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1972/74 I



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Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research [CGIAR] - K - Miscellaneous -
1972 / 1974 Correspondence - Volume 1

K

Programme of International Cooperation on Agriculture Sector Analysis
(PICASA)

Introduction

As part of the effort to plan the development of agriculture and of rural society in general, in recent years a number of developing countries have undertaken agriculture sector analysis (ASA) studies. This is a new direction since earlier practice concentrated more on a piecemeal study of the various aspects of the economics of agriculture (production and marketing credit, agricultural development projects relating to mechanization and to water resources, etc.) and less on the inter-relationships of the agricultural sector viewed as a system, on the one hand, and the inter-relationships of this latter with the rest of the economy, on the other. A major reason for this shift of focus has been the need to integrate agricultural development in the context of a social programme pursued with multiple objectives.

Given the exploratory nature of the novel orientation, both the variety of methods used and the direct or indirect involvement of international and other technical assistance institutions are distinctive features of the available ASA studies. So far the contacts necessary for the diffusion of the methodological information and the transfer of experience have been mainly between country and the involved international agencies and research bodies as well as among the practitioners of these latter. Practically no direct contacts in this field exist among interested or potentially interested countries.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) consider it worthwhile to coordinate their efforts for the promotion of ASA as a contribution to the decision-making process for planning agricultural development. For this purpose they have decided to engage commonly in a Programme of International Cooperation on Agriculture Sector Analysis (PICASA), in which other agencies with similar interests are invited to participate as early as possible.

The implementation of the Programme does not require the setting-up of a new institution. The participant donor agencies intend to establish a network through which they will exchange experience and information and carry out jointly identified and supported actions, as described in the following pages. The Programme is intended to involve research institutions active in technical assistance, as well as planning units and research bodies in the developing countries. It will reach individual practitioners and institutions.

The subject-matter

The Programme deals with the methods of ASA, i.e. the set of techniques and processes by which the relationships between objectives and instruments of agricultural policy are identified and the consequences of alternative decisions or events simulated. ASA entails an approach in which the interdependencies within the agricultural sector and among sectors are made explicit, e.g. intersectoral price relationships and resource allocations, interdependencies among crops and animal production systems, between domestic and foreign demand, between supply and demand of outputs or inputs. Experience shows that the best practical and educational results are obtained by integrating the lessons of various disciplines. Similarly, at the decision-making levels, it is often desirable that several government agencies be involved jointly in ASA studies.

The Programme focusses on studies that relate operationally to policy-making at the national level. Its main concern therefore is country studies and studies related to multinational schemes (e.g. regional integration, river basin development, etc.). Although such activities as the determination of the socio-political objectives, the monitoring and execution of the plan and the empirical groundwork necessary for it, are interrelated with operational ASA in a comprehensive planning process, they will not be dealt with in the Programme.

The activities of the Programme

The main instruments through which ASA is diffused and promoted in developing countries are applied research and training of practitioners. In order to stimulate the application of ASA in the developing countries and improve the efficiency of the technical assistance provided by the participating donor agencies on these two fronts, the Programme will carry out the following activities:

a) Diffusion of information

It involves collecting, processing and disseminating information on current research (see Annex I on ASADIS), in the form of analytical summaries. It also makes available selected original ASA research documents to agencies of developing countries in the list of PICASA correspondents.

b) Training

Each of the participating agencies already has its own set-up for organizing seminars and workshops on ASA as a contribution to the Programme's objectives. In addition, the Programme will carry out a systematic assessment of training activities and training needs in the field of ASA, and promote ad hoc operations where and when needed: e.g. it will organize inter-project contacts among researchers engaged in actual or potential country applications. The Programme will concentrate on training activities of short duration, mostly on-the-job training and will not consider financing long-term fellowships.

c) Assessment of experience in ASA

The PICASA Committee, the responsible body steering the Programme activities, selects the ASA projects to be submitted for assessment by experts chosen for this purpose. Each assessment will be carried out in collaboration with the project team and it will extend to both completed work and work-in-progress. The results will form the basis for periodic conferences organized by the Programme. The conference proceedings will be disseminated through the regular Programme channels.

d) Coordination of technical assistance

It involves periodic consultations among the participating agencies about their existing and future programmes in order to facilitate the planning of each donor's activities and in order to identify future needs in this area. A concrete form will be given to this activity during the first meeting of the PICASA Committee.

The organization of the Programme

The activities of the Programme will be carried out through a Secretariat, located at FAO, Rome, under the guidance of an International Committee (PICASA Committee). This Committee will consist of 4 members from developing countries, 4 ASA researchers and 4 representatives of the participating donor agencies. The Committee will meet twice a year and the first meeting will be convened within 3 months from the conclusion of the formal agreement among the 3 founding agencies (FAO, IBRD and USAID). Other potential donor agencies will be invited to attend the first meeting of the Committee.

The secretariat is responsible before the PICASA Committee for the regular activities which are financed by the donors on a yearly basis.

The Programme will start with a pilot phase of one year's duration for which the following financial requirements are estimated:

Financial requirements for the Programme in 1975

	<u>m/m</u>	<u>US\$</u>
a) Diffusion of information		
ASADIS: professional sector analyst	8	} 65,000
junior professional	8	
travel, editing, translation		} 10,000
storage, retrieval and despatch of original documentation		
Total		<u>75,000</u>
b) Training		
senior professional (P-4)	12	} 50,000
supporting facilities		
travel budget		
<u>ad hoc operations:</u>		
consultants		} 50,000
contacts among research groups		
short-term fellowships		
Total		<u>100,000</u>
c) Assessment of experience in ASA		
consultants and supporting facilities for 2 assessment conferences	12	} 100,000
d) PICASA Committee		
8 members for 1 week twice a year		<u>25,000</u>
Grand Total		<u>300,000</u> =====

ANNEX I

ASADIS PRESENTATION PAPER

Introductory remarks

As part of the effort to plan the development of Agriculture and of rural society, in general, a number of developing countries undertook in recent years Agriculture Sector Analysis (ASA) studies. This is a new direction in that earlier practice concentrated more on a piecemeal study of various aspects of the economics of Agriculture (production and marketing credit, agricultural development projects relating to mechanisation and to water resources etc.) and less on the interrelationships of the Agricultural Sector viewed as a system, on the one hand, and on the interrelationships of the latter with the rest of the economy, on the other hand. A major reason for this shift of focus has been to integrate agricultural development in the context of a social programme together with the awareness that, therefore, multiple objectives need to be pursued simultaneously.

Given the exploratory nature of this new direction, both the variety of methods used and the direct or indirect involvement of international and other technical assistance institutions, e.g. IERD, FAO, USAID, are distinctive features of the available ASA studies. Typically, the contents necessary for the diffusion of the methodological information and the transfer of experience take place between country and the involved international agencies and research bodies as well as among the practitioners of the international agencies and research bodies. Practically, no direct contacts in this field exist among interested or potentially interested countries.

FAO, judging that ASA will not prove to be a passing research fashion and that ASA can contribute to the improvement of the decision making process in planning agricultural development, decided to establish an Agricultural Sector Analysis Documentation and Information System (ASADIS) with the aim to foster the exchange of information among all practitioners of ASA, namely: the planning authorities, the researchers and the research bodies of developing countries, the technical assistance organizations and their associated researchers regardless of institutional affiliation. The contents and operation of ASADIS are described in the following sections.

The contents of ASADIS

ASADIS collects information on recent, current or projected ASA studies through gathering documentation and having direct contacts with the researchers engaged in this field. For this purpose, ASA is viewed as such studies that consider Agriculture as a system of interdependent activities with well-defined linkages with public policy and the rest of the economy; studies of isolated aspects of the economics of agriculture are thus excluded from the domain of interest of ASADIS.

ASADIS diffuses information contained in:

- a) periodical lists of known studies, with cross-references to country of application, organizations involved and participating researchers,
- b) analytical summaries for the largest possible number of such studies.

Proformats of the standard diffusion material are attached; the contents of the analytical summaries are displayed in 8 separate sheets, namely:

1. General information: country, participants (researchers, research institutions and supporting organizations in the country); advancement of the study (as work proceeds through time, this information needs to be periodically revised from the "projected" stage to the "in use" stage).
2. Scope and characteristics: purpose and applications (main policy problems at stake), sectoral coverage (complete or partial, isolated or linked to other sectors), geographical coverage (complete or partial, national or regionalized) time dimension (short or long term), miscellaneous.
3. Methodology: general approach and typical features, validation (how are data and hypothesis ascertained), model/user communication (esoteric device or allowing for easy dialogue), computerization (software and hardware problems), miscellaneous.
4. Information and data base: how it is obtained, ad-hoc or standard data, data collection problems and solutions.
5. Organization of study and resources: organization of work, timing of work, estimate of human resources, estimate of material resources.
6. Bibliography: published documents (available through commercial channels); working papers (to be requested from authors); data (partial or complete publication of data relevant to the study);

reviews of the study and other relevant documents. ASADIS maintains an up to date library of this documentation, which can be consulted on the spot, but cannot make it available to users who will have to resort to indicated demands.

7. Observations and comments: by ASADIS reviewers.
8. Authors' comments: analytical summaries (1 to 7) sent to the authors' for their comments, which are published under a revised edition of the Analytical Summary when they become available.

The criteria for diffusion of ASADIS material are that information must be: early, that is published as soon as duly verified, even if incomplete; complete, in that all efforts are made to fill in the set of 8 sheets in the summaries; fair, in that agreement is sought with the authors on the summaries content.

As a consequence, there are several successive editions of the Analytical Summaries pertaining to a given study, as work on the study proceeds and more information flows into ASADIS. These editions are identified with a revision number and the date of issuance.

Practical operation of ASADIS

All ASADIS material are diffused free of charge.

Diffusion list: ASADIS builds up its own diffusion list which includes both individuals and organization, and can be made available on request but may not be used for any commercial purpose. This list is augmented and updated continuously; any individual or institution may be included in the mailing list upon supplying appropriate coordinates and justification of interest.

Analysed material: ASADIS constitutes and augments the list of studies through its own enquiries; however any correspondent may supply documentation on studies that escaped ASADIS' attention, such studies would enter the system if it meets the prerequisites.

Language: the analytical summaries are prepared in the language of the documentation, if it is one of the official language of FAO (English, French, Spanish) and in English otherwise.

Responsibility: ASADIS is operated by the Development Research and Training Service, Policy Analysis Division, FAO.

A Consultative Committee, comprising international experts in the methodology of ASA and practitioners from developing countries, advises the Chief, DRTS on the development and direction of ASADIS, and evaluates the operation of the system.

Enquiries and correspondence: to be directed to the Chief, DRTS, Policy Analysis Division, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100, Rome, Italy.

