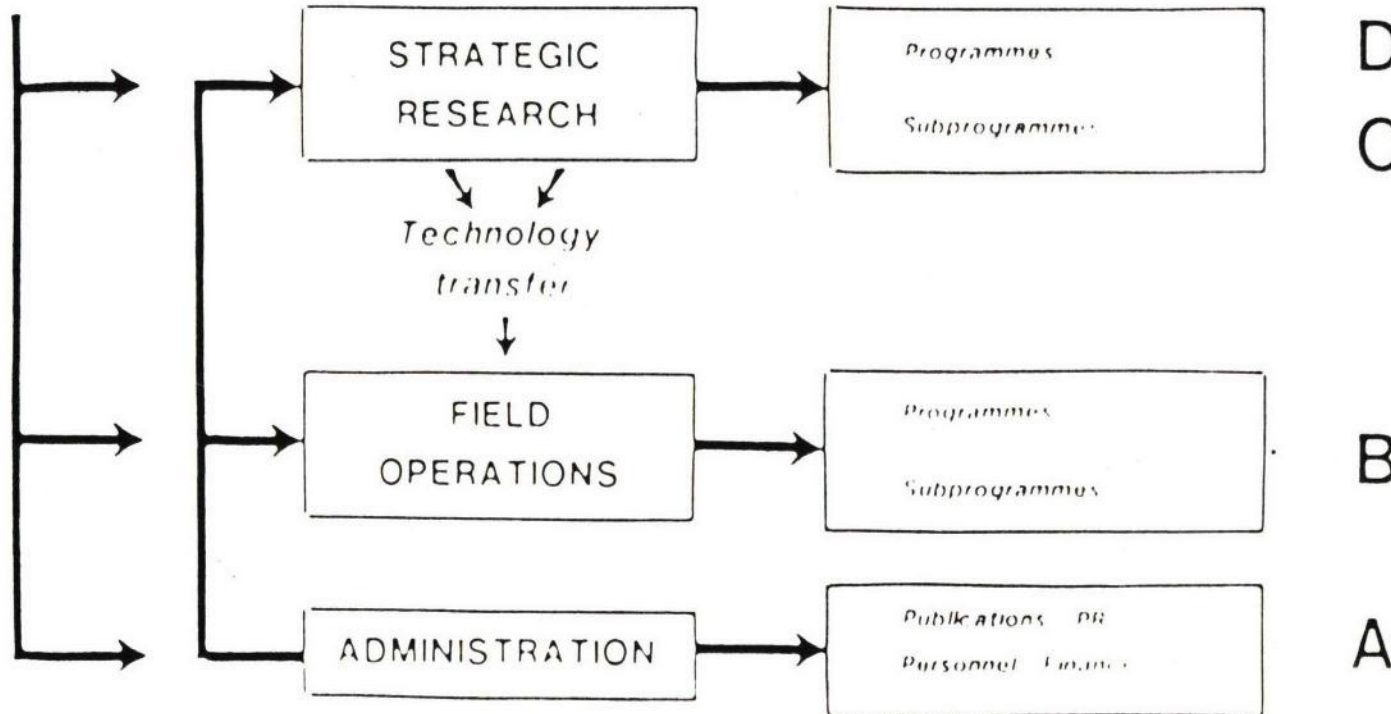
# MAJOR CHARTER FUNCTIONS

Collection/Exchange  
Conservation  
Evaluation/Utilization  
Training

Achieved by

## PROGRAMME AREAS

## PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION



D

C

B

A



PROGRAMME  
IMPLEMENTATION

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A

Personnel

Finance

Information - Publications

PR

PROGRAMME  
IMPLEMENTATION

B

---

FIELD OPERATIONS

Collecting

Documentation Evaluation of collections

Exchange of germplasm

Regional coordination

Monitoring standards

PROGRAMME  
IMPLEMENTATION

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C

STRATEGIC RESEARCH

Seed physiology

*In vitro* conservation

Pathology in germplasm exchange

Ecogeographics /variation patterns

DNA technology

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PROGRAMME  
IMPLEMENTATION

D

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EVALUATION RESEARCH

Strategic planning/methodology

Operations coordination

Regeneration and maintenance of genetic integrity

APPENDIX II

THE IBPGR PROGRAMME (ABSTRACT FROM PROGRAMME  
AND BUDGET PROPOSALS 1987-88)

The IBPGR was established by the CGIAR to promote an international network of genetic resources centres in order to ensure that the genetic diversity of important food crops and other economic plants - which represents one of the world's major natural resources - is adequately collected, satisfactorily conserved, evaluated and documented and is made available for use by plant breeders and other scientists. The successful accomplishment of this task will prevent the loss of significant genetic diversity of many crops in times of great change and development in agriculture and land use, including the introduction of new varieties and will provide genetic resources for future progress in plant improvement.

To meet this task IBPGR, since its inception, has placed the highest priority on building and strengthening a network of genetic resources centres in all parts of the world and most, if not all its activities are intended to support the development of this network and the activities therein. Presently the IBPGR has substantial financial inputs and provides moral support to activities spread over more than 110 countries.

In the first decade of its operation the IBPGR has made significant progress in establishing major germplasm collections of its agreed priority crops. It has stimulated the establishment of national and international programmes, has, in accordance with the programme and management review mentioned above, recognized the need for an evolution of its role and had in fact been moving in this direction.

The external review emphasized the need for a change of emphasis in IBPGR activities and for increased resources to be devoted to strategic research aimed at the upgrading of the activities of existing germplasm centres. This recommendation was based on the recognized gaps in the scientific knowledge base of genetic resources conservation. This need includes research to facilitate utilization of the genetic variation housed

within genetic resources centres. Since early 1985 the Board has also placed increased emphasis on the application of established scientific principles and is particularly concerned with the transfer of results already at hand - technology transfer.

#### PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

The operational programme of the IBPGR has several interrelated functions outlined in the mandate, but these constitute an integrated package of responsibility. The operations involve a vast network of resources and expertise in both developed and developing countries. The work encompasses the scientific and technical bases of plant genetic resources conservation and utilization extending from collection to use in the breeders' field. Hence the operational programme has to be capable of change and flexibility in response to changing needs.

The programme elements include:

(1) Administration; (2) Technical Services; (3) Global Genetic Resources Network; (4) Germplasm Acquisition; (5) Germplasm Characterization and Evaluation; (6) Training; (7) In Vitro Research; (8) Genetic Diversity Research; and (9) Seed Conservation Research.

#### GLOBAL GENETIC RESOURCES NETWORK

The primary aim of the Board has been the establishment and development of a global network of genetic resources centres. This consists, firstly, of a network of designated base collections of specified material, linked together by the planned duplication of germplasm to ensure security against disaster. Secondly, the base collections will be linked to one or more active collections which undertake the characterization, distribution and regeneration of germplasm. An essential feature of each interacting collection, base and active, would be its data base. There has been in the past some misconception of what the global network is. It is far wider than the network of designated base collections and activities and the Board's strategy is well defined.

The IBPGR's task must continue to remain, apart from its assistance at the national level, one of information gathering, stimulation of priority work to serve the global community and monitoring of standards to ensure adequate conservation and better use of crop diversity. The IBPGR Field Officers play a major role in applying this strategy to ensure practical action.

- (1) Developmental Activities: Under this item are included the activities of the Field Officers and support to the national, regional and other institutions to strengthen the global network.
- (2) Base Genebanks: The Board's strategy with respect to conservation is that, for each major crop, there is at least one centre in the world, designated by the Board, which accepts responsibility for holding a base collection of materials under conditions assuring their long-term viability. Furthermore, the Board seeks to ensure that for security reasons duplicates of the accessions in the base collection are also held elsewhere under proper long-term storage conditions.
- (3) Active Genebanks: Some base collections are held by centres which also hold, under medium-term storage conditions, active collections available for current use and which undertake not only regeneration but also the functions of evaluation and of multiplication and distribution. Where the base collection is held separately from any active collection, the Board's strategy is for the designated centre to hold the base collection to enter into collaborative arrangements with one or more centres holding active collections of the crops and which undertake that the functions of medium-term storage, regeneration, characterization, multiplication and distribution are properly carried out.
- (4) Data Management and Transfer: This sub-programme covers the provision of advice, operating standards, hardware and software to national programmes for documentation activities.

