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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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The World Bank

1818 H Street NW

Washington DC 20433

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Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research [CGIAR] - 1972 / 1974
Correspondence - Press Releases and Information Papers - Volume 1

Bundesstelle für Entwicklungshilfe



T

Federal Agency for Economic Cooperation
Office Fédéral de la Coopération Economique
Centro Federal de Cooperación Económica

Bundesstelle für Entwicklungshilfe, 6236 Eschborn 1, Postf. 5180

6236 Eschborn 1
Postfach 5180
Fernsprecher 06196/48 91-96
FS-Nr. 41 7405
Telegr. Adr.
BUFENT Eschborn
Stuttgarter Straße 10

Consultative Group on
International Agricultural Research
1818 H St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433
U. S. A.

Unser Zeichen HAL 1

Datum: 30th December, 1974

Dear Sirs,

Re: Consultative Group brochure

Thank you for your letter of August 23, 1974, with which you informed us that arrangements had been made for the printing of the above-mentioned brochure.

Please send 50 copies of the brochure to the following address:

Dr. K. Lampe
HA 1
Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH
6236 Eschborn 1 bei Frankfurt/M
Stuttgarter Straße 10 - Postfach 5180

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours sincerely,


(Dr. K. Lampe)

RECEIVED
115 JAN -3 PM 3:00
DIPLOMA A.M. UNIT

(Dr. K. Fische)

Donna Fische

Thanking you in anticipation,

Ernstlicher Bitte zu - Postfach 2180
8330 Eschborn 1 per Frankfurter
Beschreibung des Zusammenbaus (GEM) durch
Beschreibung des Zusammenbaus der
HV 1
Dr. K. Fische

address:

Please send 20 copies of the brochure to the following
of the above-mentioned brochure.
You informed us that arrangements had been made for the printing
Thank you for your letter of August 22, 1964, with which

Re: Comparative Group Brochure

Best Price

Number: HV 1

Date: 20th December, 1964

D. S. A.

Martin A. F. O. D. C. 20122
1818 N. St. W.
International Development Research
Comparative Group on

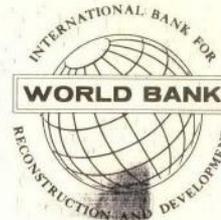
Ernstlicher Bitte zu
Beschreibung des Zusammenbaus
1818 N. St. W.
Postfach 2180
8330 Eschborn 1

Bundesstelle für Entwicklungshilfe, 8330 Eschborn 1, Postf. 2180

Centro Federal de Cooperación Económica
Office Federal de la Cooperación Económica
Federal Agency for Economic Cooperation

Bundesstelle für Entwicklungshilfe



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

1818 H STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON D. C. 20433 TELEPHONE: EXECUTIVE 3-6360

BANK News Release

December 12, 1974

**NIGERIA JOINS THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (CGIAR);
PLEDGES \$810 THOUSAND**

Nigeria has announced its intention to become a donor member of an international grouping of countries and foundations dedicated to increasing food production through research efforts.

As a donor member of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, Nigeria has pledged 500 thousand naira (\$810 thousand) in support of international agricultural research activities during the coming year.

The Nigerian contribution will go to four different international research centers. Three of the centers are located in Africa; a fourth--the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) -- is located in Hyderabad, India.

Including Nigeria, there are 31 members of the Consultative Group. Twenty-two members are donors, including 14 governments, three private foundations, the Inter-American Development Bank, three agencies in the United Nations' system--the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)--and one autonomous Canadian organization. Nigeria is the first African state and the first member of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) to become a donor. The Consultative Group met in October at the headquarters of the World Bank and pledged some \$47 million for international agricultural research activities in 1975.

The Consultative Group is co-sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N. (FAO) and the UNDP. The World Bank acts as Chairman of the Group, which was formed in 1971.

Centers supported by the Group are the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Los Banos, Philippines; the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), El Batan, Mexico; the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Ibadan, Nigeria; the International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Palmira, Colombia; the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad, India.

Also: the International Potato Center (CIP), Lima, Peru; the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), Nairobi, Kenya; the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), to be located in Ethiopia; the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, Rome, Italy; and the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA), which has its headquarters in Monrovia, Liberia.

At its meeting in October, the Consultative Group also decided to set about establishing a new center for agricultural research for the dry areas extending across North Africa and the Middle East to Pakistan.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

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

November 27, 1974

TO: Center Directors
FROM: Executive Secretariat
SUBJECT: The Australian National University -- Request for Publications

We have received a request from The Australian National University to be placed on the mailing list for all Center publications. They would like to arrange for your publications, for example annual reports and newsletters, to be sent to the University at the following address:

Special Library
Agricultural Development Economics
Research School of Pacific Studies
Australian National University
P.O. Box 4
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600
Australia

They would appreciate your help to the extent possible.



UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY · LOGAN, UTAH 84322

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
UMC 48

November 25, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves, Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Mr. Graves:

Last week at ICRISAT Ralph Cummings showed me a preliminary draft of a brochure on the World Agricultural Research Centers. He thought you had had it published. If available, I would appreciate up to five copies. I have some lecture assignments on international agricultural research activities and this publication would be most helpful.