COUNTRY STUDY NOTES

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Study Index	ASADIS	Rev. N°	Page	Date		
				D	M	Year
	30					

PARTICIPANTS AND ADVANCEMENT

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS

GOVERNMENT

RESEARCH

--	--

RESEARCHERS

--	--

ADVANCEMENT OF THE STUDY

EXTENSIONS

Planned			Planned	
Initiated			Initiated	
In progress			In progress	
Terminated			Terminated	
In use			In use	

Other related ASADIS Studies

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COUNTRY STUDY NOTES

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Study Index	ASADIS	Rev. No	Page		Date		
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SCOPE AND CHARACTERISTICS

1. Purpose and applications.
2. Sectoral coverage.
3. Geographical coverage.
4. Time dimension.
5. Miscellaneous.

ASADIS III

COUNTRY STUDY NOTES

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METHODOLOGY

-
1. General approach. 2. Typical features. 3. Validation.
4. Model/user communication devices. 5. Computerization. 6. Miscellaneous.
-

ASADIS III

COUNTRY STUDY NOTES

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INFORMATION AND DATA BASE

NATURE OF DATA USED

ORIGIN OF DATA USED

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COUNTRY STUDY NOTES

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Study Index	ASADIS	Rev. No	Page	Date		
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ORGANISATION AND RESSOURCES

1. Organisation of study work.
2. Timing of the study.
3. Estimate of human reasures.
4. Estimate of material reasures.

ASADIS III

COUNTRYSTUDY NOTES

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Published documents. 2. Working papers. 3. Data. 4. Reviews.
5. Others.

Date	Author, Title, Publisher and Availability	Contents

ASADIS III

COUNTRY STUDY NOTES

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				D	M	Year
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OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

ASADIS III

COUNTRY STUDY NOTES

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AUTHOR'S COMMENTS

ANNEX II

Agenda for the first meeting of the PICASA Committee
(tentative dates: 8-10 January 1975, Rome)

- 2 sessions: working arrangements for the Committee; presentation of the Programme; clarification of the responsibility of the Committee; discussion of Agenda.
- 2 sessions: discussion of Programme introduction papers prepared by Janos Kornai and Lehman Fletcher.
- 1 session: first selection of studies to be assessed
- 1 session: organization of assessment conferences
- 1 session: training activities of the Programme
- 1 session: diffusion of information
- 1 session: coordination of technical assistance
- 1 session: closing session

(Session = 1½ hours)

It is planned to hold closed sessions of the founding and potential donors immediately before and after the meeting of the PICASA Committee.

ANNEX III

Arrangements for the first PICASA meeting, reflecting the tentative discussions on PICASA, 19-20 August 1974

During the tentative discussions between USAID, IBRD and FAO in Rome from 19-20 August 1974, it was concluded that a meeting of the PICASA Committee be organized from 8-10 January 1975 with FAO as the host organization.

The participants at this meeting will be the members of the PICASA Committee as well as some observers and advisors from developing countries and bilateral agencies in developed countries. The PICASA Committee consists of 4 members from developing countries, 4 ASA researchers and 4 representatives of the participating donor agencies.

FAO will finance the participation of 4 participants from developing countries as well as one of the preparations of the Programme introduction papers (Janos Kornai has been contacted). Lehman Fletcher ** of USAID might prepare the second paper.

The following representatives from developing countries are proposed:

Latin America

Solis (Mexico)
Silos (Mexico) - both to be contacted by Roger Norton in Mexico City early September

(Carlos Martinez -- Argentina)

Roger Norton (IBRD) will inform FAO who will be participating before mid-September.

Middle East

Ismail Sabri Abdalla (Egypt) to be contacted by FAO

Africa

Mohamed Diawara (Ivory Coast) - will be contacted by FAO should the second Asian not come.

Asia

Minhas (India)
Malaysian - both to be contacted by FAO

Korean - name to be obtained from IBRD and FAO to contact

** In addition to the preparation of this paper, it was proposed to involve also Lehman Fletcher in the preparation of this meeting. He will notify FAO concerning this preparation before mid-September 1974.

Researchers

<u>to be contacted by:</u>	<u>1st choice</u>	<u>2nd choice</u>
FAO	Kornai	--
USAID	Thorbecke	Miller
USAID	Heady	Dillon
IBRD	Strout	How/Brown
FAO	Goreux	Tolley

Each researcher will be paid an honorarium during 3 days of US\$ 150 p.d. and 4 days subsistence allowance of US\$ 50. p.d.

In addition to the IBRD representative, Mr. J. Duloy (DRC), it was also agreed to invite from the World Bank Messrs. Kamarck (EDI), and Yuelman. They will be contacted by Roger Norton

Other potential donors of the Programme are:

Arab Development Fund
SIDA
CIDA
Dutch Trust Fund
Japanese Trust Fund
ADC (to be informed)
The Foundations (to be contacted by Lehman Fletcher)

The PICASA introduction paper drafted jointly by FAO, IBRD and USAID together with an invitation for the January 1975 meeting will be sent to potential donors. A representative of the OECD Development Centre will be invited also as an advisor (Mr. Alexandratos -- FAO will contact the Centre).

In relation to the item on the agenda of the January meeting "First selection of studies to be assessed", the following ASA studies were tentatively requested for assessment:

1. Brazil (IBRD)
2. Mexico (IBRD)
3. Malaysia (FAO)
4. Colombia (USAID)
5. possibly Korea

Roger Norton (IBRD) will send FAO documents pertaining to the Brazil and Mexico ASA studies. These assessment efforts will possibly be financed by IBRD

USAID will supply FAO with documents on the Colombia ASA study, whose assessment will be considered by USAID

The Malaysia ASA study might be assessed by FAO with financial assistance through a Trust Fund or other resources.

FAO will send advance information on these different studies to each of the PICASA Committee members. Before 1 October 1974 FAO must know the final list of participants, so that before 1 November these ASA documents can be dispatched. The Committee members will receive the existing analytical summaries of the ASA studies

An ASA assessment effort on behalf of FAO for 1976 can be carried out for studies in Tunisia and Egypt.

HUGH J. ROBERTS, Ph.D.

7224 Eads Avenue • La Jolla, Ca. 92037 • (714) 459-4707

K

December 6, 1974

The Secretariat,
Consultative Group for International Agricultural
Research,
1818 H Street, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20433

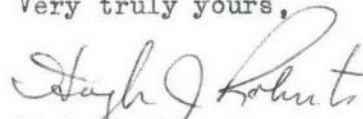
??? I give up! What is the correct salutation for a Secretariat?

Responding to a suggestion from IDRC in Ottawa, I am submitting the enclosed resume to your attention. Assuming that you are constantly on the alert for people of proven ability, I am confident that you will find it worth reading.

You will quickly note a unique combination of factors: academic training in both the physical and behavioral sciences, coupled with a successful record of managerial accomplishment. The basis of my success has been a personality that is analytical, creative, perceptive, and highly motivated.

During the past year I have focussing my attention on problems of cross-cultural transfer of agricultural technology, looking at a modernized subsistence agriculture as an alternative to the Green Revolution. I am currently finishing a manuscript for publication. I would like to become actively involved. Can we explore the possibilities?

Very truly yours,


Hugh J. Roberts



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HUGH J. BOVERIS, LTD.





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Additional Comments		<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>Withdrawn by Tonya Ceesay</td><td>Date 01-Dec-15</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Tonya Ceesay	Date 01-Dec-15
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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
TOKYO, JAPAN

K.
Central Files

November 26, 1974

Sir,

I would like to inform you that in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, I have taken over from both Mr. Kano Shiotani and Mr. Takatoshi Meguro the matters related to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

Therefore, would you kindly get in contact with me from now on when necessary.

However, our correspondence has nothing to do with the official correspondence between your Secretariat and the Embassy of Japan.

Yours faithfully,

田中信明

Nobuaki Tanaka
Second Technical Cooperation Division
Economic Cooperation Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Japan

✓ Secretariat,
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SECOND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION
KORHAKI TUNAKA

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TO: SECRETARY

and the Embassy of Japan.
The official correspondence between your Secretary
Nametel, and correspondence has nothing to do with

flow now on when necessary.
Therefore, kindly let in contact with me

nationaly administrative measures.
Matters referred to the consular office on inter-
national law, and the Secretary and Mr. Takaguchi, who are
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, I will make clear from

I would like to inform you that in the Ministry

etc.

November 29, 1974

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K

Files - Miscellaneous

BAFELAB

MANUFACTURERS OF BACTERIAL FERTILIZERS AND OTHER ALLIED PREPARATIONS

No. FOR/USA/AAK/ 6915

Dr. A.A.Khatri,
Director, Technical.

Date: 6th November 1974.

To,
Mr. Harold Graves,
Executive Secretary,
CGIAR,
C/O World Bank,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

We wish to introduce ourselves as the manufacturers of Azotobacter and Rhizobium cultures under the trade names AZO & RIZO.

The use of Rhizobium culture is an established agricultural practice in many a countries now. However, the use of Azotobacter culture is not popular except in Russia and few other countries.

We have been manufacturing Azotobacter culture with different species and strains after testing nitrogen fixing value and hormones-producing capacity. For the last two years we have conducted hundreds of experiments in our country. The results indicate that the yield of the cereal crops like Sorghum, Wheat, and Paddy can be increased by 10 to 15% by using AZO culture. We are interested in getting our product tested in different developing countries. In this regard, our Director Commercial Mr. T.P.Vartak had approached Mr. M. Mathieu, Manager, Fertilizer Programme, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Rome for getting the cooperation of F.A.O. in conducting these trials. We shall be thankful if you can recommend the trials in a few developing countries. We will be glad to send free samples with instructions for this purpose.

You may kindly send us a complete address of the Technical Advisory Committee of CGIAR so that we can get in touch with them also.

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them also.

Advisory Committee of CGIB so that you may kindly send us a copy of the address of the technical

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

free samples with instructions for use.

The trials in a few developing countries. We will be glad to send conducting these trials. We shall be thankful if you can recommend the United Nations' Home for setting the cooperation of F.A.O. in Manager, Fertilizer Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization of our Director Commercial Mr. T.P. Verma and approached Mr. M. Krishna product tested in different developing countries. In this regard, to the ICR by name VSO culture. We are interested in getting out the cereal crops like sorghum, wheat, and paddy can be increased by experiments in our country. The results indicate that the yield of cereals. For the past two years we have conducted hundreds of and studies after testing nitrogen fixing and nitrogen-producing we have been manufacturing azotobacter culture with different species

is not popular except in Brazil and few other countries. In many countries now. However, the use of azotobacter culture the use of Rhizobium culture is an established agricultural practice and Rhizobium cultures under the trade names VSO & NISO. We wish to introduce ourselves as the manufacturers of Azotobacter

Dear Sir,

P.S.A.
Manufacture, D.C.
1818 H Street, N.W.
C/O World Bank
CGIB
Executive Secretary
Mr. Harold Green
to

Date: 29 November 1974

Director, Technical
Dr. A.A. Krishna

No. FOV/224/VAK/ 2412

MANUFACTURERS OF BACTERIAL FERTILIZERS AND OTHER AGRIED PREPARATIONS

BALE GVB

Handwritten signature and scribbles at the bottom of the page.

-2-

We are enclosing herewith our literature for your kind perusal and hope to hear from you in near future.

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,
For BAFE LAB PVT.LTD.,



(A.A.Khatri.)
Director, Technical.

Encl: As above.



AZO RIZO

NITROGEN FIXING BACTERIA

Atmosphere around us has abundant nitrogen. It is nature's wonder that certain bacteria in soil can absorb atmospheric nitrogen and give it to the plants. This natural phenomenon is called Nitrogen Fixation. Two types of nitrogen fixing bacteria are very important. These are called Azotobacter and Rhizobium. AZO & RIZO are prepared from them.

What is culture :

The best type of Azotobacter and Rhizobium bacteria are grown and their large population is provided in a suitable carrier medium. This medium harbours millions of living bacteria. This preparation is referred to as "Culture" "Inoculant" or "Bacterial Fertilizer." These cultures are prepared from selected bacteria which are more efficient than those found normally in soil.