## GERMPLASM ACQUISITION

- (1) Monitoring of Genetic Erosion: This work aims to keep the IBPGR informed on genetic erosion. In specific cases working groups will identify areas of real threat as they have done over the past decade.
- (2) Collection of Endangered Germplasm: This includes support to field missions to rescue germplasm samples of endangered species (priority crops and their wild relatives) and therefore includes emergency situations. In 1987 and 1988 most attention will be paid to wild species of major crops and to forages of the tropics, subtropics, Mediterranean and adjacent arid areas.
- (3) Selective Collecting for Diversity Gaps: As the generalized collecting will slow down, the purpose of this sub-programme is to fill gaps in the existing collections where there is a need for such materials. This implies active documentation and analysis of existing collections.
- (4) Facilitation of Germplasm Distribution: All collected materials are distributed to designated genebanks for long-term conservation. The field collectors and Regional Coordinators are involved in seeing that the materials collected by various national and international programmes (with or without support from IBPGR) are sent as duplicate samples to long-term storage facilities and materials are made available to active centres.

## GERMPLASM CHARACTERIZATION AND EVALUATION

- (1) Data Acquisition for Accessions: This sub-programme primarily deals with the capture of data relating to characterization and evaluation of samples through cooperation with national and international organizations. In most cases, especially for national programmes, IBPGR support is required, whereas work at the International Agricultural Research Centres has become - following the endorsement of the external review of IBPGR - the responsibility of the respective centres.



- (2) Data Analysis and Application: The assembling and ordering of passport information on existing collections, the filling of gaps in the data for significant collections (by reference to geographical and climatic data bases) the publication of catalogues, analysis of characterization and evaluation data and facilitating the flow of such information among scientists and germplasm centres are the major aspects of this sub-programme.
- (3) Evaluation Strategy: Original concepts of large data bases including all evaluation data are neither practicable nor scientifically sound.

The Programme Committee will develop an outline strategy which the Board will consider early in 1987. Many of the decisions will need to be tested practically and programmes initiated.

#### TRAINING

- (1) Post-graduate Courses: The training programme leading to a M.Sc. degree in Genetic Conservation and Utilisation at the University of Birmingham, UK, was reviewed in 1985 by IBPGR and it was agreed that it should continue for the next few years in view of the service it provides to the developing world. In addition a one-year training programme in French was started in 1985 at the Faculty of Sciences, Gembloux, Belgium. The participants from developing countries receive IBPGR fellowships to attend these courses and IBPGR directly supports the courses in part. A course in Spanish will be initiated in 1987.
- (2) Specialized Technical Courses: In addition to one-year courses a number of specialized training courses in different fields of germplasm conservation will continue to be organized at various expert centres.

- (3) Individual Training Programme: These include study tours and participation of scientists from developing countries in



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AGRICULTURE  
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DE LAS NACIONES  
UNIDAS PARA  
LA AGRICULTURA  
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2 December 1985

D2

Dear Mr. Farrar,

As you are aware the Twenty-third Session of the FAO Conference, which concluded its work on Thursday, 28 November, reviewed among others "Follow-up of Conference Resolutions 8/83 and 9/83 - Plant Genetic Resources".

... We had a very interesting discussion, and after many hours' work in the Drafting Committee the Plenary approved the Draft Report without any further changes and I am pleased to send you an extract of the Report covering this item.

Yours sincerely,

D.F.R. Bommer  
Assistant Director-General  
Agriculture Department

Mr. Curtis Farrar  
Executive Secretary  
CGIAR  
1818 H Street N.W.  
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cc: Prof. Guy Camus  
TAC Chairman  
World Bank European Office  
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75116 Paris  
France

Follow-up of Conference Resolutions 8/83 and 9/83 -  
Plant Genetic Resources 1/

Item 15

33. The Conference reaffirmed the significance of plant genetic resources in continued agricultural development and in ensuring food security. It noted that, following the adoption of Conference Resolution 8/83 on the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources, 85 Member Nations had officially responded and of these 77 had agreed in principle to adhere to, or expressed support for, the Undertaking. In addition, two non-FAO Member Nations had responded positively.

34. Appeals were made to all countries which had not yet subscribed to the Undertaking to do so. In this connection, countries were urged to clearly spell out their reservations to the Undertaking, in order to establish a constructive dialogue to ensure widest possible adherence. Various delegations, in reiterating their reservations to the Undertaking, indicated that their national legislation, including plant breeders' rights and other domestic considerations, determined the degree to which they could adhere to the Undertaking. A number of delegations were of the view that were the Undertaking to be modified, a greater number of countries could adhere to it. A few members reiterated that they could not adhere to the Undertaking in its present form on grounds of principle.

35. The Conference took note of the fact that the membership of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources had increased from 67 to 77 Member Nations since its first meeting in March 1985. Six more countries had announced their intention of joining the Commission during the Twenty-third Session of the Conference. The studies currently being carried out by the Secretariat to investigate ways and means of allowing participation in the Commission by Member Nations of the United Nations which are not members of FAO were welcomed.

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1/ C 85/24, C 85/LIM/18; C 85/II/PV/11; C 85/II/PV/12; C 85/II/PV/16.

36. The Conference noted that, as recommended by the First Session of the Commission, a Working Group comprising 23 Members of the Commission had been established and would meet in February 1986.

37. The Conference took note of the work initiated by the Secretariat on follow-up to the recommendations of the First Session of the Commission. The need to study the various legal aspects of the conservation and exchange of plant genetic resources was emphasized. The majority reiterated the significance of an international network under international jurisdiction on plant genetic resources base collections, both ex situ and in situ, and the overall importance of the unrestricted exchange of plant genetic resources, and emphasized that such a network did not imply duplication or overlapping with existing systems, but was complementary, pointing out that the existing network was responsible only for ex situ collections and for certain edible varieties. A number of members expressed their belief that the existing institutions had the flexibility and were quite adequate to achieve the objectives of the Undertaking.

38. The Conference stressed the importance of linking plant genetic resources with effective plant breeding and seed production activities, above all to the benefit of developing countries. In this respect, it reaffirmed, on the one hand, the global importance of facilitating inter-country movement of plant resources and stressed on the other hand, the need for increased support to training activities for the maintenance and use of germ plasm.

39. The Conference noted the financial constraints of all countries, particularly of developing countries, to implement fully the objectives of the Undertaking. The majority requested the Director-General to study the feasibility of establishing an international fund for plant genetic resources, in the context of Article 8 of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources. Other members expressed their belief that such a fund was not necessary in the light of existing funding mechanisms.

40. The Conference reiterated its appreciation for the technical and scientific achievements of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) in its area of competence. It emphasized the importance of continued close cooperation between IBPGR and FAO, and particularly with its Commission on Plant Genetic Resources, with a view to avoiding duplication and promoting complementarity. The Conference noted that the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research was reviewing the IBPGR and that the Commission had asked the Director-General of FAO to review the relationship between IBPGR and the FAO. In this context, the relationship between IBPGR and FAO was currently the subject of discussions between the Chairman of the CGIAR and the Director-General of FAO. <sup>Some</sup> ~~Several~~ members indicated that they were prepared to support the establishment of IBPGR as an autonomous and independent international institution. <sup>Many</sup> ~~Some~~ members thought that the existing arrangements between IBPGR and FAO should be maintained and improved.

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FROM AT WILSON FOR HUSEIN CGIAR

FOR REASONS WHICH EYE TRUST LAMPE MAKE CLEAR TO FARRAR A  
MAJORITY OF EUROPEAN CG DONORS AT ROME MEETING WERE OF THE VIEW  
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**CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH**  
**TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE**  
**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

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5 May 1986

Dear Mr. Husain,

We are herewith submitting to you the report of the Mid-Term Review of WARDA which was conducted jointly by TAC and the CGIAR Secretariat between 14 April and 2 May 1986, under the chairmanship of Dr. E.T. York. We wish to congratulate the Panel for their thorough assessment and constructive suggestions.

The review mission to WARDA could not be mounted earlier for various logistical reasons. Consequently the report is being presented to the Group before TAC has had a chance to consider the findings of the Review Panel. Accordingly there will be no commentary from TAC. The CGIAR Secretariat will comment at the CGIAR meeting in Ottawa.

We feel confident that TAC will, as a matter of principle, support the basic recommendation of having an independent, clearly focussed and integrated rice research program for West Africa. This view is reinforced by the fact that the Review Panel was largely composed of persons who are well acquainted with WARDA and knowledgeable about TAC's concerns. Furthermore, the position taken by the current Chairman of the Governing Council of WARDA left little choice to the Panel.

Recent developments in WARDA have been fully taken into account, and in particular the uncertainty surrounding the validity of the pledge, by the Governing Council of WARDA in December 1985, to delegate certain powers to the Scientific and Technical Committee. This led the Panel to propose measures to ensure independence of the research program while maintaining close links with WARDA.