Sincerely,

Wynne Thorne
Wynne Thorne

WT/nm

Files - ~~Miscellaneous~~
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*sent 1/14/75
ces*

RECEIVED

1974 NOV 26 PM 4:57

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

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Address reply to attention of:

GR/1f

November 13, 1974.

International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
1818 H. Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

RE: International Agricultural
Reserach

Gentlemen:

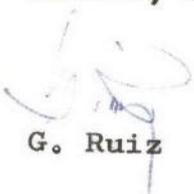
We wish to refer to the October meeting of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research as reported in your release of November 4, 1974.

Our organization is one of the most prominent in the export of agricultural machinery and related equipment and our products are being used throughout the free world. We would be much obliged if you would advise the mailing address of the following institutes:

International Rice Research Institute	- Philippines
Wheat and Maize Improvement Center	- Mexico
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture.	- Nigeria
International Center of Tropical Agriculture.	- Colombia
International Potato Center	- Peru
International Crops Research Institute	- India
International Center for Agricultural Research.	- Lebanon

Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated,

Very truly yours,
DALTON, COOPER AND GATES CORP.


G. Ruiz

GR:1f

CB:TL

C. BATES

DALTON, COOPER AND GATES CORP.
NEW YORK OFFICE

YOUR cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| Research | - Germany |
| International Center for Agricultural | |
| International Crops Research Institute | - India |
| International Potato Center | - Peru |
| Agriculture | of Colombia |
| International Center of Tropical | |
| Agriculture | - Nigeria |
| International Institute of Tropical | |
| Forest and Range Improvement Center | - Mexico |
| International Rice Research Institute | - Philippines |

If you would advise the mailing address of the following institutes:
being used throughout the free world. We would be much obliged
agricultural machinery and related equipment and our products are
our organization is one of the most prominent in the export of

of November 13, 1944.
on International Agricultural Research as reported in your release
We refer to the October meeting of the Consultative Group

Gentlemen:

Research
RE: International Agricultural

Washington, D.C. 20533
1818 N. Street N.W.
Development
International Bank for Reconstruction and

November 13, 1944

CB/TL

Address refer to attention of:

302 WEST 34TH STREET - NEW YORK, N. Y. 10001

(312) 224-2210

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T

UNDP - IBRD PLANNING PROJECT
NATIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

AMMAN — JORDAN

TEL. 41276

P. O. BOX 2611

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

November 5, 1974

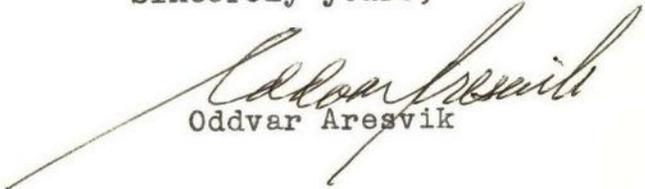
Dear Mr. Graves,

Thank you very much for your letter of January 21, 1974 with enclosures and the number of documents sent by separate mail. I am still working on the journal paper on the International Center network. In the meantime, I am in near future going to lecture on the same subject on invitation by Jordan University and Oslo University. All the papers you kindly sent me have been very useful. If there are any more recent papers available with you I would appreciate very much if you please would air mail copies to me.

I am very much impressed by the work of the Consultative Group. I hope my own country in the long run will become a significant contributor. That would be my strong recommendation to NORAD. I am afraid that the oil exporting countries, of which Norway will be a small one, gradually will have to take over a considerable part of the financing in order to facilitate the needed expansion of the international network. Or what do you think ?

Mr. Cyril J. Martin asked me to convey his best greetings.

Sincerely yours,


Oddvar Aresvik

T
THE INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

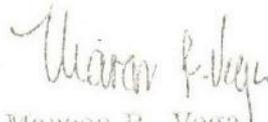
October 29, 1974

Memorandum

To: Executive Secretariat
From: Marcos R. Vega, Assistant Director
Subj: Consultative Group Brochure

We will appreciate receiving 1,000 copies of the English version of the Consultative Group brochure.

Thank you.


Marcos R. Vega
Assistant Director

T

October 24, 1974

Dear Dr. Friedman:

Thank you for your letter of October 8 concerning possibilities of working in the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research network of research centers. Since your qualifications, interest and experience appear to be in veterinary matters, I am sending a copy of your letter and attachment to the Directors of the two livestock centers based in Africa: the International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA), and the International Laboratory for Research in Animal Diseases (ILRAD). I do not know their staffing needs, and they are both at early stages in planning, but I feel this is the most useful way of calling attention to your interest.