What is AZO :

Azo is the trade name of Azotobacter culture. It is available in yellow coloured polythene packet, in the form of black powder approximately weighing 150 gms.

What does it do :

It fixes atmospheric nitrogen around the roots and provides plant hormones, enzymes and vitamins to the plant.

What is Rizo :

Rizo is the trade name of Rhizobium culture prepared for application to legume seeds, before planting. It is available in blue coloured polythene packet, approximately weighing 150 gms.

What does it do :

It forms early and large nodules on the roots which gather atmospheric nitrogen and give it to the plants. 'Rizo' also makes plant growth substance like hormones, enzymes and vitamins.

What are the advantages :

Percentage of seed germination increases. Rate of germination improves and growth is vigorous. Soil texture improves. Plants develop resistance to certain soil borne diseases. It increases crop yield. For rain fed crops, where fertilizer is not normally used, these cultures are found to be useful and economical. Excessive use is not harmful at all.

General Information :

AZO & RIZO work like tonics and are not replacement for any chemical fertiliser. These are normally meant for seed treatment but can be sprayed by mixing in adequate water in the soil. It can also be mixed with farm soil and broadcast. Soil testing is not required. They work better if the soil has been given organic manure and phosphorus. They are natural fertilizers, and should not be mistaken for pesticides, insecticides etc.

Azo is used for the following Crops :

Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajara, Maize, Cotton, Sugarcane, Safflower, Potato, Onion, Tobacco, Banana, Mango, all vegetables and fruit trees.

Rizo is used for legume crops only :

The types of Rizo are: (1) Cowpea Group: Cowpea, Groundnut, Greengram, Blackgram, Redgram, Horsegram, Cluster bean, Sannhemp. (2) Soybean (3) Pea & Lentil, (4) Bangal-gram (5) Frenchbean (6) Berseem (7) Lucerne. (8) Dhaincha.

Precautions :

The packet should be used before expiry date. It should be protected from sunlight. The culture should not be mixed with any chemical fertilizer. When the seeds treated with Sulphur or mercurial compounds twice the recommended dose of culture should be used. However, culture can be used with the seeds treated with Aureofungin, Brassicol, Captan, Diathane, Thiram and Zineb. Use Rizo for legume crops only.

How to order

Small orders upto 20 packets can be sent by V. P. P. Postal charges are extra. Orders more than 20/Packets will be sent F. O. R. Destination at our cost, by Railway/S. T. Parcel. Please mention the name of the crop while placing the Order for Rizo.

Mode of Payment :











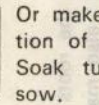















50% advance by Money Order or Draft. Rest (1) V. P. L. (2) Through Bank.



BAFE LAB.
1233, Apte Road,
POONA - 4.
Phone No. 55907



Method of Application for AZO (Yellow Packet)

Name of Crop	Dosage	How to use		
Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Cotton, Vegetables and all other non-leguminous crops.	1 packet of Azo for 8 to 10 Kgs. seed	Moisten seeds, sprinkle 'Azo' powder, mix well so that all seeds are properly coated. Sow as usual.	  	If seeds are treated with insecticides, use 2 packets of Azo for 8/10 Kgs. seeds. 
Paddy	(A) 1 packet of Azo for seed bed (Nursery) (B) 3 packets for seedlings while transplanting	(A) Moisten seeds, sprinkle 'Azo' powder, mix well so that all seeds are properly coated. Sow as usual.	(B) sprinkle Azo solution on the roots of seedlings. Ensure all roots are treated. Then plant.    	
Potatoes	6 packets of Azo for seed tubers per acre.	Moisten seed tubers, sprinkle Azo powder, mix well so that the tubers are properly coated. Sow as usual	Or make sufficient solution of Azo in water. Soak tubers well and sow.     	
Vegetables requiring transplantation & Tobacco,	(A) 1 packet of Azo for seed (Nursery) (B) 2 packets of Azo for seedlings (Transplanting)	Moisten seeds, sprinkle 'Azo' powder, mix well so that all seeds are properly coated. Sow as usual.	(B) Mix 3 packets of Azo in about bucketful of water. Dip roots of the seedlings for some time and then plant.    	
Mango, Grapes, Banana Coconut, Pineapple & all other Fruit crops	(A) 4 Packets Azo per acre while planting. (B) 8 to 10 packets Azo per acre according to the number of trees	(A) Mix 4 Azo packets in bucketful of water, dip roots of seedlings or setts & then plant.	(B) Mix 8 to 10 Azo packets in sufficient water & ring irrigate.   	
Sugarcane Plant & Adkali.	8 to 10 packets of Azo per acre.	If setts are not treated with chemical compounds, prepare solution of 8/10 packets of Azo in 50 litres of water. Dip setts for some time and sow as usual.	If setts are treated with chemicals, lay setts on furrows, spray or sprinkle on and around bud setts with Azo solution of 8/10 packets in 200 litres of water. Then irrigate.    	
Ratoon	8/10 packets of Azo per acre.	Prepare solution of 8/10 packets of Azo in 200 litres water. Spray or sprinkle on and around the roots and then irrigate.	This operation can be done prior to first irrigation as well as after earthing up and before irrigation.  	

Method of Application for RIZO (Blue Packet)

Check up the name of the CROP on the packet before you buy

All types of legume crops (1) Cowpea Group: Cowpea, Groundnut, Greengram, Redgram, Black gram, Cluster bean, Horsegram, Sannhamp.
(2) Soyabean, (3) Pea & Lentil, (4) Bengal gram, (5) Frenchbean (6) Berseem; (7) Lucerne, (8) Dhaincha.

(1) one packet of Rizo for 8 to 10 Kg. seeds.
(2) If seeds are treated with toxic compounds - 2 packets for 8 to 10 Kg. of seeds

Moisten seeds, sprinkle Rizo powder mix well to coat all seeds properly. Sow as usual.



THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES
DEPARTMENT OF CROP SCIENCE

K

CABLES: "STOMATA" PORT-OF-SPAIN

ST. AUGUSTINE.

TRINIDAD, W.I.



me.
14/11

30th October, 1974.

In reply please quote
OUR REFERENCE: 1205/74

Dr. Dana Dalrymple,
Agricultural Economist,
Department of State,
Agency for International Development,
Washington. D.C. 20523,
U.S.A.

Dear Dana,

It was a pleasure to receive your letter of 18th October and to learn that you had been doing some investigation of the prospects of a Tropical Fruit Research and Development Centre. Many thanks for the enclosures with your letter; these have proved very helpfully informative.

There seems to be a general reluctance on the part of funding agencies to sponsor the establishment of a Centre as such; possibly it may be easier to persuade them to adopt a determinate project and the proposal of a 5-year "Tropical Fruit Improvement Project" for the Caribbean and Latin American area is largely based on this assumption. The thought that the TAC or the CG might favour regional research on fruit crops using existing institutions must be our main hope. I am depending on you to push the idea if you get a suitable opportunity.

Acting on your suggestion I will write to Mr. Webster about the project.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

E. T. A.
EGBERT A. TAI
Professor of Agriculture -
Crop Production
&
Head, Department of Crop Science.

EAT/cl

INCOMING CABLE

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LT

INTBAFRAD WASHINGTONDCUSA

RECEIVED

Oct 22 11 27 AM 1974

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

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Distribution:
Mr. Cheek

CHEEK

PLEASE ADVISE CHRISTOPER ASTON

DIRECTOR READYMIX

CONCRETE OFFICER PHONE UNKNOWN HOME WRAYSBURY BOX

9832470 SHALL ARRIVE LATE TUESDAY

DEPART THURSDAY

AND SHALL PHONE HIM TUESDAY

EVENING OR WEDNESDAY

MORNING THANKS

LEJEUNE

NOTE: Identical text received today addressed to CORDERY,
routed to Mr, Lejeune's Office for action.

K

OCT 30 1974

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING
THE TREASURY,
P.O. Box 30007,
NAIROBI, KENYA.



Ref. DV 63/05

22nd October, 1974

Mr. M. Lejeune,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development,
1818 H Street N. W.,
WASHINGTON DC 20433,
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Lejeune,

The Minister for Finance and Planning, Hon. Mwai Kibaki, has asked me to thank you for your cable of 14th September, 1974 and to convey his congratulations to you on your appointment as Executive Director of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. He is particularly aware of the important part which improved agricultural production must play in stabilizing world economy and trade at a time when existing instruments do not appear to be functioning effectively. He is therefore confident that under your leadership, the Consultative Group will be able to contribute most significantly to this endeavour.

May I also take the liberty of conveying my personal congratulations and expressing the hope that we shall continue to benefit from association with you although in this different capacity.

Best regards,

Yours sincerely,

(N. NGANGA)
DEPUTY PERMANENT SECRETARY,
TREASURY

RECEIVED

1974 OCT 29 PM 1:00

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

ADRES SINDRISTE

Best regards

Best regards

TO OPEN SLIT HERE

KUNJO LA PILI HAPA

HAPA

Sender's name and address :

THE PERMANENT SECRETARY
THE TREASURY, P.O. Box 30007
NAIROBI

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY
ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

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SECOND FOLD HERE

KUNJO LA PILI HAPA



Please Return to:
TREASURY
Box 30007
NAIROBI

PAR AVION
AEROGRAMME




YOUNG THOMSON'S GAZELLE

Mr. Michael Lejeune, Executive Director,
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development, 1818 H Street, N. W.,
WASHINGTON DC 20433,
U. S. A.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

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

K


October 1, 1974

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS AND INSTITUTES:
CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN 1974

TRUSTEES MEETINGS

January 7-12	CIAT	-- Board Committee on Administrative Structure
January 14-16	ILCA	-- Trustees-designate
January 17-19	ICRISAT	-- Executive Committee
February 8	IRRI	-- Full Board
March --	CIAT	-- Executive Committee
March 15-17	ILRAD	-- Executive Committee, Paris
March 28-29	CIP	-- Executive Committee
April 1-2	CIMMYT	-- Annual Meeting
May 6-8	ILCA	-- Trustees-designate
May 13	CIAT	-- Executive Committee
May 14-15	CIAT	-- Annual Meeting of Trustees
May 23-25	IITA	-- Executive Committee
May 27-29	IITA	-- Annual Meeting
May 27-29	CIP	-- Annual Meeting
May 30 - June 1	ICRISAT	-- Annual Meeting
June 7	IRRI	-- Full Board
June 24-26	ILRAD	-- Full Board
August 3	ICRISAT	-- Executive Committee, Washington
September 9-11	ICRISAT	-- Executive Committee, New Delhi
September 23	ILRAD	-- Executive Committee, Paris
September 23-25	Genes Board	-- Program Committee, Rome
November 4-6	IITA	-- Executive Committee
November 4-6	IRRI	-- Executive Committee
November 13-15	ILCA	-- Program Committee, Rome
November 18-20	ILCA	-- Board of Trustees, Addis Ababa
January 6-8, 1975	ICRISAT	-- Program Committee, Hyderabad
January 9-11, 1975	ICRISAT	-- Governing Board, Hyderabad

PROGRAM REVIEWS

January 14-18	CIP	-- In-house program review with Program Committee of Trustees
January 31 - February 6	IRRI	-- Annual Program Review

February 18-22	IITA	-- Internal/External Review
March 25-27	CIMMYT	-- Presentation Week
April 4	ICRISAT Donors, Washington	
May 16-17	CIAT	-- Presentation Days
May 20-21	Advisory Committee for UNDP/CIMMYT Global Project No. 9, at IITA	
September	CIMMYT	-- Staff Program Review