The report does not cover an additional important point. The Governing Council requested the CGIAR to assume responsibility for administrative expenses of WARDA beginning in 1986. In our response at the time, we made clear that a condition of the Group agreeing to this proposal would be a specific plan whereby member states would recognize their responsibility for the overhanging debt attributable to their account, and would provide funds sufficient to pay short-term debt and thus remove it as a factor inhibiting efficient operations.

In view of the urgency of the situation, TAC and the CGIAR Secretariat would appreciate clear guidance from the Group on the proposals made by the Review Panel. In acting on the Panel report, the

Mr. S. Shahid Husain  
Chairman  
CGIAR  
World Bank



Group should note that those recommendations and suggestions relating to IITA and IRRI are preliminary in nature, pending detailed discussions with both Centers. And it is of course clear that extensive discussions must be undertaken with the management and governance of WARDA to determine their views on the proposals.

In conclusion, we would like to reiterate our appreciation to the Review Panel and commend the report to you and through you to the donor community.

Yours sincerely,

C. Farrar  
Executive Secretary  
CGIAR

G. Camus  
Chairman  
TAC

## 5. OVERALL ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1. WARDA Objectives

347. WARDA was established in 1970 through actions by eleven West African countries 1/. The decision to create the organization grew out of the recognized need to expand rice production throughout the region.

348. This need was quite apparent at the time. In the late 1960s, West African countries were importing, annually, approximately 0.4 million metric tons of rice at a cost of US\$ 80.0 million. Local production which was reaching 1.2 million tons/year had been growing at an annual rate of 1.69%, while population was increasing at a rate of 2.8%. Without a marked increase in production within the region, it was estimated that foreign exchange expenditures for rice imports could rise to US\$ 180.0 million by 1980 and US\$ 540.0 million by 1990 2/.

349. WARDA was thus created with the primary objective of reducing the region's dependency upon large quantities of imported rice. It was recognized, as well, that the economic well-being of millions of farm families in the region could likely be enhanced through improvements in rice production.

350. The WARDA Member States are due much credit for their recognition of a major regional need, their initiative in the creation of an organization to respond to the need, and the significant commitments they have made to support the WARDA program. Such an inter-governmental, self-help effort is unique among Third World countries and merits the highest praise.

### 5.2. Progress Towards Achieving Objectives

351. To date, WARDA has undoubtedly served many useful purposes. It has created a climate for regional cooperation which extends beyond matters related directly to rice production. The programs of WARDA have highlighted the complexity of the problems related to rice culture in the region and have helped to establish the basis for progress in rice production.

352. It should be recognized, however, that the primary objective of WARDA, the enhancement of rice self-sufficiency in the region, has not been achieved. Indeed, the region is much more dependent on rice imports today than when WARDA was established. For example, the WARDA region was producing approximately three-fourths of the rice it consumed in 1965/69 but only one-half of its needs in 1980/84. During this period rice imports grew some 350%, and expenditures for rice imports today far

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1/ Membership has since grown to 16 countries.

2/ Report of First Quinquennial Review, CGIAR, 1978.

exceed the projections, at the time WARDA was established, of what import costs might be without substantial increases in production.

353. Total rice production in the region during the 1965/69 to 1980/84 period increased by some 50%, due primarily to an expansion in area devoted to rice culture. Although yield levels improved in some countries during this period, average yields for the region were essentially the same in the early 1980s as in the late 1960s. (It should be recognized there was severe drought in some parts of the region during the latter period).

354. Population growth contributed to a substantial increase in demand for rice in the region during the past 15 years. However, growth in production associated with the increased area devoted to rice more than accommodated this element of expanded demand. Other major factors contributing to the decline in rice self-sufficiency have been the rapid growth in per capita rice consumption, along with the failure to improve overall rice productivity.

355. The Review Panel recognizes that the decline in regional rice self-sufficiency might have been greater had WARDA not been in existence for the past 15 years. At this point, however, the important consideration is the fact that there is a more critical need today to improve rice production in West Africa than when WARDA was created.

### 5.3. Factors Limiting the Achievement of Objectives

356. Many factors have, unquestionably, limited the achievement of WARDA objectives. They relate both to external production constraints as well as to internal problems and limitations of the organization itself.

#### 5.3.1. Production constraints

357. The production of rice in the region is impacted by a wide range of biological, chemical, physical, socio-economic, and political constraints. Many of these are addressed in chapter 2 of this report and are considered in greater detail in a recent warda publication <sup>1/</sup>.

358. The Panel recognizes the major difficulties confronting efforts to improve rice production in the region. indeed few, if any, areas of the world present more serious problems. these problems serve to underscore the need for a concerted research program, as well as other efforts on a broad front, to address, and to the extent possible remove, the serious constraints to progress in rice production. The need for such an effort is greater today than when the Association came into existence in 1970.

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<sup>1/</sup> "Constraints to Upland Rice Production in West Africa",  
WARDA, 1986

### 5.3.2. Limitations related to WARDA itself

359. The Second External Program Review of WARDA recognized that the Association had achieved "some of its program objectives" but expressed disappointment in the efficiency with which its resources were used. The Review Panel pointed out that "WARDA spends nearly half as much annually as the largest of the other IARCs, but neither its research output nor its contribution to rice development capacity is consistent with that level of resources". The Panel concluded that the low productivity can be attributed to a number of factors, including a lack of clearly stated and appropriate program objectives geared to the needs of West Africa, and to the lack of an operational strategy and performance criteria.

360. The concept of an inter-governmental rice development association in West Africa would appear to have great merit. It is apparent to the Mid-Term Review Panel, however, as it was to the 1983 Panels, that WARDA has not had the desired impact on rice production. This is due to several factors, including the orientation or focus of the program, its governance and management, and its funding.

#### (a) Orientation of the program

361. As indicated in Section 3.3, the original objectives of WARDA were very broad. These were appropriate aims or objectives of a development organization which WARDA was commissioned to be. They do not, however, represent the objectives of an organization primarily concerned with research, as are other member institutions in the CGIAR System.

362. Although the need for a research component was recognized in the WARDA Charter, primary emphasis was placed on the adaptation of technology rather than its generation. This focus or emphasis was based on the widely held assumption at that time that there was available in the global community much rice technology which could be readily adapted to West African conditions. Such an assumption has proved to be erroneous, and it has become increasingly apparent that specific technologies need to be developed for the harsh environments and other difficult conditions often encountered in the region. The absence of such a research orientation or focus has limited WARDA's effectiveness and achievements.

363. Under the leadership of the Acting Executive Secretary and the current Director of Research and Development, along with the guidance of a newly-constituted Scientific and Technical Committee (STC), the Association has, during the past two years, moved toward the development of a well-conceived and more sharply focussed research program, consistent with the recommendations of the 1983 External Program Review. This program, however, is in its early stages of development, and other problems associated with WARDA's governance, management, and funding have limited its implementation and progress.

#### (b) Governance and management

364. The 1983 External Program and Management Reviews focussed on various problems in the governance and management of the Association.

These have been detailed in the reports of the Panels and some are briefly summarized as follows:

- (1) The Panel recognized WARDA's considerable assets and concluded that the Association's inability to transform these assets into more useful technology for the region was due, in substantial measure, to management inadequacies.
- (2) Despite the considerable WARDA financial resources devoted to coordination and administration, the essential contribution of charting the course for the Association had been largely missing.
- (3) A major cause of WARDA's inefficiency is the absence of accountability for overall institutional performance, starting at the level of the Governing Council and descending through the organization.
- (4) Serious difficulties have been experienced in the area of overall financial management and control, including accounting and budgeting, as well as internal and external auditing.
- (5) The personnel function is not used effectively as a mechanism for managing WARDA's human resources. The linkage between incentives and performance is minimal.
- (6) The Panel concluded that "one missing ingredient for success is a well-developed sense of institutional loyalty. WARDA headquarters staff tend to work for their own gain or for other individuals but one does not sense that the interests of the Association transcend these very often".

365. The Review Panels developed a number of significant recommendations to deal with some of the more serious governance and management problems confronting the Association. The reports of the Panels were in turn endorsed by both TAC and the CGIAR. The Governing Council and Executive Secretary indicated their acceptance of the key elements of the Panels' recommendations. However, in the ensuing months, there was unmistakable evidence of actions by the Executive Secretary that were directly contrary to the Panels' proposals.

366. Moreover, the Executive Secretary, without conferring with either the STC or donors, proposed major changes in the WARDA constitution which, if implemented, would have changed the entire character of the Association. Included was a proposal that WARDA's mandate be broadened to include crops other than rice.

367. These circumstances prompted TAC to withhold its endorsement of the WARDA program and budget, pending the outcome of the December 1984 meeting of the Governing Council and the availability of evidence that satisfactory progress could be expected in the implementation of the review recommendations.