Sincerely yours,

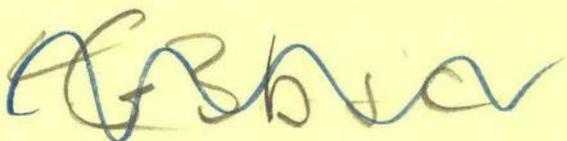


Bruce M. Cheek

Dr. Z. Friedman
B.P. 1741 Bis
LUBUMBASHI
Republic of Zaire

cc: Dr. Pagot
Dr. Pino
BMC/mcj

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Yehow T

~~ET~~

October 22, 1974

Dr D.M. Etherington
Department of Economics
Research School of Pacific Studies
The Australian National University
PO Box 4
Canberra ACT
Australia 2600

Dear Dr Etherington,

At the request of Sir John Crawford, I am writing in connection with your letter to Sir John of September 6, 1974. I have noted the suggestion contained in the first paragraph of your letter and have passed it on to the Secretariat of CGIAR for their consideration.

With regard to your second paragraph, the Secretariat is arranging for the "Special Library" to receive all CGIAR publications as requested.

Yours sincerely,

AN

Anthony Neylan

cc: Sir John Crawford

ANeylan:jf

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

T

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

DE/JH

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

BOX 4, P.O., CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600

TEL 49-5111

Telegrams: "Natomiv" Canberra

Department of Economics

6 September 1974

Sir John Crawford,
Department of Economics,
R.S.P.S.



Dear Sir John,

Two points arose out of my question at your seminar yesterday to the Agricultural Development Economics students. First, the possibility of T.A.C. proposing to the Consultative Group that a substantial portion of the articles, newsletters, manuals and other written materials could be published and/or distributed by the central secretariat rather than individually by each Centre.

Secondly, a more mundane request that arrangements be made for our Special Library to be placed on the mailing list for all Centre publications.

Address: Special Library,
Agricultural Development Economics,
Research School of Pacific Studies,
Australian National University,
P.O. Box 4,
CANBERRA.
A.C.T. 2600

May I again express thanks on behalf of Colin Barlow (who unfortunately was ill) and myself that you have continued to take an interest in our programme and have found the time to talk with our students.

Yours sincerely,

D. M. Etherington

T

APARTADO AEREO: 6743
CABLES: CINATROP
CALL-COLOMBIA

CIPO INTERNACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA TROPICAL 296-424

BOGOTÁ 10, 1975

Dr. Harold Green
Executive Director
Consultative Group on International
Agro-Food Research
International Food and Nutrition
Conference
Field House, 100
Washington, D. C. 20543
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Green:

In answer to your letter of September 30, 1974, we would like to have the following numbers of copies of the Consultative Group brochure:

- English 2,000
- French 500
- Spanish 1,000

If the Executive Secretariat has any limitation on the numbers available to each Center, we will appreciate your reducing these numbers keeping the same proportion among languages.

Sincerely yours,

Eduardo Alvarez-Luna
Deputy Director General

INTERNATIONAL LABOR STORY
FOR RESEARCH ON ANIMAL DISEASES
(IIRAD)

T
BNC
CG
CJ

Please reply to:

Dr. J. B. King
c/o P. O. Box 5500, Street
New York, New York 10163

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PERMIT NO. 1000 NEW YORK, N. Y.

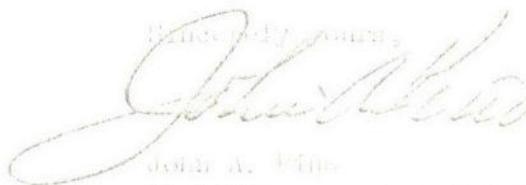
Dear Sir,

I am pleased to inform you that the International Labor Story
for Research on Animal Diseases (IIRAD) is now available in English
and French. The IIRAD is a quarterly journal which is published
by the International Board for Animal Health.

One copy is in English

Two copies in French

Sincerely yours,

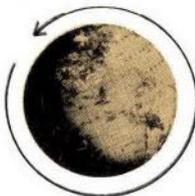


John A. King
Chairman, Board of Trustees

Dr. Gary Jones
Committee Group on International
Agricultural Research
1310 B Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20033

JAP:3

INTERNATIONAL
AGRICULTURE



584
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Edwin B. Oyer,
Director
L. W. Zuidema,
Assistant Director

102 Roberts Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y. 14853
Phone 607-256-2283

October 11, 1974

Dr. James Fransen
World Bank
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Jim:

I must first apologize to you for not contacting you during a recent hurried trip to Washington, but my activities did not bring me into the area of the Bank, unfortunately. As you know, I have written to Harold Graves attempting to maintain some contact with the Consultative Group and international affairs regulated by it and the Technical Advisory Committee. Dr. Graves indicated that he had shown you my letter and I wish to correspond with you on some other matters of mutual interest.

While I am still getting my feet under the desk, we have conceived several new and we hope innovative and useful approaches that we believe might be of interest to some funding agencies. One, in particular, I think may be of interest to development banks. I would like to develop a type of training program for what I consider to be middle-level management experts or perhaps more descriptively, experimentalists. In my limited international experience, it has become evident that when a person, whether he be American or other national, becomes educated he suddenly loses his interest in and ability to take care of the rather ordinary responsibilities in plot layout, preparing animal rations, etc. I believe that a training program for experiment station managers could be a useful venture. I have discussed this with some people here and have met with a rather good indication of acceptance. I have also discussed it with Ernie Sprague from CIMMYT and he is actually very enthusiastic.