CONSULTATIVE GROUP AND SPECIAL EVENTS

February 4-8	Meeting of TAC, Rome
March 4-7	Meeting of Center Directors, Cali
July 24-26	Meeting of TAC, Washington
July 26-27	Meeting of Center Directors, Washington
July 29- August 2	International Centers Week, Washington
October 1-2	Middle East Center -- Preparatory Meeting, London
October 9	Informal Meeting of North American Donors, New York
October 16	Informal meeting of European Donors, London
October 30-31	Consultative Group Meeting, Washington

SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

February 11-13	CIP	-- Review and Workshop on Golden Nematode Resistance
February 11-14	CIAT	-- Seminar on Soils and the Development Process in Latin America
February 18-21	CIAT	-- Seminar on the Potentials for Increasing Beef Production in the American Tropics
February 25-27	CIP	-- Review and Workshop on Cold Resistance
March 17-22	CIAT	-- Symposium on Communication Strategies in Rural Development
March --	IITA	-- Workshop on Soil Erosion Control
April 15-19	CIP	-- Review and Workshop on Utilization of Genetic Resources
April 22-26	CIMMYT	-- Seminar "Maize in the 1970s and the Role of CIMMYT"
April 23-27	IRRI	-- International Rice Research Conference
May --	CIAT	-- Swine Production Workshop
May --	CIAT	-- Panel on Hemoparasite Diseases of Cattle
June 10-14	IITA	-- Rice Mechanization Conference

July 1-5	IITA	-- West African Cereals Workshop
July 1-20	IITA	-- Microbiology Training Workshop
July 6-7	Meeting of Cooperators in CIMMYT International Maize Improvement Program, at IITA	
September 9-11	CIP	-- Workshop on Seed Production Technology for Developing Countries
September --	CIAT	-- Andean Maize Workshop
November 18-22	ICRISAT	-- Workshop on Farming Systems Research
November	CIAT	-- Seminar on Swine Production in Latin America
December 16-20	ICRISAT	-- Workshop on Grain Legumes (chickpeas and pigeon peas)

K.

Dr. Adler

August 23, 1974

Harold Graves

P & B and CGIAR

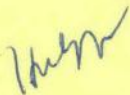
Can you tell me what arrangements are in prospect for continuing P & B's indispensable assistance to the Secretariat of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research?

We have two tasks for P & B facing us in the immediate future.

First, we need to have a P & B man visit the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) during the second half of September, along with the Secretariat's new agricultural adviser. WARDA is a new responsibility of the Consultative Group, and is an organization where problems of administration and financial management are particularly acute. From 3 to 5 days at WARDA's headquarters in Monrovia, Liberia, would be required for this visit.

Second, we need to have a P & B man participating in a 4 or 5-day meeting which is to take place at Ibadan, Nigeria, toward the end of October (exact date not known to me), for the purpose of a discussion between a Canadian consulting firm and personnel of the international agricultural research centers on the subject of computerization of center scientific, administrative and financial data. (It seems to me that the P & B man on this occasion would have to be either Mr. Ruddy or Mr. Lewis, since no one else has the necessary background.)

cc: Mr. Lejeune
Mr. Ruddy/Mr. Lewis



HGraves:apm

WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN
49001

K

May 22, 1974

Mr. Bruce M. Cheek
International Bank for Reconstruction & Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Cheek:

I did want to thank you again for so kindly taking time out of your busy schedule to fill me in on the activities of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. The documents you provided me with are also proving to be most valuable.

Enclosed is a copy of the outline of the book I am working on. I have draft copies of Chapters 1 and 2. I am just now really getting into Chapter 3.

I hope that by the time you receive this you will be over the worst part of your tooth problems.

Again, my thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth A. Dahlberg
Kenneth A. Dahlberg
Associate Professor

Encl.

Mr. M. Yudelman

March 21, 1974

Bruce M. Cheek 


Land Reform in Peru

I refer to our recent conversation on the Policy Paper on Land Reform which the Department is drafting.

I was involved in the Bank/FAO joint mission on "The Agricultural Development of Peru" in 1958-59. Land reform is a key requirement in Peru and the matter was a subject of considerable discussion both within the mission, where the FAO tended to take a more radical view, and with the Government. The original draft report as submitted to the Government for discussion had included some strong statements on the dangers of permitting a severe maldistribution of land to continue. The final report has a more moderate tone. At the same time, it does highlight the problems and possible lines of action and I think is an interesting case study of how and how far the Bank at that stage was prepared to handle a basic problem in rural development.

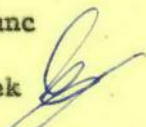
In Chapter 8 of Part II of the report, "Land Tenure and Colonization", the problems are stated in terms of over-population, reduced efficiency, social and political instability, and limited scope for early reform measures. The remedies are stated in terms of a program of research into tenure and resource use and a series of legislative measures which might be undertaken to give greater access to productive land to small farmers. These measures focus on strengthening the work of the Agrarian Reform Commission and applying existing legislation, particularly with respect to inefficiently operated large holdings. Additional legislation for consolidation of small plots was also recommended together with legislation to prevent further subdivision.

I enclose a copy of the Chapter as such, together with relevant portions of the summary volume, Part I, where the land reform problem is summarized and the recommended lines of action are included in the summation of all mission recommendations at the end of the volume.

 Attachment
BMC:mcj

Ms. G. Le Blanc

March 20, 1974

Bruce M. Cheek 


CGIAR and Rural Education

1. At its October 1973 meeting, the Advisory Panel on Agriculture and Rural Development considered a CPS paper on "World Bank Policy and Activity in Agricultural Education and Rural Education". On page 6 there is a paragraph which reads,

"In this respect, while we are not familiar with details of the work undertaken by the Consultative Group on Agricultural Research, it is suggested that the Group might be able to serve as a vehicle to examine the social science issues which appear to affect progress in these areas if it does not already do so."

2. The members of the CGIAR and of its Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) headed by Sir John Crawford, who also chairs the Advisory Panel, have long been concerned with the social aspects of agricultural research as part of their continuing study of the adoption process whereby research results are applied in daily farm life with all the cultural, economic and regional adaptations implied. They are therefore involved in the "social science issues" of rural development, as are the staff of the international centers. The matter is a standing item on the agenda of TAC and was the subject of a special socio-economic research seminar in July 1973.

3. Attached are two documents on these matters: (1) the notes on the socio-economic seminar of July 1973, and (2) the "priorities paper" of TAC, where the social science issues are taken up (beginning at para. 50) under the heading of socio-economic research.

cc: Mr. Thint
Mr. Christoffersen
BMC:mcj 

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Yellow
K

TO: Mr. M. Yudelman

FROM: Bruce M. Cheek *Bmk*

SUBJECT: Agricultural and Rural Education

DATE: March 20, 1974

1. I refer to Mr. Neylan's November 6, 1973, report of the October 29-31 meeting of the Advisory Panel on Agricultural and Rural Development. The Panel discussed Bank Group operations in agricultural and rural education on the basis of a paper prepared by the Education Department on "World Bank Policy and Activity in Agricultural Education and Rural Education."

2. The report of the meeting says that "the Panel did express a strong concern lest anxiety over needs, which might partly be met by non-formal approaches to education, should result in the neglect in rural areas of basic formal education facilities from primary through higher levels It expressed a considerable interest in innovatory efforts to combine both approaches but it was clear that education requirements for development in rural areas must include adequate facilities for formal education."

3. The recent draft appraisal report on the second El Salvador education project (yellow cover, dated March 1, 1974) should be called to the attention of the Panel when it reaches green cover in April. The project represents the sort of blend of formal and nonformal education elements which I believe Panel members such as Dr. Hopper were seeking. For them, a key aspect of the \$25 million project is the major item providing formal education at primary level in rural areas through the establishment of 182 rural community schools, replacement of 320 unsuitable ones and extension of 125 existing ones. Enrollment in basic education would expand by 75,000 students, including 59,000 in the first six grades of rural, formal education. At the same time, there are provisions for nonformal education (rural training for 80,000) and for using the project facilities for community development programs.

4. The project could have been called to the attention of the October Panel session as its nature had been discussed with the Government in February, July and September of 1973 and had been worked out between the regional division and central projects staff (Mr. Hultin) in January-March 1973 with the concurrence of Mr. Knapp and Mr. Alter. It had also been discussed with EDI students in March and April by Mr. Ballantine and myself.

5. The CPS paper submitted to the Panel in October concentrated on West African examples of innovative rural education projects and could well have drawn on the Bank's current efforts in El Salvador, Costa Rica and Honduras to develop basic education projects in a rural context. Reference to these projects would have given a broader and more balanced base to the "innovative projects in design or experimental stage" portion of the CPS paper which gave rise to the discussion in question (para. 2).

cc: Mr. Thint, Mr. Neylan, Mr. Kaps
Ms. Le Blanc

BMC:mcj

Messrs. Adler, Blaxall, Haynes,
Picciotto and Rowe
Bruce M. Cheek

March 18, 1974

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

Mr. Yudelman has asked that the notes of these departmental reviews of CGIAR work be sent to you as one way of our keeping in touch with Bank operations. Your comments would be welcome.

In future, the acronyms will be made clearer. In this minute, they are:


ICRISAT: International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, India.

ILCA: International Livestock Center for Africa, Ethiopia.

WARDA: West African Rice Development Association, Liberia.

TAC: Technical Advisory Committee of the CGIAR.

INTSOY: Proposal to link CG work with soybean research at the University of Illinois.

 BMC:mcj

Mr. Donovan

March 14, 1974

Harold Graves

Storage Space for Documents

Here are two memos in which I have mentioned the special need for space in which to store documents which we have in the Secretariat of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. One of these memoranda is dated April 18, 1973 (the mention of the storage problem is on page two), and the other one is dated September 26, 1973.

In the Secretariat, we actively handle multiple copies of something like 20 documents in the course of a normal month, and we do indeed have need for quick and easy access for the requisite copies. I would be very grateful if, amid all your other concerns, you could put this matter up toward the top of your priority list.

Attachments -- Memo to Mr. Twining, dated April 18, 1973
Memo to Mr. Donovan, dated September 26, 1973

HG
HGraves:apm

K

(5) - we will send other material

January 21, 1974

Dear Mr. Aresvik:

Thank you for your letter of January 8. I am afraid that there is not much I can send you which bears very directly on "the current thinking and critical evaluation of the international centers approach." The best thing on the subject is still a paper that Dr. Sterling Wortman of The Rockefeller Foundation did four years or so ago.

I am sending a copy of Dr. Wortman's paper with this letter. I am also sending a number of other documents by separate mail: a note on the Consultative Group; a note of a meeting by the directors of the international centers held at Bellagio a year ago; a note of a seminar held in 1973 on socio-economic factors and agricultural research; the text of an interesting talk given last summer by the Director-General of CIMMYT; and the draft of a paper which is about to be sent to the Executive Directors of the International Development Association (IDA) on the subject of IDA grants to the international agricultural research centers. While you are free to use any of the facts in the IDA paper, please do not quote it or allude to it.