368. The Governing Council in its December 1984 meeting dismissed the Executive Secretary and took a number of actions aimed at addressing the recommendations of the Panels. The Chairman of TAC then concluded that the Governing Council, through such actions, had taken the essential

steps established by the CGIAR as conditions for continued support and recommended that CGIAR funding be resumed forthwith. The Chairman of the CGIAR concurred and urged donors to proceed with WARDA funding for 1985.

369. In its 1985 meeting, the Governing Council took further actions to abide by the spirit of the Review Panels' recommendations, delegating certain governance functions to the Scientific and Technical Committee.

370. Members of TAC were encouraged by these positive actions taken by the Governing Council. However, the Mid-Term Review Panel has encountered circumstances which give rise to renewed concerns about WARDA's governance and management and raise serious questions about the extent to which some of the key recommendations of the 1983 External Review Panels are being implemented.

371. First, at the December 1985 meeting, the Governing Council approved the delegation of a number of responsibilities to the STC, including authority to:

- (1) "select a forum of accountants for appointment by the Governing Council to conduct the auditing of the Association's accounts", and
- (2) "select and appoint on the basis of objective criteria, candidates to the position of Executive Secretary and Deputy Executive Secretary and to submit the appointment for confirmation by the Governing Council". (Emphasis added).

372. At the same meeting, the Governing Council agreed to meet biennially in an ordinary session and, as necessary, in extraordinary sessions, to take various actions, including "to confirm the appointment of the Executive Secretary and Deputy Executive Secretary from among the candidates recommended by the STC". (Emphasis added).

373. In exercising the authority delegated under (1) above, the STC recommended two auditing firms to the Governing Council, but the Council failed to appoint either of them. The Acting Executive Secretary then proceeded to appoint an auditor, different from either of those recommended by the STC.

374. With regard to (2) above, the Governing Council seemed, on the one hand, to delegate clearly to the STC the authority to select and appoint the Executive Secretary and his Deputy, subject only to confirmation by the Council. On the other hand, the Council indicates it would confirm not the candidate selected and appointed by the STC but rather from among the candidates recommended by the STC. There is obviously a significant difference in the two positions.

375. In the Panel's visit to the region, two prominent members of the Governing Council independently indicated that, in their opinion, the Executive Secretary should be selected and appointed by the Governing Council. This, along with the ambiguity of the Council's position taken at its last meeting, raises real doubt whether the Council intends to allow the STC to "select and appoint" the Executive Secretary, subject only to Council confirmation.

376. Second, it would appear that the leadership of the Governing Council has intervened in management decisions which keep WARDA's management from taking needed actions relating to programs and budgets. Such intervention would appear to involve the Governing Council in operational matters which go beyond what would seem to be appropriate functions of such a policy making body.

377. Specifically, when WARDA management received an approved 1986 budget from the STC, it was necessary to reduce the scale of its operations, especially within the headquarters staff, in order to conform with anticipated revenues. This resulted in decisions to terminate personnel whose annual salaries and benefits amounted to some US\$ 600,000. Shortly after those decisions were announced, the Executive Secretary received a directive from the Chairman of the Governing Council to reinstate those persons being terminated. The Panel was informed that this order was followed by a similar directive from the Governing Council representative of the Executive Secretary's home country. When the Executive Secretary explained the circumstances to the leadership of the Governing Council, and after the Chairman had sent his personal representative to WARDA headquarters to review the situation, the Chairman rescinded his reinstatement order. At the same time, however, he directed WARDA management not to terminate anyone else, but rather to pay them from Member State funds. Since there were no Member State funds available (in fact there is a significant deficit), management has not been able to make the needed terminations and finds it necessary to use donor program funds to cover administrative costs.

378. The Review Panel has been informed that further terminations are desirable and, in fact, necessary, to conform expenditures with anticipated revenues. Yet the directive from the Chairman of the Governing Council is still in effect, preventing the Executive Secretary from taking needed management actions which could have significant financial implications for donors.

379. Third, a meeting with the Chairman of the Governing Council provided the Panel with little assurance or encouragement concerning the likelihood of a substantially improved governance and management environment within the Association. In fact, it raises serious questions concerning the desire or intent of the Governing Council to abide by some of the commitments it has already made relative to changes recommended in the Second Review.

380. The Chairman expressed appreciation for past donor support and indicated a desire to resolve any problems which might limit future performance of the Association. He further invited specific recommendations from donors concerning the operations of WARDA. At the same time, however, he stressed the "sovereignty" of the Member States. He further indicated that "the STC role is advisory" and that it is "important that it continues as advisory so that its actions will not interfere with national interests". He also suggested that donors not "confuse cooperation with management".

381. In response to a question, the Chairman indicated that it was his view that the Executive Secretary of WARDA should be chosen by the Governing Council and that he should be a "political type" since his

primary role would be to work in the political arena of the Member States. These views do not appear to be consistent with the position already taken by the Governing Council which would delegate to the STC the responsibility of either appointing or recommending to the Governing Council individuals for the office of Executive Secretary. The Panel believes it is unlikely the STC would recommend a "political type" for this top leadership position in the Association. The attitude expressed by the Chairman raises the possibility, if not the likelihood, of a stalemate between the STC and the Governing Council, if the Council is unwilling to accept the nomination of the STC.

382. The Review Panel is of the opinion that some of the governance difficulties may grow out of the rapid turnover of the Governing Council membership, along with the related lack of continuity and institutional memory. This difficulty is illustrated by the fact that from 1980 to 1985 there was an average turnover in Governing Council membership from one year to the next of 85%. In one year, the turnover from the previous year was 100%. The problem may also result in part from the fact that the Chairman is chosen as the representative of the country serving as host for the annual meetings of the Association, irrespective of his background or experience with the Association. This may result in the office being filled by someone who has had no previous experience with WARDA - as is the case with the current Chairman who has apparently never attended a Governing Council meeting.

383. At any rate, the current situation gives the Review Panel little assurance that the past problems in governance and management will be significantly improved.

384. The Panel recognizes and applauds, however, the conscientious and dedicated efforts of the Acting Executive Secretary who appears to have given effective leadership to the Association for some 16 months under extremely difficult circumstances.

(c) Funding

385. When WARDA was created, the Member States agreed to assess themselves on a formula basis to support the General Fund, designated for the purpose of financing its administrative budget. In 1975, the Governing Council established a Special Fund to be used exclusively for the "planning, implementation and maintenance of special development, training and research projects". As with the General Fund, the Member States are assessed according to a formula.

386. Through 1981, the record of most Member States in meeting their assessments was good. With depressed economic conditions in the region, however, contributions to both funds dropped sharply, and in 1982, 1983 and 1984, expenditures of Member State funds exceeded contributions by US\$ 0.618, 1.220 and 0.950 million, respectively.

387. The decline in support for the General Fund became so great that, in time, the reserves of the Special Fund had to be used to make up the deficit in the administrative budget. By 1983, however, the Special Fund was also exhausted, and in late 1984, WARDA was essentially insolvent with salary and vendor payments several months in arrears.



388. In a message to the CGIAR Secretariat in early 1985, the WARDA Executive Secretary indicated that the Association debt at the end of 1984 was US\$ 2.74 million, with US\$ 1.9 million of this amount owed to staff as salaries and other benefits and as contributions to the Staff Provident Fund. It was recognized, however, that "against these amounts owed by WARDA at the end of December must be set the amount (totalling US\$ 1,306,339) due to it for activities it has already financed but for which it has not been reimbursed by external donors." The Executive Secretary concluded: "By my reckoning, operations will come to a complete halt by 1 May 1985, unless WARDA is given a massive infusion of funds." The CGIAR Secretariat responded by encouraging donors to take various steps to meet the emergency. A positive donor response enabled the organization to weather the immediate crisis and continue to function.

389. At the time of the CGIAR Centers Week in November 1985, the problem was again viewed to be critical. Despite intensive efforts to secure Member State contributions to the General Fund, only US\$ 600,000 had been contributed by the end of October 1985 - less than half of that required to fund the administrative budget.

390. The circumstances prompted TAC to withdraw its recommendations for budgetary support to WARDA, pending the Member States meeting their 1985 commitments to WARDA, in full, by the time of the Governing Council meeting in late December. The Chairman of TAC noted at the time that unless the Member State obligations were met, WARDA could no longer function in its present form as a viable organization. In its November meeting the CGIAR recommended that donors continue to fund WARDA through June 1986, pending the Mid-Term Review in April.

391. The Member State contributions for 1985 were slightly in excess of that needed to fund the 1985 administrative budget - although such contributions were still far short of meeting the total Member State obligations.