I do not know whether you attend some of the Land-Grant meetings or not, but they will be held in Washington from the 18th to the 20th of November. I have not yet seen a schedule of the meetings, but if there is not time during these three days for us to get together, I would be more than willing to spend an additional day in Washington to talk with you and others at the Bank on the above as well as

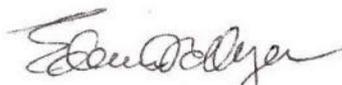


Dr. James Fransen

October 11, 1974
Page 2

additional areas in which we are developing some proposals. If you believe such an interaction would be useful, I would be pleased to learn of your feelings and interest. I look forward to our continuing acquaintance.

Yours truly,



Edwin B. Oyer
Director

EBO:b

T

ADDIS ABABA ETHIOPIE

NOV 15 1974

Dear Sir,
I am pleased to inform you that
the following copies of the Constitutive Group documents
are being sent to you for your information
and records.

Very truly yours,

Please provide the International Livestock Centre with a copy of
the following copies of the Constitutive Group documents:

- French 100 copies
- English 100 copies
- Spanish 50 copies

Sincerely yours,

John F. McRae
John F. McRae

for Dr. Megard

*Copies of all letters given to Mr Lineberry
on Nov. 15, 1974.*



WEST AFRICA RICE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Association Pour le Developpement de la Riziculture en Afrique de L'Ouest

(Intergovernmental Organization)

Cables: WARDA MONROVIA
ADRAO MONROVIA
Telephone: 21466-21263

E. J. Roye Memorial Building
P. O. Box 1019
Monrovia, Liberia

13 October 1973

Dear Mr. [Name]

With reference to the letter dated 30 September, 1973, on the
subject, I would be grateful if you could kindly make available
for the ADRAO, [Name] and [Name] such in English and French of
the [Name].

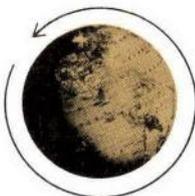
Yours sincerely,

(Jacques Diouf)

Executive Secretary

The Secretary
Cooperative Group on International Agricultural Research
1917 R Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20433

INTERNATIONAL
AGRICULTURE



T

Edwin B. Oyer,
Director
L. W. Zuidema,
Assistant Director

102 Roberts Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y. 14853
Phone 607-256-2283

OCT 15 1974

October 11, 1974

Mr. Michael L. Lejeune
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
World Bank
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Mr. Lejeune:

I have received your letter of October 2 and want to thank you for extending the invitation for me to visit with you when I come to Washington in November.

I am enclosing information pieces which describe our program in general, a second brochure describing our undergraduate activities, a third for graduate students, a fourth for a listing of courses on international agriculture, and I have also included a list of publications that have been printed in our information series. I believe from these various pieces you can get some idea of the breadth and depth of our interest and involvement.

I believe it will be most profitable for us to explore areas of possible mutual interest in a personal conversation and, again, I am delighted that you are willing to make some time available to me during my visit in November.

Yours truly,

Edwin B. Oyer
Director

EBO:b

cc: Mr. Harold Graves





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1974 OCT 15 AM 9:31

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Third paragraph of the document, containing several lines of text.

Fourth paragraph of the document, containing several lines of text.

Fifth paragraph of the document, containing several lines of text.

Handwritten text or signature in the middle right area.

Administrative information or routing slip at the bottom left.

Administrative information or routing slip at the bottom left.



June, 1974

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PUBLICATIONS

IAD Mimeographs

- *1. Palm, Charles E. "Challenges and Opportunities of a Land-Grant Institution in Foreign Agricultural Work," 1962.
- *2. Umali, D. L. "New Horizons for International Agricultural Development," 1963.
- *3. Ward, W. B. "International Dimensions of Agricultural Communications," 1963.
- *4. Polson, Robert A., and Agaton Pal "Social Change in the Dumaguete Trade Area - Philippines 1951-58," 1964.
- *5. Williams, David B. "Development of Effective Programs for Foreign Students," 1964.
- *6. Bradfield, Richard "The Role of Educated People in Agricultural Development," 1964.
- *7. Ward, William B. "The Wider Framework of World Trade - As Seen by a U. S. Agricultural Journalist," 1964.
- *8. Turk, Kenneth L. "Guiding Principles for Effective International Dairy Education and Training Programs," 1964.
9. Ellenbogen, Bert L. "Rural Development in Brazil: Perspectives and Paradoxes," 1964.
10. Shen, T. H. "Agricultural Development in Free China," 1965.
11. Palm, C. E. "A New Partnership and Its Challenge - The U.P.-Cornell Program," 1965.
- *12. Shattuck, Gerald M. "Between Two Cultures: A Study of the Social Adaptation of Foreign Students to an American Academic Community," 1965.
13. Hand, David B. "The Development of Low Cost Supplemental Foods from Soybeans," 1965.
14. Ward, William B. "Building Stronger Support for International Programs," 1966.
- *15. von Oppenfeld, Horst "Experimental Extension Work - Its Place and Role in a Developing College of Agriculture," 1966.