I'd be glad if you would give my greetings to Cyril Martin. Do come into see me if you visit Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves
Executive Secretary

Enclosure- *The Technological Basis for Intensified Agriculture*
Mr. Oddvar Aresvik
Agricultural Economist
UNDP - IBRD Planning Project
Amman
Jordan

HG
HGraves:apm

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UNDP - IBRD PLANNING PROJECT
NATIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

AMMAN - JORDAN

TEL. 41276

% UNDP,

P. O. BOX ~~2221~~ ^{565.}

Mr. Harold N. Graves,
Executive Secretary of the
Consulative Group on
International Agricultural Research
The World Bank,
1818 H. Street, N.W.,
Washington D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

January 8, 1974,

Dear Mr. Graves,

I have been asked to write a paper for a new European agricultural economics journal, "European Review of Agricultural Economics", about "The place of the International Research and Training Centers for support of agricultural development in the less developed countries". I will try to answer the questions why the International Centers are important, how a growing number of Centers can be financed and how the European countries might consider to plan their support as part of an integrated strategy based upon a network of which the Centers form a main part. For this purpose I need to come up to date on the recent thinking and critical evaluation of the international centers approach. I would, therefore, appreciate very much to get copies of any papers on the subject air mailed to my address c/o UNDP P.O. Box 565, Amman, Jordan.

I place some importance on the paper I am going to draft, since I believe that West Europe in the long run will have to contribute relatively more to the financing of the International Centers.

I have with great interest read your excellent article International agricultural research centers: searching for a second "Green Revolution" in Report for September-October 1973. It must be very interesting to work on these interesting problems on which I also did some work while employed by the Ford Foundation. I have visited the two oldest centers several times attending conferences etc.. If I get an opportunity to visit Washington D.C. I would appreciate to have a talk with you.

With best personal regards and wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely

Oddvar Aresvik
Oddvar Aresvik
Agricultural Economist

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RECEIVED

УБЛТОНУДЛУБЛТ ДЕСОНУМАТ
ОДДААТ УБЛОНАТ
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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DEAR MR. CLARKE

JANUARY 9, 1974

P.S.V.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20543
1918 N. STREET, N.W.
THE WORLD BANK
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH
CONSTITUTE FUND ON
EXERCISE SECRETARY OF THE
MR. HAROLD H. CLARKE

REF: 44324

01/11/74 P.O. BOX 222

AMMANI - JORDAN

NATIONAL TRAINING COMMISSION
P.O. - IBRD TRAINING PROJECT

Mrs. Ann Swift, Administrative Services

January 3, 1974

Michael L. Lejeune, Executive Secretary - CGIAR

Mailing List, CGIAR

(signed) Michael L. Lejeune

K

I would appreciate it if you could run the CGIAR mailing list addressograph on 8 1/2" x 11" envelopes for use of CGIAR.

We are presently updating our mailing list, as mentioned to you by Mr. Gavino last week. We shall send you under separate memorandum a copy of the updated mailing list as soon as it is ready.

Meanwhile, would you please use the current mailing list?

CGavino:sdo'c

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

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

October 24, 1973

Dear Nyle:

This is a letter about two subjects: (1) publications of the Centers, and (2) schedules of events at the Centers.

1. You may remember that when the Center Directors, in their meeting in Washington at the time of Centers Week, were discussing the project for a brochure describing the Center network, I mentioned that I would write each Director, asking for information about the publications of his Institute. The purpose was to compile information which might be of interest to donors, some of whom seemed to be under the impression that the Center had no publications at all.

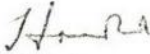
I'd appreciate it if you would now send me a list of the publications of your Institute, including your annual report, any scientific bulletins or papers you issue, any newsletter or other periodic publication, and any standard information booklet or leaflet you have. In the case of each publication, it would be of interest to know the language or languages of publication, the frequency of issue and the number of copies distributed in each language.

At the time of Centers Week, I promised to send you a list of individuals in donor organizations so that they could be added to your mailing list. This is now coming to you by separate mail. In the meantime, I hope that my name already is on your list.

2. You will remember that last year the Centers and the Secretariat cooperated in compiling a consolidated 1973 calendar of events at each of the institutes. The calendar was amended and up-dated from time to time and was circulated to interested parties, including the Centers themselves. A sample of last year's calendar is attached.

I hope we can prepare and maintain the same kind of calendar for next year and would be grateful if you would send me a calendar of the meetings, workshops and other events that are to occur at your Institute in 1974.

Sincerely,


Harold Graves

Enclosure

Dr. Nyle C. Brady
Director
International Rice Research Institute
P. O. Box 583
Manila
Philippines

1 →

10

October 8, 1973

Dear Mr. Morehouse:

I am writing to acknowledge your letter of September 24 asking for information on the work of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. I am enclosing a number of press releases and other publications which provide the information you want with respect to donor agencies, the centers sponsored by them, and the World Bank's own activities with respect to the Consultative Group.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

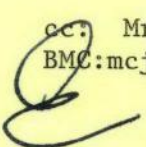


Bruce M. Cheek
Deputy Executive Secretary

Enclosures

Mr. Ward Morehouse
Director
The State Education Department
University of the State of New York
60 East 42nd Street
New York
New York 10017

cc: Mrs. Doris Bomstein
BMC:mcj



International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)

P.O. Box 5320
Ibadan
Nigeria

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

P.O. Box 583
Manila
Philippines

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

1-11-256, Begumpet
Hyderabad 16
India

Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Apartado Aereo 67-13
Apartado Nal. 737
Cali, Colombia

International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)

Londres 40
Mexico 6, D.F.

International Potato Center (CIP)

Apartado 5969
Lima
Peru

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FOREIGN AREA MATERIALS CENTER
60 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017
212 : 972-9877
CABLE : FORMATCEN

September 24, 1973
(Dictated in New York on Sept. 4)

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate very much your help in securing two items of information:

1. I would like a list of the agencies participating in what I believe is called the "Consultative Group" on international agricultural research (and possibly other research problems). This "Group" includes, as I understand it, the World Bank, FAO, Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, AID and doubtless a number of other agencies, all of which are concerned in one way or another with promoting agricultural development in less developed countries.
2. I would also like to have a list of names and addresses of all of the international agricultural research institutions which are supported through the Consultative Group. I have in mind agencies such as the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines and the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics in India. I believe there are two or three other institutes and I would like to get their names and addresses as well.

Needless to say, if there are any publications issued by the World Bank which describe the World Bank's activities in support of agricultural research I would certainly be very glad to have copies.

Thank you very much in advance for your assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Ward Morehouse
Ward Morehouse
Director

Department of Public Information
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS

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PR. 5

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1973 OCT -2 AM 11:05

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.
1818 H Street, N.W.
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

DIRECTOR
PUBLIC INFORMATION

Mary W. [Signature]
YOURS SINCERELY,

Thank you very much in advance for your assistance.

Research I would certainly be very glad to make copies.
Bank which describe the World Bank's activities in support of agricultural
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like to get their names and addresses as well.
people there are two or three other institutes and I would
Research Institute for the Semi-World Project in India. I
Institute in the Philippines and the International Group
in which agencies such as the International Rice Research
which are supported through the Consultative Group. I have
all of the international agricultural research institutions
3. I would like to have a list of names and addresses of

committees.
Promoting agricultural development in less developed
all of which are concerned in one way or another with
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the World Bank, ILO, Ford Foundation, Rockefeller
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what I believe is called the "Consultative Group" on

4. I would like a list of the agencies participating in

information:

I would appreciate very much your help in securing the

Gentlemen:

(Dictated in New York on Sept. 3
September 24, 1973)

COPIES: COMNAVISEN
113 : 017-0031
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10013
60 EAST 42ND STREET
FOREIGN AREA MATERIALS CENTER
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

185-2

✓ Central Files
TS
K

May 9, 1973

Mr. Edward P. Bullard
President
Technoserve, Inc.
P.O. Box 409
Greenwich, Connecticut 06830

Dear Mr. Bullard:

Thank you for your letter of May 3, 1973, addressed to Mr. Robert S. McNamara.

I have discussed your inquiry with Mr. Harold N. Graves, Associate Director of our Department of International Relations, and he would be pleased to assist you in your exploration of whether there would be a basis for a possible cooperation between your organization and the Bank. I would suggest that you get in touch with Mr. Graves directly (telephone: 202-477-3592).

Yours sincerely,

Christian Finne
Consultant Services Officer
Office of Vice President, Central Projects

cc: Mr. McNamara
✓ Mr. Graves (+ incoming)

CFinne/agk

Mr. Van der Tak
(203) 661-4150



TECHNOSERVE, INC.

~~B~~ K

P. O. BOX 409

309 GREENWICH AVENUE

GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT 06830 U.S.A.

May 3, 1973

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
President
World Bank Group
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Mr. McNamara:

We at Technoserve are very much in sympathy with your September 25th address to the Board of Governors of the World Group, and congratulate you particularly for articulating so clearly the concern we share with you for the poorest 40 percent in the developing countries. Quite appropriately, you have highlighted the need for new approaches to income distribution and employment generation. As you will see from the enclosed materials, Technoserve addresses itself precisely to these goals.

As a non-profit technical assistance organization, Technoserve seeks to assist low-income persons in developing countries to start locally owned self-help enterprises which directly contribute to income distribution, employment generation and rural productivity in the communities in which they are located. Projects are assisted only in response to local initiative; thus insuring that local goals and priorities are central to the enterprise.

After five years of operation, Technoserve has developed considerable expertise in the field of self-help enterprise development in developing countries. We feel that Technoserve now has as much knowledge and experience in this specialized field as any United States based organization.

Technoserve focuses exclusively on making available an integrated line of services for the identification, evaluation, implementation and servicing of self-help enterprises. We have found that long term personalized assistance to indigenous project sponsors provides the greatest assurance that socially and economically viable enterprises can be developed. We are now exploring means by which we can make our know-how available to a greater number of low-income people than is now possible with our current funding sources.

Technoserve would like to explore with you the possibility of establishing additional country programs supported by technical assistance funds from the World Bank. We want to undertake feasibility and project identification studies, and provide project implementation assistance, designed to integrate a series of community and small private enterprise projects suitable for a reasonably large

May 3, 1973

loan intermediated by an indigenous financial agency. The indigenous agency would be responsible for individual project loans, based on feasibility studies and services provided by Technoserve to project sponsors.

While the main focus of Technoserve's Country Program would be assisting nationals in developing their enterprises, we would also expect to simultaneously develop the indigenous institutional capability to provide integrated enterprise development services to nationals on an ongoing basis.

I would appreciate receiving your comments and suggestions as to how Technoserve might be able to work with the World Bank to demonstrate that the poorest 40 percent can be directly and effectively served.

Sincerely,



Edward P. Bullard
President

EPB:ech
enclosures
cc: U. S. Executive Director
World Bank Group

Mr. John D. Lange



TECHNOSERVE, INC.

P. O. BOX 409

309 GREENWICH AVENUE

GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT 06830 U.S.A.

PROGRAM STATUS AND FUTURE OBJECTIVES

Technoserve is a non-profit, technical assistance organization with headquarters in the United States. The purpose of Technoserve is to assist persons in less developed countries (LDC) to start locally owned, self-help enterprises which directly benefit the communities in which they are located. Technoserve selects projects on the basis of maximum social and economic impact. Enterprises which contribute to rural productivity, employment generation and income distribution are emphasized. Full-time professionally competent subsistence salary personnel are utilized overseas to accomplish these goals in enterprise development. Technoserve's program is non-discriminatory and non-sectarian. Funds are raised primarily from major foundations, Protestant and Catholic Church organizations and the United States Agency for International Development.