392. At the end of 1985, the Member States were some US\$ 10.4 million in arrears in terms of meeting their assessments for the General and Special Funds. It should be noted that only two of the fifteen dues-paying members were current in their contributions at the end of 1984. The arrears, expressed in terms of 1985 assessments, amounted to four years or more in the case of nine countries.

393. It should be further noted that, despite the critical financial conditions of the Association in 1985 as well as the all-out effort to generate Member State contributions, only eight states contributed anything during the year, with more than 50% of the total contributions coming from one country (Côte d'Ivoire).

394. With one-third of 1986 now gone, no Member State contributions have yet been received for this year. Consequently, to keep the Association operating, it has been necessary to use program funds supplied by donors to support the administrative budget, with the hope that Member State contributions will be forthcoming to replenish the program funds.

395. Experiences in 1985 illustrate the consequences of having to use program funds to support the administrative budget due to the failure of

the Member States to meet their commitments. During the year, it was necessary to reduce research expenditures some US\$ 700,000 (out of a budget of US\$ 2.5 million) to accommodate necessary administrative functions of the Association, budgeted for support from Member State contributions. Although these research funds were replenished by end-of-year payments of the Member States, the effect was to impose serious restrictions on the research effort during the year 1/.

396. Despite all these difficulties, the Panel is convinced that the failure of the Member States to meet their assessments does not result from a lack of interest or commitment. In fact few, if any, Third World inter-governmental organizations have received better support than WARDA prior to experiencing the serious economic problems at the beginning of the 1980s. Without exception, all the political leaders in the region interviewed by the Panel continued to express the strongest support for WARDA. One of the Panel members observed: "There is much political goodwill that cannot be translated into monetary support."

397. Despite such goodwill and desire, however, the fact remains that the current financial situation in WARDA has been, and remains, serious. Accordingly, the Panel believes there is little hope for a viable, sustained rice research program in West Africa, unless there is a different, more stable funding source than that being provided by the Member States for the administrative budget.

398. This view is apparently recognized and accepted by the Governing Council in light of its action in December 1985 to ask donors to assume responsibility for WARDA's administrative budget.

#### 5.4. Conclusions

##### 5.4.1. Progress by WARDA

399. The Panel is in general agreement with the conclusion reached in the Second EPR that neither WARDA's research effort nor its contributions to rice development capacity is consistent with the level of resources it receives. At the same time, the Panel recognizes and applauds a number of developments in WARDA since the 1983 review. These include:

- (1) The leadership of an able and effective Acting Executive Secretary;
- (2) The consolidation of the Research and Development Departments along with the appointment of a Director of the consolidated Department who meets the highest international standards for such a position.

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1/ It should be recognized that the problem was further compounded by the long delay by a Special Project donor in reimbursing WARDA for expenditures associated with the Project.

- (3) A significant reduction in administrative staff and budget, as well as a shift of some headquarters personnel to the research program in the field;
- (4) The reconstitution of the STC, involving the appointment of outstanding members from the region and the global CGIAR community. The STC has given dedicated and effective guidance to the Association and merits the highest praise;
- (5) The display of an apparent willingness of the Governing Council to delegate certain functions to the STC;
- (6) The development of an integrated program and budget along with a more sharply focussed research effort;
- (7) The appointment of a Controller and Internal Auditor, allowing the Association to begin to address some long-term financial management difficulties.

#### 5.4.2. Continuing uncertainties and difficulties

400. While these developments are quite positive, the Panel has difficulty in assessing their long-term significance, given the fact that:

- (1) the Executive Secretary is serving in an acting capacity and there is much uncertainty about his successor;
- (2) there is also much uncertainty in the minds of the Panel concerning the extent of the authority delegated, or likely to be delegated, by the Governing Council to the STC; and
- (3) the Director of Research and Development, seconded to WARDA by the Rockefeller Foundation, is currently scheduled to complete his assignment there in August 1986.

401. The improvements noted above are associated with specific individuals. The Panel fully recognizes that, with time, these individuals will change; however, the Association remains a political body, controlled by the Member States. Given WARDA's history under such governance, there is little assurance that these positive changes can be sustained. Furthermore, the effectiveness of the Association continues to be limited by many circumstances including, the following:

- (1) An array of management and governance problems;
- (2) Financial difficulties associated with the inability of Member States to meet their commitments to the Association;
- (3) The deplorable state of most WARDA facilities and equipment, involving conditions far below the standards of other IARCs and those needed to do effective work;
- (4) A failure of WARDA in the past to apply international standards in the recruitment of key personnel. (The Panel recognizes that some WARDA personnel meet such standards).

- (5) Salary and benefits levels of WARDA personnel which appear to be substantially higher than those of professionals with comparable training and experience in associated national programs. Yet salaries and benefits may be lower than those for personnel recruited by international standards in other IARCs.
- (6) After 15 years of effort and the expenditure of some US \$67.5 million, WARDA's achievements and contributions appear, at best, to be modest. For example, the research program has contributed little to rice improvement or to building national institutions, and, even today, has the characteristics of a program that is in its very earliest stages of development.

402. The Panel believe that these and other circumstances have kept WARDA from achieving desired objectives and from making the most effective use of the extensive financial support it has received. Moreover, the Panel concludes that these problems are substantial, pervasive and continuing.

#### 5.5. Recommendations for Future CGIAR Support of Rice Research in West Africa

403. Despite the problems set forth in this report, the Panel concludes that the need to increase rice production in West Africa - the primary purpose for which WARDA was created - is greater today than ever. It further concludes that a strong, sustained research program is needed to meet this need.

404. Accordingly, the Panel recommends:

- (1) That the CGIAR support a well-integrated rice research program in West Africa. The need for a cohesive, integrated effort is apparent, given the involvement of three CGIAR-supported centers in the Region.
- (2) That, contingent on assurance of cooperation and support of the countries in the region, there be created the West Africa Rice Research Institute (WARRI) as the primary entity for carrying out such an integrated program. For such a program to succeed there must be active support and cooperation from the West African States.
- (3) That WARRI be constituted as an international organization with the basic operational characteristics of the IARCs in the CG System. This is an apolitical model of proven effectiveness, and the Panel believes it is appropriate for the West African program.
- (4) That WARRI receive CGIAR financial support as a constituent center in the CG System. This would help assure stability of funding, the lack of which has been a major problem with WARDA. The Panel believes that CGIAR objectives would be better served by directing its support to a research organization, such as WARRI, rather than continuing to support an organization with such broad development objectives as WARDA.

- (5) That, with the concurrence of WARDA, the desired elements of the research and training programs currently carried out in WARDA be incorporated in WARRI. The Panel emphasizes that the implementation of this recommendation must have the support and blessing of the Governing Council. The Panel hopes that such support will be given since the recommended action would ensure a continuation of many of WARDA's current programs.
- (6) That the desired elements of the rice research and training efforts at IITA be transferred to WARRI to constitute an important part of the WARRI program. There are many obvious reasons for integrating the efforts of the two centers into a cohesive program for the region.
- (7) That close ties or linkages be developed between WARRI and IRRI. This should help assure the CGIAR of a well integrated rice program in West Africa involving elements of the three IARCs now working in the region. The Panel believes an expanded and more direct involvement of IRRI in West Africa can make a significant contribution to the effectiveness of the overall rice program in the Region. The Panel also believes that WARRI, in time, could contribute to the effectiveness of IRRI's program in other parts of the world, especially work with upland ecologies.
- (8) That WARDA Member States be invited to join with the CGIAR in establishing WARRI and that both IITA and IRRI be involved in the process as well.
- (9) That, while WARRI should be an autonomous organization, there should be a close, complementary relationship with WARDA. The Panel's proposals concerning such a relationship are considered in Section 5.6 of this report.

405. It is noteworthy that a high official of a WARDA Member State suggested that a distinction be made between the research and "general" functions of WARDA in a manner not unlike what is being proposed by the Panel. Specifically, he suggested that one way this could be accomplished would be to separate WARDA's general program and "political" headquarters from the research program and headquarters. This concept would involve maintaining the "political" headquarters in Monrovia and establishing the research headquarters at another site that could better serve the research program.

406. He further suggested that under such a scenario it would be important, from the standpoint of "Member States' sovereignty", for the Governing Council to have responsibility for the appointment of the Executive Secretary. On the other hand, he indicated that the donors should control the research program, appoint its director, and guide its efforts. This proposal was a clear recognition by the official of the need for an apolitical research organization separated, administratively, from a political body such as the Governing Council. The Panel fully endorses the need for such a separation.