Mimeographs (Continued)

16. Venezian, Eduardo and William K. Gamble "A Review of Mexican Agricultural Development, 1950-1965," 1966.
- *17. McDowell, R. E. "Problem of Cattle Production in Tropical Countries," 1966.
18. Castillo, Gelia T. "A New Look at Old Concepts in Development: A Minority Report," 1967.
19. Kelly, William C. "Horticultural Training of Graduate Students from Developing Countries," 1967.
- *20. Robinson, K. L. "Feeding the World: Economic Implications for Northeastern Agriculture," 1967.
- *21. Mellor, John W. "The Character of Agricultural Markets as They Relate to the Development of Cooperatives," 1967.
- *22. Mellor, John W. "Growth of the Market and the Pace of Agricultural Development in Low-Income Nations," 1967.
- *23. Mellor, John W. "Major Determinants of the Productivity of Labor," 1967.
- *24. Singh, Raghubur and J. Paul Leagans, "Communication and Socio-Economic Variables Related to Fertilizer Use by Indian Farmers," 1968.
- *25. Sharma, D. K., and J. Paul Leagans, "Information Sources and Communication Channels Related to Farm Practice Adoption in Central India," 1968.
- *26. Mellor, John W. "The Green Revolution: New Potentials for Development," 1969.
27. Longest, James W. "Evaluating Orientation for Foreign Students," 1969.
- *28. Contado, Tito and J. Paul Leagans, "Communication Fidelity Between Farm Management Technicians and Rice Farmers in Leyte, Philippines," 1969.
- *29. Mellor, John W. "National Planning: The Relation Between Agriculture and Economic Development in the Context of Population Growth," 1969.
- *30. Mellor, John W. "Three Reviews of Indian Agriculture, a) agricultural production trends, b) marketing, c) village studies," 1969.

Mimeographs (Continued)

- *31. Garrido-Lecca, Guillermo and Randolph Barker "The Economics of Cropping Alternatives and Resource Use in Peruvian Traditional Agriculture - The Case of Vicos," 1969.
- *32. McDowell, R. E. "Effictive Planning for Expanding Livestock Production in Developing Countries," 1969.
- *33. Mellor, John W. "Policies for Broadening the Desirable Income Effects of Rapid Growth in Agricultural Production," 1969.
- *34. Levinson, F. James and David L. Call "Nutrition Intervention in Low-Income Countries: A Planning Model and Case Study," 1971.
- 35. Shillingford, John D. "A Survey of the Institutions Serving Agriculture on the Island of Dominica, W. I.," 1972.
- 36. Shillingford, John D. "The Major Agricultural Land Types in Dominica, W.I. and Their Potential for Development," 1972.
- 37. Wessel, Kelso L. "The Profitability of Small Farms in Bolivia," 1972.
- 38. Poleman, Thomas T., W. Beeghly, P. Matlan and A. McGregor "The Economic Applications of Vital-Rate Monitoring," 1972.
- 39. Vellin, J.L. Clovis, Timothy D. Mount and Thomas T. Poleman "Multi-Criteria Planning for Agricultural Development: A Full Employment Strategy for Mauritius," 1972.
- 40. Kolawole, M. I. "An Economic Study of Tractor Contracting Operations in Western Nigeria."
- 41. Penny, D. H., and M. Singarimbun, "Population and Poverty in Rural Java: Some Economic Arithmetic from Sriharjo."
- 42. Ferguson, Donald S. and Thomas T. Poleman, "Modernizing African Animal Production: The Uganda Tick Control Project."
- 43. Rukandema, F. M., "Prices and Cotton Supply Analysis in Uganda."

IAD Reprints

- *1. Mellor, John W. "The Process of Agricultural Development in Low-Income Countries."
- *2. Mellor, John W. "The Use and Productivity of Farm Family Labor in Early Stages of Agricultural Development."
- *3. Turk, K. L. "Do We Have an Effective Training Program for Foreign Service?"
- *4. Herdt, Robert W. and John W. Mellor "The Contrasting Response of Rice to Nitrogen: India and the United States."
- *5. Young, Frank W. "Location and Reputation in a Mexican Intervillage Network."
- *6. Hand, David B. "Food Consumption and Nutritional Status in Asian Countries in Relation to the Need for U.S. Aid."
7. Young, Frank W. and Ruth C. Young "Toward a Theory of Community Development."
- *8. Young, Frank W. and Isao Fujimoto "Social Differentiation in Latin American Communities."
- *9. Hand, David B. et al "Food Technology Laboratories in Developing Countries."
- *10. Young, Ruth C. and Jose A. Moreno "Economic Development and Social Rigidity: A Comparative Study of the Forty-Eight States."
- *11. Young, Frank W. and Ruth C. Young "Individual Commitment to Industrialization in Rural Mexico."
- *12. Young, Frank W. "A Proposal for Cooperative Cross-Cultural Research on Intervillage System."
- *13. Hand, David B. "Food Technology and the World Food Problem."
14. Poleman, Thomas T. "The Food Economics of Urban Middle Africa: The Case of Ghana."
- *15. Polson, Robert A. "The Impact of Change on the Villagers of the Philippines."
- *16. Mellor, John W. "Production Problems and Issues in Agricultural Development."