After more than five years of effort, major country programs are operating in Ghana, Honduras and Kenya/Uganda with an overseas staff of nine, including nationals. Twelve enterprises have started as a direct result of the full range of integrated, personalized services provided by Technoserve. These services include the catalyst function, as well as managerial, technical and capital inputs. A thorough professional project study is written in conjunction with project sponsors before the project is implemented. Typical of the projects which are now in operation are:

- Cooperativa Agropecuaria Santa Rosa Ltda. - Honduras
Animal feed mill cooperative with 200 members
- Keys Ranching Cooperative Society Ltd. - Uganda
6000 acre beef ranching cooperative with 100 members
- Modern Commercial Farms Enterprise - Ghana
800 acre commercial farm to grow cassava for export
- Otieno Posho Mill - Kenya
Large grain milling and marketing enterprise
- CAIHL Cooperative - Honduras
Furniture manufacturers association employing over 400 low income Hondurans

In 1972 Technoserve's income and expenses equalled \$167,000, with income up sharply from the \$89,000 raised in 1971. Program planning calls for income of \$280,000 in 1973 and \$340,000 in 1974. It is expected that USAID will continue to match each two dollars raised from private sources with one additional USAID dollar.

Technoserve's program has emerged with regard for the lessons learned over the past 10 years about the development process. The inputs of LDC development institutions and project sponsors themselves, have shaped

Technoserve policy and procedures significantly. Much remains to be learned about enterprise development in low income countries and there is little successful precedent in this area. However, Technoserve may now have as much knowledge and expertise in this specialized field as any United States based technical assistance agency. To date no major conceptual or procedural flaw has emerged in Technoserve's assistance program.

Projects are assisted only in response to local initiative, thus insuring that local goals and priorities are central to enterprise development. There are no "Technoserve projects" as such. They belong to the people who conceive, implement and operate them. Guided by its statement of corporate purpose and project criteria, Technoserve projects tend toward those that involve, as owners and employees, the lowest income peoples, particularly in rural areas. This segment of LDC populations does not often share in the direct benefits and impact of economic growth.

Technoserve projects in the agricultural sector provide direct income and material benefits to rural populations. On the job training, and maximum utilization of local human and material resources enhances the potential for assisted enterprises to become viable, self-sustaining units without continued dependence on Technoserve.

Relatedly, Technoserve is conscious of the need to assist nationals to establish their own indigenous enterprise development institutions and programs. This service will be formally pursued once the necessary program funds are available.

Throughout its history, Technoserve has been aware of the need to conduct a program that combines professional competence with compassion. The organization is managed well. A detailed accounting system is maintained and statements are audited annually by Price Waterhouse and Co. The senior staff are all full time professionals with overseas experience.

Technoserve, in a catalytic role, collaborates directly with low income people to meet material need, with dignity, by initiating a development process conducive to self-reliance. The self-help enterprise has proven to be an effective vehicle for low income people to channel their energies for creating alternatives to subsistence life, by directly utilizing local human and material resources available to the development process. Technoserve feels that its approach to direct "grass roots" technical assistance is significant since it generates an immediately measureable quantitative and qualitative impact. The enterprises assisted are excellent demonstration models of what local communities can do in the self-help development process; thus, a multiplier effect tends to be a direct result of each project assisted.

Edward P. Bullard
3/21/73

K

March 19, 1973

Dear Phil:

We talked the other evening about whether the activities of the international agricultural research centers might make an article for Science.

Here are some documents bearing on the subject: (1) a paper presented to the World Bank's board of directors in 1972, giving some history of the centers and of the Consultative Group formed to give financial support to international agricultural research, and including profiles of the centers as they then existed; (2) a second paper presented to the World Bank board in 1973, bringing the centers up to date; and (3) a press announcement concerning the most recent formal meeting of the Consultative Group.

A fourth paper, "The Technological Basis for Intensified Agriculture," by Dr. Sterling Wortman of The Rockefeller Foundation, gives additional information and cites some interesting figures about rates of economic return from investments in agricultural research. I have run out of copies of this paper, but am obtaining more and will send you one when they arrive.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Dr. Philip Abelson
President
The Carnegie Institution of Washington
1530 P Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Handwritten initials HG;mcj

K.

February 26, 1973

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

Thank you for your inquiry about the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. The attached Note will tell you about the membership and activities of the Group. Apart from governments representing developing areas of the world, membership in the Group is held by governments and organizations making significant financial contributions to agricultural research centers. The total of contributions to international research institutes this year is on the order of \$24 million, or an average of somewhat more than \$1 million from each donor member.

Knowing Father Conyard, and having attended some meetings which preceded the establishment of PACT, I'm interested to see that PACT now has an Executive Director and a New York office.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves
Executive Secretary

Handwritten initials

Mr. Robert F. O'Brien
Executive Director
PACT
777 United Nations Plaza
New York
New York 10017

HG:mcj

K

October 30, 1972

Dear Mr. Kollaart:

Thank you for your letter dated October 23, which reached me only today. I apologize for not having had more time to talk to you when you called me in Paris. Since I served as Secretary of the meeting of the African Livestock Subcommittee I could not stay out of the meeting room for too long.

I am sorry to inform you that we are not yet in a position to send you the report of the Task Force on Animal Production and Research in Tropical Africa. At the end of its meeting in Paris, the Subcommittee decided that the report should not be circulated before it had been reviewed by the Consultative Group's Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). TAC will discuss the report at its next meeting in Rome at the end of January 1973.

As for the minutes of the Subcommittee meeting, they are internal working papers which, unfortunately, cannot be circulated to non-members.

I am sorry that I cannot be of more help at the present time.

Sincerely yours,

Franz H. Kaps
Assistant to the Executive Secretary

Mr. Martin H. Kollaart
Mozartstraat 5
Antwerpen 2000
Belgium

FHK:mcj

FV

OFFICE MEMORANDUM Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research

TO: Mr. H. M. Sapir

FROM: Franz H. Kaps *FK*

SUBJECT:

DATE: August 16, 1972 *K*

With reference to our conversation of today on the paper entitled "Scientific and Technological Development" prepared for the twelfth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America, here are some of my comments:

With respect to paragraph 8 of this paper where it is stated that research priorities established at the Regional Conference should be offered as guidelines in the choice of regional projects submitted for financing to the Consultative Group, this procedure could certainly be followed. However, the Consultative Group would refer any such regional projects for consideration by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), before taking any decisions.

With respect to paragraph 10 where it is stated that there are a lot of difficulties of applying an advanced technology to a peasant agriculture, you might refer to the Puebla project carried out by CIMMYT.

With respect to paragraph 16 where it is stated that funds mobilized through the Consultative Group would necessarily concentrate on problems of regional application, it should be noted that most of the international centers the Consultative Group is sponsoring are operating on a worldwide rather than a regional basis, and in many cases have outreach activities outside the countries in which they are located.

With respect to paragraph 25 where it is stated that international priorities in agricultural research have recently been the subject of considerable attention by the Consultative Group, my comment is that the Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee, Sir John Crawford, is actually preparing a strategy paper on priorities, which will be discussed by the TAC at a meeting in January 1973. It is expected that TAC will then present its recommendations on these matters to the Consultative Group. Two of the centers which are mentioned in this paragraph as being in preparation are already in existence -- the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), located in Hyderabad, India, and the International Potato Center (CIP), located in Lima, Peru. The Potato Center will not necessarily concentrate its work on the protein content and tropical adaptability of the potato as mentioned in this paragraph, but work on a much broader basis.

Mr. Sapir

- 2 -

August 16, 1972

In case you wish to know more about the ongoing activities of the TAC in Latin America, Mr. Fransen of the Agriculture Projects Department will certainly be able to give you more information.

As far as the Bank's involvement in agricultural research in Latin America through the Consultative Group is concerned, you might wish to know that in 1972, \$1 million was allocated to CIMMYT and \$160,000 to the Potato Center.

FHK:mcj

Int'l Agric. Research

Gale Research Company

PUBLISHERS OF REFERENCE BOOKS, DICTIONARIES AND DIRECTORIES

BOOK TOWER • DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226 • TELEPHONE (313) 961-2242

June 30, 1972

International Consultative Group on
Intl. Agricultural Research

Gentlemen:

Information is now being compiled for the next issue of a Gale Research publication entitled NEW ASSOCIATIONS AND PROJECTS (NAP).

NAP is the quarterly supplement of the ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ASSOCIATIONS (EA), a major reference book found in most U.S. and many foreign libraries. The first edition of the Encyclopedia was published in 1956; the current revised edition is the seventh.

In addition to associations, EA has included in recent years timely programs, projects, ad hoc groups, etc. We would like to include your organization or program in the next issue of NAP, and ask that you fill out and return the enclosed questionnaire, so that your listing will be accurate and up to date. Once your listing appears in NAP, it will automatically be included in the main volume of the next revised edition, to be published in 1974. There is, by the way, no charge for this or any subsequent listing.

Thank you for your assistance. We look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

M. E. Brown

M.E. Brown
Research Editor
Encyclopedia of Associations

August 2, 1972

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE: _____

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1972 JUL 10 PM 1:56

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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WALLINGFORD AFB, MISSISSIPPI

1972 JUL 10

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WALLINGFORD AFB, MISSISSIPPI

IAR-K

Incoming Letter from

Mr. H. Kordik
Danneberg Pl. 10/14
A1030-Vienna
Austria

To:

Mr. L.J. C. Evans,
Director
Agriculture Projects Department

March 12, 1972

Dear Jim:

I hope you will forgive me for bothering you. I have been invited to give a paper on "Agricultural Research and Development" at the forthcoming celebration of my university's 100th anniversary in October.

Knowing that you have been intensively involved in the on-going discussions on agricultural research, I would like to ask you, if some information on these discussions were available. The one and only thing I have so far seen, was a brief note in "Finance and Development", reporting the Rome meeting. I would appreciate any information you could let me have.

We hope that Eulalie and you are fine. We are still looking forward to welcome you in Vienna one of these days. Please give my best regards to all the old friends in the Department and tell them that I still miss them all.

Marie joins me in sending you our best wishes and love.

All the best

Jack
(Signed)

MAR 15 5 27 AM 1972

35F

March 12, 1972

Dear Jim,

I hope you will forgive me for bothering you. I have been invited to give a paper on "Agricultural Research and Development" at the forthcoming celebration of my university's 100th anniversary in October.

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We hope that Annelie and you are fine. We are still looking forward to welcome you in Vienna one of these days. Please give my best regards to all the old friends in the Department and tell them that I still miss them all.

Marie joins me in sending you our best wishes and love.

All the best

Jack

Bonstien 2057
(Publications)
- Press Release
- AGR Papers

H. KORDIK
DANNEBERG PL. 10/14
A 1030 - VIENNA
AUSTRIA

Mr. Franzen
Can you get together a few papers - any published information, such as press releases
UCM: 17

February 28, 1972

Mr. B. Chatel
Chief, Science Applications Sections
Office for Science and Technology
United Nations
New York 10017

Dear Mr. Chatel:

I thank you for your letter of January 27, 1972 (Ref: EG114/12(7)) concerning the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development in which you suggest a series of meetings related to Bank participation in its implementation.

We consider the Plan to be a most worthwhile beginning at mapping out priorities. In a few of these areas, initiatives have already been taken toward a coordinated, world-wide research program. In the area of high yielding varieties of staple foods, the Bank, acting in cooperation with IAC and UNDP, has brought together 17 governments, 6 international and regional development organizations, 3 private foundations, and an autonomous international development center in the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research. With the advice of its Technical Advisory Committee, the Consultative Group will mobilize grant funds for international agricultural research to support the ongoing Green Revolution in rice and wheat and extend it to other food crops and to livestock.