407. At the same time, however, the Panel visualizes many opportunities for WARDA to contribute to the region's development objectives, and believes that WARDA could carry out a range of development-oriented

activities which could generate support from the global donor community. Accordingly, the Panel sees opportunities for a productive and meaningful future for WARDA in the region, working in close concert with a revitalized and sharply focussed research effort which WARRI could provide. These opportunities are discussed in a later section.

#### 5.6. The Panel's Conception of WARRI

408. The principal recommendations of the Panel on CGIAR's support of rice research in West Africa are summarized in the preceding section. The Panel has deliberately limited its recommendations to those noted above. As these cover essentially the broad elements of a CGIAR strategy for rice research in West Africa, the Panel has refrained from putting forward further and more detailed recommendations on ways of implementing this strategy, before the WARDA member states and the CGIAR have had a chance to reflect on the overall approach suggested. For this reason, this and the remaining sections of this chapter contain no recommendations. Instead, they include a summary of the Panel's views on the main issues emerging from the recommendations under the assumption that both WARDA and WARRI would be functioning concurrently. The first set of these views concern WARRI and its operations.

##### 5.6.1. WARRI's mandate

409. The Panel sees WARRI as an institution engaged primarily with research. Its mandate should be stated in as simple and clear language as possible, in order to avoid difficulties in interpretation of the mandate. WARRI's mandate should mainly include the following three inter-related elements:

- to conduct research;
- to conduct research-related training; and
- to strengthen national rice research systems.

These three elements would jointly be geared towards generating new technology for rice in West Africa.

410. In implementing its mandate, WARRI should work closely with national research institutions concerned with rice. These should include the current members of WARDA, plus the countries with similar ecologies which lie outside the West Africa region (for example, the Cameroons). WARRI should also work closely with regional and international institutions concerned with rice research or development in West Africa.

411. In the Panel's view, WARRI's primary program focus should be on upland rice and its secondary focus on swamp rice. In its initial years WARRI should concentrate its research program on upland and swamp rice in order to build rapidly a reputable knowledge base in a manageable number of areas. In the initial years, though, WARRI could also play a catalytic function in linking IRRI's and other IARCs' findings on irrigated rice to the national research programs in West Africa.

### 5.6.2. Size

412. The Panel visualizes WARRI as a center with about 30 senior staff when fully operational. The distribution of these staff could be roughly as follows:

Upland rice	12
Swamp rice	8
Liaison scientists at IITA	1
Training	3
Library/documentation/information	2
Administration and finance	4

413. It should be noted that these are very rough estimates which can only be used as broad guidelines on the make-up of WARRI. More precise figures in size will, of course, depend on the decisions of WARDA and the CGIAR on WARRI.

### 5.6.3. Location

414. The Panel considers that WARRI's headquarters should be at or very close to its primary research station. As the nucleus of WARDA's current upland rice research effort is centered at Bouake, the Panel considers that the Bouake/Yamassoukro area of Côte d'Ivoire is the logical first choice for WARRI's headquarters. This area offers many advantages: there are a number of research sites in the area offering the potential for working with all of the major rice ecologies of the region, and there is access to good housing, schools (English and French languages), roads, transportation, communication (including direct access to CGNET, the electronic messaging system which links many CGIAR Centers and donors) and well-supplied markets. The Panel is unaware of any other site in West Africa which would appear to be more advantageous for locating the headquarters of the proposed institute. Informal discussion of the Panel with a high government official was quite positive in terms of the likely attitude of the Government of the Côte d'Ivoire towards such a possibility.

415. The Panel has no firm views on the location of the swamp rice program in the long-term. It would appear that the logical first choice, at least for the initial years of WARRI, would be Rokupr, Sierra Leone, the site of the current WARDA effort on swamp rice.

416. The Panel's suggestion on the Irrigated Rice Research Station at St. Louis, Senegal, is to turn its management to ISRA, Senegal's national agricultural research agency. The Panel recognizes that there are activities currently under way which may merit continued support from bilateral donors. WARRI should play an important catalytic and advisory role on the work carried out at St. Louis, but it should not be involved in its direction. This is consistent with the Panel's view to limit WARRI's mandate primarily to upland and secondarily to swamp rice.

### 5.6.4. Governance

417. The Panel places utmost importance on the establishment of WARRI as an autonomous, international center governed by an international

board of independent members, serving as individuals. This is identical to the governance model used by other CGIAR Centers and has, in general, proved to be more effective for managing international research centers than other alternatives.

418. The Panel places equal importance on the creation of WARRI with the full support and consent of WARDA's Governing Council. Such support should not end with WARRI's creation; it is desirable that the WARRI's Board and Management have regular dialogue and links with WARDA's governing bodies and management. Such close links will further both organizations' potential for improving rice production and farmer incomes in West Africa. These links would also reinforce WARRI's accountability and commitment to the rice farmers in the region. However, they should in no way jeopardize WARRI's autonomy as an institution.

419. The Panel visualizes the WARRI Board as having 12 - 15 members, with no more than three members serving in ex-officio capacity: the chief executive officer of WARRI, a representative of the country hosting WARRI's headquarters, and a representative of WARDA's Governing Council. The remaining members should be selected from across the world, with the aim of bringing together the individuals who are most qualified to provide policy guidance to WARRI.

420. The Panel sees merit in having some of the current STC members, including some from the region, serve on the WARRI Board. This would introduce an important element of continuity from WARDA to WARRI. The same members could continue to serve on both the STC and the WARRI Board, at least initially, in order to provide the overlap necessary for closer coordination of the activities of the two organizations.

#### 5.6.5. Relationships with WARDA

421. The Panel sees the creation of WARRI as a natural stage in the evolution of WARDA. WARRI would help WARDA achieve its goal of self-sufficiency in rice through a well-focussed and concentrated research effort ensured of stable funding. WARDA, on the other hand, would help improve the links between research results and farmers' fields. Thus, if the ultimate goal is to generate new technology and have it adopted by the farmers in the shortest time, the efforts of the two organizations should reinforce each other.

422. The specific mechanisms required for linking WARRI and WARDA would depend in large measure on the mandates, program structures and modus operandi of the two organizations. Such mechanisms can best be built through dialogue between the representatives of the two organizations. However, the Panel considers that, to be effective, these mechanisms should cover the full range of activities by WARDA and WARRI. More importantly, such mechanisms should be as "organic" as possible within the constraints of the governance structures of the two organizations. In other words, they should not be limited to mere exchanges of information, but should lead to joint, collaborative action when such action is in the best interest of the region. The following examples illustrate the Panel's thinking on the types of linkage mechanisms that could be considered:



- A representative of the WARDA Governing Council could be appointed as an ex-officio member of the WARRI Board. In addition, the chief executive officer of WARDA could be invited as observer to WARRI Board meetings.
- A reciprocal arrangement could be made to allow the WARRI Board and management participate in the meetings of WARDA's governing bodies.
- The two organizations could conduct joint program planning. At the board level, the two program committees could have a joint meeting each year. At the staff level, scientists from the two organizations could attend each other's annual internal program reviews.
- WARDA and WARRI could carry out some projects jointly, staffed and funded by both organizations.
- WARDA and WARRI could conduct joint seminars and conferences.
- A WARDA scientist could be stationed as a liaison officer in the WARRI headquarters and a WARRI scientist at the WARDA headquarters.
- WARDA trainers could periodically spend some time at WARRI to become up-to-date with the results of WARRI research of relevance to WARDA's training program.
- WARRI and WARDA could jointly establish regional information networks.

#### 5.6.6. Relationships with IITA

423. With the consolidation of CGIAR's rice research effort in West Africa, several elements of IITA's rice research and training effort would be transferred to WARRI, including IITA's current work in East Africa. However, the Panel considers that IITA may wish to keep one or more rice scientist posts for its farming systems program. In addition, in the Panel's view, IITA should continue to hold and maintain the base rice germplasm collection because of the superiority of its facilities for long-term storage. A duplicate working collection could be kept by WARRI at Bouake, and another duplicate working collection could be kept by WARDA at Fendall.

424. After the establishment of WARRI, there would not appear to be a need for an IITA liaison scientist at WARRI. In the Panel's view, it may be more appropriate for WARRI to have a liaison scientist stationed at IITA to work in concert with IITA's farming systems program.