Reprints (Continued)

- *17. Johnston, Bruce F. and John W. Mellor "The Role of Agriculture in Economic Development."
18. Lele, Uma J. "Market Integration: A Study of Sorghum Prices in Western India."
19. Kosikowski, Frank V. "Greater Utilization of Whey Powder for Human Consumption and Nutrition."
20. Young, Frank W. and Ruth C. Young "The Differentiation of Family Structure in Rural Mexico."
21. Kosikowski, Frank V. "College Course in International Food Development."
- *22. Young, Frank W. "Intervention vs. Explication in Applied Science."
- *23. Mellor, John W. "The Functions of Agricultural Prices in Economic Development."
- *24. Johnson, W. L. et al "The Nutritive Value of Panicum Maximum (Guinea Grass).
25. Mellor, John W. and Ashok K. Dar "Determinants and Development Implications of Food Grains Prices in India 1949-1964."
- *26. Young, Ruth C. "A Structural Approach to Development."
27. Young, Frank et al "Differentiation and Solidarity in Agricultural Communities."
- *28. Thurston, H. David "Tropical Agriculture: A Key to the World Food Crisis."
29. Ward, W. B. "Communication and the Agricultural Universities in India."
- *30. Freebairn, D. K. "The Dichotomy of Prosperity and Poverty in Mexican Agriculture."
31. Turk, Kenneth L. "Livestock Production in India."
- *32. Mellor, John W. "Farm Management Extension in a Modernizing Agriculture."
33. Kosikowski, Frank V. "Role of Imitation Milk in the Feeding of Tomorrow's Population."

Reprints (Continued)

34. Nyberg, Albert J. "The Philippine Coconut Industry in Economic Perspective."
35. Mellor, John W. "Production Economics and the Modernization of Traditional Agriculture."
36. Mellor, John W. "Agricultural Price Policy in the Context of Economic Development."
37. Desai, Gunvant M. and John W. Mellor "Changing Basis of Demand for Fertilizer in Indian Agriculture."
38. Lele, Uma J. "Agricultural Price Policy."
- *39. Young, Ruth C. "Land Reform Policy in Latin America Before and After the Bogota Conference."
- *40. Young, Ruth C. "The Plantation Economy and Industrial Development in Latin America."
41. Puertollano, Carmen L., Julian Banzon and Keith H. Steinkraus "Separation of the Oil and Protein Fractions in Coconut (*Cocos nucifera* Linn.) by Fermentation."
42. Zehr, Eldon I. "Isolation of *Pseudomonas Solanacearum* From Abaca and Banana in the Philippines."
43. Lele, Uma J. "Modernisation of the Rice Milling Industry."
44. Mellor, John W. "The Technical Front: The Basis for Agricultural Price Policy."
- *45. Mellor, John W. "Elements of a Food Marketing Policy for Low Income Countries."
46. Mellor, John W. and T. V. Moorti "Dilemma of State Tube Wells."
- *47. Zehr, Eldon I. and R. G. Davide "An Investigation of the Cause of the "Tapurok" Disease of Cooking Banana in Negros Oriental."
- *48. Zehr, Eldon I. "Bacterial Wilt of Ginger in the Philippines."
49. Zehr, Eldon I. "Studies of the Distribution and Economic Importance of *PSEUDOMONAS SOLANACEARUM* E. F. Smith in Certain Crops in the Philippines."

Reprints (continued)

50. Zehr, Eldon I. "PSEUDOMONAS SOLANACEARUM I. Strains of Pseudomonas Solanacearum in the Philippines as Determined by Cross-Inoculation of Hosts at Different Temperatures. II. Cultural, Physiological, and Biochemical Properties of Isolates of Philippine Pseudomonas Solanacearum."
51. Poleman, Thomas T. "Food, Population, and Employment: Ceylon's Crisis in Global Perspective."
52. Schluter, M. and John W. Mellor "New Seed Varieties and the Small Farm."
53. Heichel, G. H. and R. B. Musgrave "Photosynthetic Responses to Drought in Maize."
54. Ward, William B. and Royal D. Colle "Can India's Agricultural Universities Meet the Communication Challenge?"
55. Perera, L. N., W.S.M. Fernando, B.F. de Mel and T.T. Poleman "The Effect of Income on Food Habits in Ceylon: The Findings of the Socio-Economic Survey."
56. Young, Frank W. "Macrosocial Accounting for Developing Countries."
57. Sanchez, Pedro A., "Puddling Tropical Rice Soils: 1. Growth and Nutritional Aspects. 2. Effects of Water Losses."

Sanchez, P. A. and A. M. Briones, "Phosphorus Availability of Some Philippine Rice Soils as Affected by Soil and Water Management Practices."
58. Palmer, A.F.E., G. H. Heichel, and R. B. Musgrave, "Patterns of Translocation, Respiratory Loss, and Redistribution of ^{14}C in Maize Labeled After Flowering."