The Bank's contribution to the institutions financed by the Consultative Group will amount to \$1.26 million (US) for the calendar year 1972. A grant of \$1 million was made to the International Wheat and Maize Improvement Center (CIMMYT), \$160,000 to the International Potato Center in Peru, and \$100,000 to the initial fund for an international Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, which will probably be based in India.

It has long been Bank practice to finance the establishment or expansion of technical laboratories and training centers as part of larger agricultural projects. In June 1971, a loan was signed with Spain to finance the creation of six national agricultural research centers devoted to specific commodities, such as plant oils or citrus. This was the first Bank loan devoted entirely to research.

February 28, 1972

In connection with the research priority areas of human fertility, we should point out that the Expanded Program of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction of the World Health Organization has undertaken a coordinated program of research which includes human fertility. We are following the progress of this program with great interest. In this connection, I should also mention the \$4.8 million loan by the Bank to three countries for projects related to family planning.

While the Bank still is in the process of developing policy and of preparing activities specifically in the field of protein and nutrition, the management of the Bank has no doubt that adequate nutrition is essential both as an objective of, and as a means to, social and economic development. This is why Mr. MeNamara spoke of it so urgently in his annual address to ECOSOC in 1971, and why the Bank has become one of the sponsoring agencies of the Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations System. After extensive consultations with other agencies in the UN system, in particular FAO and UNICEF, the Bank is now studying the implications of its decision in principle to finance projects in the area of nutrition.

In the area of schistosomiasis, three members of the Bank staff, including the Environmental Adviser and the Science Adviser, attended the International Symposium on the Future of Schistosomiasis Control, held February 1-5 at Tulane University School of Medicine. To paraphrase the major conclusion of this conference, schistosomiasis control has moved from a research topic to one for "the application of existing knowledge." The implications of this recommendation are now being studied by the Bank staff.

The World Plan of Action thus covers several research areas to which the World Bank is already giving serious consideration. Your office is familiar with the Expert Planning Group on Applications of Science and Technology to Development organized by the OECD. Ambassador Martin was kind enough to invite the Science Adviser in the Bank to attend the meeting of this Group last December 1-2. We are following with interest the inventories of research on the eight areas selected by this Group, six of which are the same as or closely related to the priorities selected by ACAST.

Regarding the "priority areas for application of existing knowledge," in a sense, all Bank projects involve to a larger or smaller extent the application of existing knowledge to the priority problems of the less developed countries. To take but two examples in the list included in your letter, Bank agriculture and livestock projects are often concerned with storage and preservation of agricultural products; and Bank operations in the educational sector have also been instrumental in improving and strengthening science teaching methods in secondary schools.

Mr. B. Chatel

- 3 -

February 28, 1972

It should be made clear to the Advisory Committee (ACAST) that the Bank's central role is to finance specific development projects submitted and guaranteed by governments. The selection of projects and the conditions for carrying them out are matters for direct negotiation between the borrower and the Bank. It is therefore not practicable for the Bank to attempt to point, in abstracto, to specific areas of concentration for its future operations among the areas listed in the World Plan. On the other hand, if ACAST has specific suggestions to put forward concerning the implementation of the Plan beyond the Bank's current activities, I would be pleased to discuss them with those in charge of The Office of Science and Technology.

If you feel that further consultations on these matters between our two organizations would be useful, I would be pleased to come to New York for that purpose at any mutually convenient time.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Weiss
Science Adviser

CWeiss/sks

cc: Messrs. Hoffman/Graves
Kanagaratnam
Evans/Fransen
Lee
Chatenay
S+T Files (Acast)

1
cleared with Kruff



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE IN NIGERIA

17 Kingsway Road, Ikoyi, Lagos

Telephone 56577 · Cable Address - INTBAFRAD LAGOS · Postal Address - P.O. Box 127

Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research

✓ K ✓
cc: 91

18th January, 1972.

Letter No. 6

Mr. Humayun Mirza,
Chief Division C.,
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development,
Western Africa Department,
1818 H. Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433,
U. S. A.

Dear Humayun,

Industrial Cassava Processing

I enclose a letter I have received from Dr. I.A. Akinrele, Director of the Federal Institute of Industrial Research, about the Bank's financial support for International Agricultural Research, and asking the Bank to consider supporting a pilot project for the production of gari from cassava. The project would comprise a ten-ton per day plant plus a 2,000 acre plantation and would cost about \$300,000.

The Federal Institute of Industrial Research was set up on the basis of a recommendation from the first Bank economic mission to Nigeria which proposed that, among other things, the institute should investigate "..... the mechanised production of gari"^{1/} The Institute presently is engaged in research on food processing, textiles, ceramics, pharmaceuticals and some engineering problems. The emphasis is on the laboratory investigation of local raw materials with some work extending to the pilot project stage. The current Budget is £N178,000 of which £N136,000 is absorbed by salaries and £N32,000 is available for equipment and services for projects. The four year development plan includes an capital allocation of £N290,000 over four years (Plan, p.152 Table 5, item 19). This amount is earmarked for buildings and equipment and some production trials. The professional staff of the institute is presently about 30 graduates, nearly all Nigerians.

The F.I.I.R. is the only institute of its kind in West Africa working on domestic foodstuffs. The general problem of food processing is described

^{1/} The Economic Development of Nigeria, IBRD/Johns Hopkins Press, 1958 p.365.



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE IN NIGERIA

17 Kingsway Road, Ikoyi, Lagos

Telephone 26277 - Cable Address - INTBARAD LAGOS - Postal Address - P.O. Box 127

Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research

Handwritten initials: C. P. / K. /

18th January, 1972.

Letter No. 6

Mr. Humayun Mirza,
Chief Division C,
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development,
Western Africa Department,
1818 H. Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

Dear Humayun,

Industrial Cassava Processing

I enclose a letter I have received from Dr. I. A. Akinrele, Director of the Federal Institute of Industrial Research, about the Bank's financial support for International Agricultural Research, and asking the Bank to consider supporting a pilot project for the production of garri from cassava. The project would comprise a ten-ton per day plant plus a 2,000 acre plantation and would cost about \$300,000.

The Federal Institute of Industrial Research was set up on the basis of a recommendation from the first Bank economic mission to Nigeria which proposed that, among other things, the institute should investigate "..... the mechanised production of garri.....". The Institute presently is engaged in research on food processing, textiles, ceramics, pharmaceuticals and some engineering problems. The emphasis is on the laboratory investigation of local raw materials with some work extending to the pilot project stage. The current Budget is £N178,000 of which £N136,000 is absorbed by salaries and £N42,000 is available for equipment and services for projects. The four year development plan includes an capital allocation of £N290,000 over four years (Plan, p.152 Table 5, item 19). This amount is earmarked for buildings and equipment and some production trials. The professional staff of the institute is presently about 30 graduates, nearly all Nigerians.

The F.I.I.R., is the only institute of its kind in West Africa working on domestic foodstuffs. The general problem of food processing is described

The Economic Development of Nigeria, IBRD/Johns Hopkins Press,
1972 p.365.

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Mr. Humayun Mirza

18th January, 1972.

in the attached paper by Dr. Akinrele which was presented to a recent symposium of the Nigerian Council for Science of Technology. The paper emphasises the fact that although half of gross domestic product is food, domestic food processing is in its infancy; that standards of living are not enough for traditional protein rich foods to be bought by most of the population. (estimated annual expenditure on food of £N13 per head); that specially manufactured protective foods will have to be made available at a relatively cheap price; and that present food processing methods are obsolete and ill adapted for the type and quantity of local raw materials.

With respect to the last conclusion, gari production is a clear case in point. The traditional method is for the villagers to harvest cassava, peel it by hand and take it to someone who has a small mill to shred the cassava into pulp. The pulp is then packed in sacks and allowed to ferment for three or four days, excess liquid being excluded under pressure of large stones. The product is then "fried" in large pans over an open fire to dry and gelatinise the product. The resulting "gari" is a pale yellow meal. It can be sieved to separate the larger grains which are used to make eba, a kind of thick sago, and the flour which is consumed in the form of a gruel.

The traditional method of processing is a back yard method par excellence, and is commonly found in village compounds. It is not at all adapted to the vast and rapidly expanding urban market. The production is often imperfectly fermented and dried with the result that it has a short shelf life and becomes quickly infested.

The F.I.I.R., has been studying the production of gari for several years. Reports are available tracing their research into the chemical and mechanical aspects of the process, culminating in an operating pilot unit (3 tons per day) at the Institute. Also, a British firm, Newell Dunford Engineering Limited, is manufacturing the 3 ton and 10 ton plants. I attach some background papers describing the technical aspects of the project. Further information is available in our office in Lagos and at the Institute.

In Nigeria interest in these developments has been increasing over the past months. There have been several press reports, and Government is following the matter closely. It is widely felt that the next step should be a full scale pilot plant with a cassava plantation, operated on a commercial basis to demonstrate the viability of the new process. The importance of cassava as a staple crop throughout West Africa would mean that results obtained here, would be of much wider significance than Nigeria alone.

1/ Food Processing and its Cost-Benefit Relationship in National Development I.A. Akinrele, December, 1971.

Mr. Humayun Mirza

18th January, 1972.

I would like to recommend that the Bank consider ways in which a project of this kind might be supported. I am not clear whether it would normally come under the budgets for economic or agricultural research and would suggest that you ask Mr. Chenery and Mr. Demuth about this. On the other hand, the commercial nature of the project would probably disqualify it from UNDP/SF funds. One alternative might be to revive the formula of a technical assistance grant.

If you consider that it would be possible to follow up on this proposal, we would like advice about the kind of additional work the Bank would consider necessary. F.I.I.R. is eager to promote the project and Dr. Akinrele has agreed to prepare a more detailed paper presenting his proposal. If necessary the FAO/IBRD Cooperative program might be able to send a mission to investigate the project in greater detail.

Yours sincerely,



Mahmud A. Burney.

18th January, 1972.

Dr. I.A. Akinrele,
Federal Ministry of Industries,
Federal Inst. of Industrial Research Division,
P.M. B. No. 1023,
Ikeja.

Dear Dr. Akinrele,

International Agricultural Research

Thank you very much for your letter dated December 28 about the World Bank's financing for International Agricultural Research and requesting the Bank to consider supporting a pilot project for cassava processing.

I am very glad you have brought this project to our attention because I am aware of the potential importance of the industrial manufacture of gari to Nigeria and to other West African countries.

The project you propose may not fall immediately within the Bank's existing policies for support of international agricultural research, but I am writing to the Bank's headquarters to seek the views of my colleagues in Washington as to whether funds would be available from the Bank or other international sources for a project of this kind, and on what basis. As soon as I receive any reaction, I shall let you know.

Meanwhile, as you suggested, a background paper setting out the proposal in greater detail - particularly the plantation aspects - would be useful, and if the Institute were able to prepare such a document, I would be glad to forward it to those concerned. I would also be glad if you could send me six additional copies of the paper you presented to the National Council for Science and Technology and of the Institute's publication "Industrial Specifications for Gari Manufacture from Cassava", F.I.I.R. 1971.

I am sending a copy of your letter and of this letter to the Permanent Secretaries of the Federal Ministries of Economic Development and Reconstruction and of Finance.

Yours sincerely,

Mahmud A. Burney.

c.c. ✓ Mr. Humayun Mirza, IBRD, Washington D.C.
Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance.
Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Economic
Development and Reconstruction.

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES

FED. INST. OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH DIVISION

OSHODI

P.M.B. No. 1023 Ikeja.