#### 5.6.7. Relationships with IRRI

425. The Panel sees a special role for IRRI in the establishment and growth of WARRI. At establishment, IRRI, along with WARDA and IITA, would help define the division of responsibilities and the working

relationships among WARRI, WARDA and IRRI. More importantly, IRRI would play a significant role in helping to build specific aspects of the WARRI program. The following examples illustrate the types of linkages that could be established between IRRI and WARRI:

- IRRI and WARRI Boards could enter into an arrangement for having one or more members of their respective Boards regularly attend the other's Board as observers.
- Some IRRI Board and staff members could regularly participate in the joint program planning activities of WARRI and WARDA.
- Some IRRI scientific staff could be seconded to WARRI to help develop aspects of WARRI's programs.
- IRRI could take on the responsibility to assist in setting up WARRI's library and documentation services.
- IRRI, WARRI and WARDA could enter into a new, mutually-agreeable arrangement for implementing the IRTP.
- IRRI and WARRI could explore alternative collaboration mechanisms for meeting the rice research needs of African countries outside of West Africa.
- IRRI, WARRI and WARDA could develop a joint training policy for meeting the training needs of West African countries. IRRI could focus, for example, on long-term and degree training, WARRI on research-related training, and WARDA on developmental training.

426. The Panel discussed in some detail the possibility of having WARRI operate as a substation of IRRI, along lines similar to the Sahelian Center's affiliation with the ICRISAT Headquarters at Hyderabad. Though every member of the Panel recognized the many benefits that would derive from such a relationship, it became clear that an autonomous operation in West Africa would lead to greater management effectiveness and greater accountability to the countries in the region than an operation which receives its management directives from Los Banos. In the Panel's view, the types of linkages outlined above would preserve many desirable features of a center-subcenter relationship and, at the same time, allow WARRI to benefit from the advantages of autonomous governance and management.

#### 5.6.8. Relationships with national programs

427. The Panel sees the strengthening of the national rice research systems in the region as an important goal of WARRI. This is clearly not a task which WARRI could perform alone. At least two institutions, WARRI and ISNAR, in addition to the national programs themselves, would need to collaborate strongly in arriving at feasible strategies for building or strengthening the national agricultural research systems in West Africa. The Panel regards such a joint effort as an essential first step in defining the specific role WARRI could play in institution building in the region.

428. Some aspects of WARRI's institution building role are clear. First, WARRI should engage itself with the strengthening of strictly rice research organizations. Second, WARRI should not substitute for the national programs. This would defeat the purpose of institution building. Third, as financial resources for research are a major constraint, WARRI should assist the national systems in their efforts to obtain external resources for rice research. Fourth, WARRI's training program should be geared strictly towards meeting the rice research-related training needs of the NARS. Finally, WARRI, in collaboration with other institutions working in West Africa, should explore the possibilities for building research and information networks in West Africa.

#### 5.6.9. Staffing and salaries

429. In the Panel's opinion, the staffing of WARRI should be left entirely to the WARRI Board and management. No WARDA or IITA staff should be assumed to be transferred automatically to WARRI, although the Panel sees potential for many WARDA and IITA staff to play an important role in WARRI. Employment of some WARDA and IITA staff at WARRI is necessary not only because of their competence, but also because of the need to secure a smooth transfer of mutually-agreed IITA and WARDA functions to WARRI.

430. WARRI should establish salary standards similar to those in other CGIAR Centers, to enable WARRI to attract and retain top scientists and administrators. Salaries of locally-recruited staff should be competitive with local conditions and those offered by other international organizations operating in the area.

#### 5.6.10. Physical facilities

431. The Panel envisages that WARRI, WARDA and the respective host countries would reach an agreement on the terms of transferring the facilities and other assets currently used by the WARDA research program which would be needed by WARRI. In addition, there would be need to build, furnish and equip the WARRI headquarters. The headquarters complex would mainly include offices, laboratories and training and research support facilities. The precise arrangements for building the headquarters would have to be negotiated with the government of the country hosting WARRI's headquarters.

432. There would also be need to upgrade the facilities at Rokupr, and this should be addressed by the WARRI board. However, the headquarters facilities complex should be given first priority in the construction program.

#### 5.6.11. Costs and funding

433. WARRI would be a member of the CGIAR family of IARCs and would receive its core funding from CGIAR donors. When fully operational (at the 30 senior staff man-year level), WARRI's annual resource requirements for its operations are likely to be at the US\$ 5.0 million

level. To this must be added resources required to cover capital costs, which can be roughly estimated at US\$ 5 million for the headquarters complex over a three year period. Thus, if WARRI were to become fully operational in 1987, its total resource requirements for 1987 would be about US\$ 6.5-7.0 million.

434. This compares with total CGIAR resources currently channeled to WARDA and to IITA's rice research and training program of about US\$ 3.5 million. (This figure assumes funding of WARDA by CGIAR and the other external donors for the remainder of 1986). The total external donor resources (including CGIAR) being channeled to WARDA and to IITA's rice research and training program in 1986 is close to US\$ 7 million.

435. Thus, if WARRI becomes fully operational at the beginning of 1987, the construction program starts in early 1987 and if the external donors (including CGIAR) decide to rechannel all of their rice-related resources from IITA and WARDA to WARRI, these resources would be sufficient to meet WARRI's 1987 operational and capital costs. This example is given not to suggest to external donors (excluding CGIAR) that they should rechannel all of these resources to WARRI. Instead it is provided to illustrate the point that the resource implications of creating WARRI are not much beyond the current funding patterns of external donors. But, more importantly, after the capital costs of building the headquarters are met, the continuing operating costs of WARRI are likely to be about three-fourths of what is currently expended by the donors on rice research at WARDA and IITA.

#### 5.7. Implementation of the Panel's Recommendations

436. The Panel's recommendations are addressed not only to the CGIAR but also to the Member States and governing bodies of WARDA and to the boards of IITA and IRRI. As implementation of these recommendations requires the prior consent of all four parties concerned (i.e. WARDA, CGIAR, IITA and IRRI), the follow-up mechanisms must allow for full consultation with each of these parties. Of the four parties, the CGIAR will be the first to consider the report formally, as the governing bodies of the others are not scheduled to meet prior to the Ottawa meeting of the CGIAR in May 1986.

437. From the Panel's standpoint, it would have been more desirable if, in addition to TAC, the governing bodies of WARDA, IITA and IRRI could have had a chance to discuss the report prior to its consideration by the CGIAR. This would have given an opportunity for the Governing Council of WARDA, for example, to extend an invitation to the CGIAR to establish WARRI in collaboration with the Member States of WARDA and with IITA and IRRI, in the event the Governing Council agreed with the Panel's assessment that establishment of such a center is in the best interest of the countries in West Africa.

438. If the CGIAR agrees with the Panel's recommendations at its Ottawa meeting, and because the Governing Council of WARDA is not likely to have considered the report prior to Ottawa, we suggest that the CGIAR as its first decision on WARDA extend an invitation to WARDA to join hands with the CGIAR in establishing WARRI.

### 5.7.1. CGIAR Task Force on WARRI

439. The most common mechanisms used by the CGIAR in establishing new centers are either to ask one of its members to serve as implementing/ executing agency or to set up a small CGIAR Task Force to establish the new center. In the case of WARRI, the Panel believes that a CGIAR Task Force would be more appropriate as it would be desirable to have all involved parties represented in the committee that will oversee WARRI's establishment. The CGIAR should invite WARDA to join this Task Force. IITA, IIRRI and donors active in the region (such as the USA and France) should also be represented. If and when WARDA agrees to participate, the name of the Task Force should be changed to "CGIAR-WARDA Task Force for the Establishment of a West Africa Rice Research Institute (WARRI)".

440. The Task Force will need a secretariat to carry out the day-to-day activities. The Panel suggests that the CGIAR ask one of its members with experience in the establishment of international centers to provide the secretariat services required by the Task Force.

441. The Panel sees the CGIAR-WARDA Task Force as an important initial mechanism for resolving differences among the involved parties and arriving at a mutually agreeable division of responsibilities subject, of course, to confirmation by the respective governing bodies. To facilitate this process the Task Force could establish working committees made up of other individuals from within or outside the system.

442. At its May 1986 meeting the CGIAR should also spell out the terms of reference of the Task Force, along with a provisional timetable and budget. These should be forwarded to WARDA for its consideration. In the Panel's view all expenses of the non-donor members of the Task Force and the costs incurred by the executing agency should be borne by the CGIAR.

443. At the May meeting, the CGIAR should also ask TAC to advise the Task Force on the sharing of responsibilities between WARRI, WARDA, IITA and IIRRI on rice research and development in West Africa, from a long-term, system-wide perspective. Similarly, the CGIAR should ask its secretariat to advise the Task Force on future funding prospects.

### 5.7.2. Funding for WARDA for the remainder of 1986

444. In the Panel's view, the CGIAR should continue to provide funding to WARDA for the remainder of 1986 and encourage the bilateral donors to do the same. This would avoid disruption of programs, some elements of which might be transferred to WARRI. It would also enable WARDA and IITA to wind down their rice research operations under current arrangements.