IAD Bulletins

- *1. Leagans, J. Paul "The Communication Process in Rural Development, June 1963.
2. Lele, Uma J. and John W. Mellor "Estimates of Changes and Causes of Change in Food Grains Production, India, 1949-50 to 1960-61," August 1964.
3. Leagans, J. Paul "The Role of Extension Education in Rural Development," January 1964.
4. Love, H. H. and John H. Reisner "The Cornell-Nanking Story," April 1964.
5. Leagans, J. Paul "Guides to Extension Teaching in Developing Countries," May 1964.
6. Mellor, John W. and Bruno C. dePonteves "Estimates and Projections of Milk Production and the Use of Concentrate Feeds, India 1951-1976," December 1964.
7. Lele, Jayant K. "Local Government in India," February 1966.
8. Turk, Kenneth L. "Can a Hungry World be Fed?" November 1964.
9. Ferguson, Donald S. "The Nigerian Beef Industry," August 1967.
- *10. Weaver, Thomas F. "Irrigation Evaluation Under Monsoon Rainfall Patterns: A Case Study for Raipur District, Madhya Pradesh, India," April 1968.
11. Jogarathnam, Thambpillai and Thomas T. Poleman "The Food Economy of Ceylon," October 1969.
12. Dar, Ashok K. "Domestic Terms of Trade and Economic Development of India, 1952-53 to 1964-65." March 1968.
13. Pedroso, Iby A. and Donald K. Freebairn "Food Crops vs. Monocultural Cone: The Case of Piracicaba, Sao Paulo, Brazil." September 1969
14. Schroeder, Mark C. W. and Daniel G. Sisler "The Impact of the Sonauli-Pokhara Highway on the Regional Income and Agricultural Production of Pokhara Valley, Nepal," 1970.
15. Nightengale, Ray W. "Modernization Decision in Indian Urban Fluid-Milk Markets." 1970
16. Taylor, Lee, William Reeder and J. J. Mangalam "Internationalizing Rural Sociology - Training, Practice, Recruitment." August 1970.

Bulletins (continued)

17. Bawa, Ujagar S. "Agricultural Production and Industrial Capital Formation, India 1951-52 to 1964-65." March 1971.
18. Desai, Gunvant M. "Growth of Fertilizer Use in Indian Agriculture: Past Trends and Future Demands." June 1971.
19. Moorti, T. V. "A Comparative Study of Well Irrigation in Aligarh District, India." May 1971.
20. Shuka, V. P. "Interaction of Technical Change and Irrigation in Determining Farm Resource Use." July 1971.
21. McDowell, R. E. "Feasibility of Commercial Dairying with Cattle Indigenous to the Tropics." June 1971.
22. Kipps, Paul H. and Donald K. Freebairn "Organization and Structure of the Mexico City Fluid Milk Industry." July 1971.
23. Farruk, Muhammad Osman "Structure and Performance of the Rice Marketing System in East Pakistan." May 1972.
24. Greene, Brook A. "Rate of Adoption of New Farm Practices in the Central Plains, Thailand," February 1973.
25. Buck, J. Lossing "The Development of Agricultural Economics at the University of Nanking, Nanking, China 1926-1946," 1973.
26. Wheelock, Gerald C. and Frank W. Young "Macrosocial Accounting for Municipalities in the Philippines: Rural Banks and Credit Cooperatives," 1973
27. Small, Leslie E. "Economic Evaluation of Water Control in the Greater Chao Phya Project of Thailand," May 1973.
28. Crowder, Loy V., "Pasture and Forage Research in Tropical America," January 1974.

*Out of Print

Single copies may be obtained free of charge from:

Mailing Room, Cornell University
7 Research Park
Ithaca, New York 14850

Books

Rural Development in Tropical Latin America. Editors, Kenneth L. Turk and Loy V. Crowder. Published by the New York State College of Agriculture, A Statutory College of the State University at Cornell University, Ithaca New York. 1967. \$8.00

Issues Emerging from Recent Breakthroughs in Food Production. Editor, Kenneth L. Turk. Published by the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. 1971. \$10.00

The Cornell-Los Banos Story. Author, Kenneth L. Turk. Published by the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. (available after October 1, 1974). \$14.00

Copies may be obtained from: Mailing Room
Cornell University
7 Research Park
Ithaca, New York 14850

Behavioral Change in Agriculture: Concepts and Strategies for Influencing Transition. Edited by J. Paul Leagans and Charles P. Loomis. Published by The Cornell Press. 1971 \$12.50

Copies may be obtained from: The Cornell University Press
124 Roberts Place
Ithaca, New York 14850

COMMERCIAL
SECTION

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INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS
(ICRISAT)

Patent: City Office : 72091, 72623

Laboratory : 36029

Room : 36076

Phone : 547541, 500401R35-49

Telex : 210020 - ICRA

October 11, 1974

CITY OFFICE :

T-11-256, Begumpet,

Hyderabad-500016, A. P., India.