Telegrams Applied Ikeja.

Telephone 32161



Ref.No. C.601/188.

Date 28th December, 1971.

The Resident Representative,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development,
17, Kingsway Road,
P. O. Box 127,
LAGOS.

Dear Sir,

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

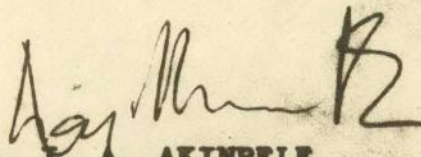
Thank you for sending me a copy of your Press Release on the above subject. I have read the contents with considerable interest and wonder why IBFRD would want to support financially projects only leading to agronomic production. It is becoming clearer everyday that the problem of food shortage in developing countries does not lie only with inadequate production but more so with poor post-harvest handling of food crops. I am referring particularly to the serious losses arising from poor storage, lack of processing and preservation.

2. As you may realize, this Institute is in the forefront of investigating technical processes for the post-harvest handling of Nigerian agricultural crops. I consider this activity very complementary to the agronomic research projects and would therefore think that the projects of this Institute should equally be considered for financial support. We have recently developed the first known technology for the conversion of cassava into gari - a national staple food in Nigeria. We are at the moment actively searching for financial support to develop this project into commercial level. Because of the problems of raw material supply and the need for a uniform quality, we consider it necessary that any industrial plant must be integrated with a cassava plantation. We therefore propose to establish a demonstration agro-allied project based on gari production from cassava. This we envisage will involve the purchase of a ten-ton gari product a day plant of about £45,000, to be backed by a plantation of about 2,000 acres. We estimate that such an integrated complex of operations would require about £100,000 investment. Should you think that this project should attract support from IBFRD I would be pleased to prepare a write-up for such consideration. Meanwhile I send you herewith a copy of the paper I have recently prepared for a national symposium on the subject of food processing which will be coming up shortly. You will find that several areas for which research could contribute to the development of food availability in Nigeria have been indicated.

3. May I also add before closing that this Institute

was set up in 1957 as a result of an economic mission financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. I therefore feel that this Institute will not be a stranger to the Bank.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'F. A. Akinrele', with a large, stylized initial 'A' or 'F' on the right side.

DR. F. A. AKINRELE
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

IAR - K

TO: Mr. Alexander Stevenson

DATE: January 6, 1972

FROM: Charles Weiss *(Wiss)*SUBJECT: Part 7 to Back-to-office Report: Visit to French officials
concerned with research in tropical overseas areas

Acting on the suggestion of Mr. Michael Hoffman of DSD, and with the assistance of the IBRD Paris office, I visited the following French officials concerned with fundamental and applied research on problems of tropical countries.

- (1) M. Jean Audibert, Chef du Service des Financements, Secretariat d'État aux Affaires Étrangères (FAC).
- (2) M. Michel Gleizes, Adjoint Secretary General, Office of Overseas Scientific and Technical Research (ORSTOM).
- (3) M. Jacques Alliot, Administrator, Groupement d'Études et de Recherches pour le Développement de l'Agronomie Tropicale (GERDAT).
- (4) M. Pagot, Director, Institut d'Élevage et de Médecine Veterinaire des Pays Tropicaux (IEMVT).

The latter visit included a tour of the Institute. Throughout this report, I have tried to give the opinions of the officials I visited without filtering or comment.

Shortly before the French colonies became independent, the French resolved to try to set up a set of institutions to insure that research in their former colonies would not die out after independence. For applied research in agriculture, they set up a central administration in Paris for a group of agricultural laboratories in forestry, veterinary medicine and livestock production, tropical fruit, coffee and cocoa, tropical agronomy, rubber, cotton and textiles, oil yielding plants, and agricultural mechanization.

The French distinguish between applied research on the one hand, and goal-oriented fundamental research on the other. For example, fundamental studies in biology or geology are useful underpinnings for natural resource exploitation. The latter function is performed by the Office of Overseas Scientific and Technical Research (ORSTOM).

Medical research is managed under a different system of regional institutes for the study of particular diseases such as leprosy, sleeping sickness, malnutrition and river blindness, institutes to which all countries of the participating region contribute. Representatives of these centers serve as advisors to the health ministries of each country on such matters as vaccinations and vector eradication.

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TO: [Illegible]

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

University research is funded from education and university funds, and is beyond all central control (or indeed almost any other control). French universities and research institutes also send fundamental researchers to work in Africa on problems of primary interest to France. These researchers are funded by France exclusively.

The GERDAT consists of a central administration in Paris, a series of French laboratories providing central services and overall direction, and a network of national laboratories overseas which are financed jointly by the French and the overseas country (the ratio depends on the country), but whose management is ceded back to the French. Research policy and especially choice of research projects is managed by a joint ministerial committee.

Research at the agricultural laboratories also includes work on the primary processing of commodities. There are no French industrial laboratories concerned with African problems, except for an oil institute at Paris. Cooperation with British institutions, and indeed with French or overseas French universities, is spotty and depends on details of history and personality.

Mr. Audibert said that the major problem of the agricultural research is in the extension services; research is way ahead of practice, largely because there are no large farmers to produce a demonstration effect. The French have not been successful in setting up an international station for the study of problems of a particular ecological region. Each country wants its own laboratory, a desire which results in too many small institutions.

At the suggestion of Messrs. Audibert and Alliot, I visited the Institute of Tropical Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Production in Maison Alford, a suburb of Paris. Dr. Pagot, the Director of the laboratory and a member of the Technical Advisory Committee of the IBRD Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, showed me the Institute and explained its work to me.

The Institute is a modern laboratory which gives the impression of having achieved considerable results with (by U.S. standards) fairly modest resources. Its function is to provide central services and to work out general methods for the overseas projects, and to correlate results obtained in different overseas laboratories to produce a general picture for tropical Africa. For example, the institute receives pasturage samples from overseas laboratories, analyzes them for their nutrient value and correlates them with aerial photographs, which are analyzed and converted into maps in another division of the central laboratory. Still another division develops and produces new vaccines, and new methods for producing combined one-shot vaccines for several diseases. The central laboratory also serves as an information exchange among the overseas laboratories, and between those laboratories and the world-wide scientific community.

The Institute is participating in a test in Upper Volta of the sterile male technique for eradicating the tse-tse fly, the vector of African trypanosomiasis. It has developed facilities and techniques for raising large numbers of sterile male flies. These will be broadcast over a large area in sufficient quantity to greatly outnumber the local population of fertile males. The hope is that female flies in the area will mate mostly with the artificially introduced sterile males, so that few fertile eggs will be laid and the next year's population greatly reduced. There is also a study of genetic differences between strains of cattle with varying natural resistance to sleeping sickness.

ORSTOM has a budget of 12 billion francs for basic research oriented to the solution of tropical LDC problems. The major ORSTOM center in Paris is a multi-disciplinary laboratory with 40 professionals, and serves to coordinate the activities of the smaller specialized overseas laboratories.

ORSTOM laboratories are French laboratories and receive all of their support from the French Government. Research policy is set by scientific committees organized along disciplinary lines.

The African ORSTOM centers are not autonomous, but are run from Paris by central committees. The host government overseas may ask ORSTOM that a particular piece of research be done. Personnel recruitment, training and documentation are all run from the central laboratory, as are routine analysis and measurements involving sophisticated equipment. About 20% of the overall ORSTOM effort is located in Paris.

There are many African researchers working in ORSTOM laboratories, but always as contract researchers, never as full-fledged staff members. The latter are French civil servants and must be French citizens. The scientific committees are dominated by senior French researchers. Relations with the universities are generally good.

ORSTOM also runs a graduate training program for French and African researchers who want to work on tropical problems. This institute makes it possible for an African student to do his research work overseas and his basic course work and final analysis and thesis write-up in France, a valuable arrangement which is almost impossible in the United States.

Among the practical accomplishments growing out of the research of ORSTOM laboratories are a new species of coffee intermediate between the arabica and the robusta, and a new pasture grass which can replace non-nutritious wild grasses in certain areas.

The major accomplishment of the French system is to allow high quality research to continue after the independence of the former French colonies. ORSTOM, for example, is entirely a French organization and is funded entirely from France. ORSTOM laboratories overseas are simply transplanted French laboratories. For this reason, they can circumvent the international political difficulties associated with setting up regional institutes.

The ORSTOM system also serves to link up the overseas laboratories which in other systems suffer from extreme isolation with the world-wide scientific community. At the same time, they link the French scientific community with the research problems of LDCs, again an area of considerable difficulty in the United States. The French laboratories have apparently not suffered from the withdrawal of personnel that has affected British overseas laboratories with the end of the colonial service. There is still a clear career opportunity open to the French researcher who wishes to work overseas. The GERDAT has similar advantages, with the additional feature of joint African-French ministerial committee setting research policy.

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I have never visited an overseas ORSTOM laboratory, and therefore cannot say anything about how it looks from the other side. This visit was not the time to explore the political difficulties which may well accompany this kind of French-controlled undertaking in Africa. I did not have a chance to discuss the matter with francophone African scientists. French success in this area, no doubt, underlies their apparent feeling that they have a unique approach to problems of research organization overseas that should be taken into account in any institution undertaking a global science policy.

Discussion with Mr. Audibert and Mr. Alliot brought out a rather consistent French attitude toward the kind of international institute typically considered by the Bank Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. The French feel that they have created a self-sustaining system of agricultural laboratories with considerable African participation. They feel that the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations are unfair to expect that international financial agencies will pick up the tab for the institutions that they have established after they have become too big for them to finance. How would you feel, they said in almost identical language, if the French set up research institutions and then two years later asked the Bank to finance their continuation? It would have been better, they agreed, to have involved the host LDC in the planning and, to a lesser extent, the financing, so that they would feel an interest in having the research continue.

Secondly, they argued, the International Rice Research Institute is not necessarily a valid precedent for all international research. The French have found that their agricultural research is most productive and most easily translated into a marketable commodity if it is carried out in small, decentralized research centers which attempt to improve on local varieties, rather than to create a single variety for world-wide cultivation. For one thing, the crops produced from such improved local varieties will be more readily accepted by local consumers. For this reason, they favor support of existing institutions rather than creation of a new international center. In their view, an international agency should partition the work load among the different international institutes and serve as a communications center, rather than focus on the need for new institutions.

Mr. Alliot and Mr. Audibert were willing to concede that a new international center might well be necessary in a field in which existing institutions were completely inadequate. They were also prepared to concede that a new international institute might be a communication center between existing institutes and thus benefit everyone. They were, however, critical of existing international institutes for not having sufficiently involved the LDC host country nor won the loyal support of its nationals.

Dr. Pagot, Director of the IEMVT, took a somewhat different view from that of his superior Mr. Alliot. He approved of the establishment of a new sleeping sickness laboratory in East Africa, but insisted successfully within the TAC that this laboratory be established at the existing Kenyan Institute at Maguga, in order to assure cooperation with existing Kenyan researchers, and to prevent their hostility to the new venture. He emphasized to me the large number of over-built laboratories in Africa which lack personnel and an adequate maintenance budget.

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c.c. Sir John Crawford, Mr. Chaufournier, Mr. Demuth, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hoffman, IBRD Paris Office (Messrs. Wishart and Steuber), Mr. Graves, Mr. Reutlinger, Mr. Elmendorf, Mr. Neylan, Mr. Fransen, Mr. P. Clark, Science & Technology Files (Information and Public Affairs)