445. In the Panel's view, the Task Force should aim to have WARRI begin its operations by 1 January 1987, even if this implies working with a small nucleus staff to keep going the programs transferred from WARDA and IITA. The Task Force should be in a position to present to the CGIAR in November 1986 a 1987 budget reflecting the most realistic expectations concerning WARRI activities in 1987. The involved centers

should likewise be prepared to discuss alternative budgets for 1987, prepared in concert with the Task Force.

### 5.7.3. Task Force activities in 1986

446. The most time consuming task in setting up a new Center appears to be the securing of the agreements required for establishing the organization under international law or the laws of a country. The Task Force should, therefore, place highest priority on speeding this legal process. In this respect, WARDA could provide the international juridical framework under which WARRI could be established.

447. Given the undesirable effects of a long transition period on the staff and the programs of several centers, the Task Force should move, to the extent possible, in simultaneous rather than sequential steps. The Panel sees the following as the key tasks to be carried out more or less simultaneously by the Task Force:

- preparing a draft constitution for WARRI;
- preparing a proposal for sharing of responsibilities among WARRI, WARDA, IRRI and IITA and an associated transition plan;
- agreeing on a site for WARRI headquarters;
- preparing a draft host country agreement and beginning negotiations with the host country on behalf of CGIAR-WARDA;
- preparing similar draft agreements with countries where WARRI staff will be stationed and beginning negotiations with these countries on behalf of CGIAR-WARDA;
- identifying potential candidates for the WARRI board and WARRI first director;
- obtaining estimates of construction costs at the headquarters site;
- preparing a budget for 1987.

448. The five-month period between the Ottawa meeting and the International Centers Week in November 1986 should provide the Task Force an opportunity to move on all these fronts. The Task Force should report to the CGIAR in November on the progress made in establishing WARRI.

### 5.8. The Panel's Views on the Future of WARDA

449. This section summarizes the Panel's thoughts on some aspects of WARDA's operations following the establishment of WARRI. The Panel recognizes that it would be highly presumptuous to prescribe a course of action for WARDA, as this is the responsibility of WARDA's Member States. However, given the cooperative spirit in which the Panel has carried out its task and the collaborative manner in which WARDA and

WARRI need to operate, we have taken the liberty of offering some suggestions on WARDA's future operations to WARDA's governing bodies in order to assist them in their deliberations on the future make-up of the two organizations.

#### 5.8.1. WARDA's mandate and programs

450. The Panel sees WARDA as an organization engaged primarily with development. As in the case of WARRI, we see merit in a restatement of WARDA's mandate in as simple and clear language as possible, in order to avoid difficulties in interpretation and confusion between the mandates of WARDA and WARRI. The Panel considers the following three as possible components of WARDA's mandate:

- to carry out rice development activities;
- to conduct development-related training on rice;
- to strengthen national rice development systems through technical assistance and other means.

451. These elements would jointly be geared towards widely applying new technologies for rice in West Africa.

452. In implementing its mandate WARDA should work closely with WARRI, other international research institutions concerned with rice and national rice research and development institutions. Thus, the Panel envisages opportunities for WARDA to perform a significant developmental and coordinating role in the region, complementing WARRI's research effort. The Panel believes that such a role might include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (1) the conduct of economic and policy studies, including those relating to production, import, export and consumption of rice, along with other studies relating to credit, subsidies and cereal pricing;
- (2) development related training activities at Fendall and elsewhere in the region for extension workers, development communication specialists, post-harvest technologists, and other specialist groups related to rice;
- (3) technical assistance to member countries in the area of project identification, preparation and appraisal as well as project implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- (4) seed industry promotion and activities related to plant genetic resources, including production of foundation seed of new varieties, regional seed certification schemes, support of a regional seed bank, medium storage for active or working collections, and plant quarantine protocol; and
- (5) regional food security arrangements relative to rice.

### 5.8.2. A footnote on governance

453. During the Panel's field work, one of the Panel Members brought to the attention of the rest of his colleagues an organizational model used by the countries in South East Asia. This model portrays the relationships between the South East Asian Ministers of Education Council (SEAMEC) and seven semi-autonomous centers devoted to different aspects of education and culture in the region under the umbrella of the South East Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO).

454. In this model, each center operates under a semi-autonomous governing board with its own group of donors. Headquarters of the various centers are located in different countries of the region. The Ministerial Council, which serves a coordinating and supportive role for the umbrella organization, has a modest budget provided by Member States and donors and is served by a very small secretariat. The center governing boards, made up of distinguished scholars and educators, approve policies, programs, and budgets and select the directors of the centers. The Ministerial Council routinely confirms the actions of the center boards.

455. This model was presented to the STC as an arrangement which may have some relevance to the future work of WARDA. If the Ministers of Agriculture/Rural Development in West Africa wish to broaden the scope of activities carried out under their umbrella, this model offers some distinct opportunities. First, the model allows the creation of new autonomous regional institutes focussing on agriculture-related activities other than rice. Second, WARRI could function as an autonomous research institute under the auspices of a West Africa Minister of Agriculture Organization (WAMAO). Third, WARDA, minus the Governing Council, could serve as a separate organization within WAMAO.

456. To reiterate, the Panel is not suggesting that WARDA's Governing Council should be replaced with WAMAO. It is simply describing this model as an alternative governance arrangement the Governing Council may wish to consider, if and when it decides to broaden the scope of WARDA to include other agriculture-related activities.

### 5.8.3. Relationships with WARRI

457. The Panel has already outlined in the preceding section its views on possible and desirable relationships between WARDA and WARRI. Here we offer our views on two parts of the current WARDA program which were not covered in the discussion in the preceding section: the Training Center and the Post-Harvest Technology Unit at Fendall.

458. The Panel noted earlier (Section 3.7) that WARDA's past training efforts have made a significant contribution to skill development in rice production, research and related activities in the WARDA member countries. As the focus of WARDA's program is more on development aspects of rice than on research, the Panel considers it desirable for the Training Center at Fendall to remain under WARDA's management. WARRI may need to conduct some research-related training at Fendall, with WARDA's concurrence, until the WARRI headquarters, which should have facilities for research training, is completed.



459. The same holds true for the post-harvest rice processing unit and the WARDA germplasm bank. WARRI should have a separate germplasm unit of its own in its new facilities and may use in the interim the facilities at IITA and/or Fendall. The work of the post-harvest unit is more related to development than to research and WARDA should continue managing it. As for training and germplasm, WARRI, in its initial years, may need to share these facilities with WARDA.

#### 5.8.4. Costs and funding

460. In the final analysis, WARDA's survival will depend on the level and the stability of its funding. With a much smaller operation, the requirements from Member States will be lower and, therefore, more attainable. WARDA may also need external donor support, which could be channelled through bilateral funding. Given the experiences of the recent years, WARDA would be wise to devise mechanisms to lessen the impact of funding uncertainties on its operations. For example, a one-time grant sufficient to cover a large portion of WARDA's annual operational budget may provide the working capital WARDA would need to implement its program without constantly struggling with the uncertainties of funding.

461. The Panel is in no position to judge the future prospects of WARDA. This is a matter up to those who would fund WARDA. In our view, when looked at unemotionally, the recommendations made in this report will prove to be in the best interests of the West Africa region.

#### 5.9. Postscript

462. The Panel's recommendations are based on two key assumptions: (1) that WARDA will collaborate with the CGIAR in setting up WARRI; and, (2) that WARRI will co-exist with WARDA. If the Member States decide to join hands with the CGIAR in establishing WARRI, but at the same time, choose to discontinue WARDA's operations, the concept of WARRI outlined in the report will need to be rethought in the light of the circumstances created by the absence of WARDA.

463. Alternatively, if WARDA rejects the concept of WARRI or otherwise refuses to cooperate with CGIAR in setting up WARRI, the CGIAR needs to explore alternative means of supporting rice research in West Africa, such as through an expanded IITA or an expanded IRRI program. In the Panel's view these two alternatives are not likely to be as effective as a unified rice research program, particularly if the countries in the region do not welcome CGIAR involvement in rice research. Under such a scenario, the proposed Task Force, in collaboration with TAC, could recommend a course of action for CGIAR's support of rice research in West Africa or all of Africa.

464. On this last point it should be noted that the terms of reference of the Mid-Term Review Panel are limited, geographically, to West Africa. Nevertheless, the Panel recognizes the growing importance of rice in other parts of the African continent and the related need for effective national research programs.

465. The Panel, therefore, suggests that what it proposes for West Africa could well fit into an integrated rice research program for the entire continent, south of the Sahara, should the CGIAR wish to consider such a broader scope of effort at a later date. Such an Africa-wide program might be carried out by an African Rice Research Institute (ARRI), with the West Africa program representing an integral part of the total effort.