The Executive Secretary
Co-ordinating Group on International
Agricultural Research
1815 H St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20435

Dear Sir:

We are very happy to learn that the bulletin on the International Centers in Agricultural Research is in the final stages of printing in English, French and Spanish. We will appreciate if 500 copies of the bulletin are made available to us in each of the languages. We would need them for distribution and use in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Very truly yours,

J.S. Kanwar
Associate Director

T

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

Address: -
Apartado 0803
Lima - Peru
Cable: CIPARA - Lima
Telephone: 246237 - 246234

1-1095-410-74

October 10, 1974

Mr. Barry H. Sawyer
c/o American Embassy
Embassy of the United States of America
Washington, D.C.
1115 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20541
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Sawyer:

Enclosed are Group Brochure

This is in answer to your memo addressed to Center
dated July 24 and September 30.

I believe the following numbers of the three language
versions will be adequate:

English	500
Spanish	500
French	50

Sincerely yours,



Orville T. Page
Acting Director General

cc: Dr. Sawyer
ml

done
10/17

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Peru with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.



SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY, BURNABY 2, B.C., CANADA
PESTOLOGY CENTRE, BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT; 291-3705

7 October 1974

The Secretariat
The Consultative Group on
International Agricultural
Research
World Bank
1818 H St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20433 USA

Dear Sir/Madame:

I am preparing a thesis for the Master of Pest Management degree on the major worldwide pests of grain legume production. I plan to include an annotated list of research centres through out the world that are devoting a major effort toward reducing the losses to pulse crops from insects and plant pathogens.

I would appreciate receiving answers to the following questions:

1. What crops have been assigned primary and secondary importance at each of the Institutes sponsored through CGIAR?
2. Has the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center in Taiwan been granted full status as a sponsored institute? What is its mailing address?
3. Are any new institutes or programs concerned with grain legumes being planned?
4. What countries are members of the CGIAR?



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COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

241

Page 2

The Secretariat
The Consultative Group on
International Agricultural
Research

7 October 1974

Any published reports on the nature and work of the CGIAR, including its Technical Advisory Group, would be very useful.

Thank you for your consideration and any help you may offer.

Yours truly,



Carl E. Joplin

T

CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE MEJORAMIENTO DE MENTE TRUO

CIMMYT

Location: San Marcos C.D., P.
Apdo. Postal 5041
Guatemala, Guatemala

October 7, 1971

Mr. Harold Cross,
International Fund for Rehabilitation
and Development
1313 H. St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20045

Dear Harold:

Re: Memo of Sept. 29, 1971
re "Consultative Group Exchanges"

In reply to the above referenced memo CIMMYT would like the following number of copies:

<u>Language</u>	<u>To be shipped to CIMMYT</u>	<u>To be shipped to outreach projects</u>	<u>Totals</u>
1. English	1,000	90	1,090
2. Spanish	1,000	-	1,000
3. French	100	30	130

I have separated the above into the two columns above in case of asking you if the distribution to our outreach projects can be made directly if we provide the addresses, rather than the entire group come to CIMMYT and then we remaining part of them?

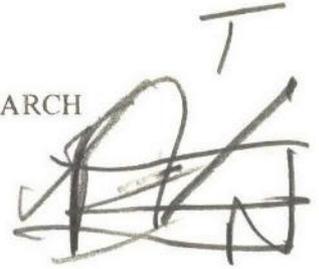
Sincerely yours,


Robert D. Osler
Deputy Director General
and Treasurer.

RDO/asl.

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

T


September 30, 1974

TO: Center Directors
FROM: Executive Secretariat
SUBJECT: Consultative Group Brochure

1. Arrangements are now being made for the printing of the Consultative Group brochure. A draft text was distributed during International Centers Week and the UNDP is arranging the printing of the final version in English, French and Spanish. The English text is due to be available for the World Food Conference in Rome early in November, and the French and Spanish texts shortly thereafter.

2. Please inform the Secretary how many copies you would like to receive in each of the three languages. It would help to have this information as soon as practicable. Distribution will be without charge.

Mr. Robert Jones

T B
September 30, 1974

Harold Graves

Payment to UNDP

Here is a letter from Mr. Mashler of the staff of the United Nations Development Programme. Last year, the UNDP undertook, on behalf of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, to supervise the writing and production of a brochure on the international agricultural research network. This year, it has been agreed that the Rockefeller Foundation will contribute \$5,000 toward the out-of-pocket cost of the brochure, the Consultative Group Secretariat will contribute \$10,000, and UNDP will finance the rest.

Let me now request that a check for \$10,000, representing the Secretariat's contribution, be made out to the United Nations Development Programme and mailed to Mr. Mashler.

(In the CGIAR budget, this item should be charged to contractual services.)

Attachment

Handwritten initials

cc: Mr. Bates
Mr. Mashler

HGraves:apm

WPM/bm

cc: Mr. Lineberry
Mr. Beeson
Mr. Mashler

M. Mashler

PRO/301/CGIAR/Brochure

13 September 1974

Dear Harold,

Further to our conversation on the publication of the brochure, or rather Handbook, as we now call it, I would like to reconfirm that we are almost ready to go to print, initially with the English version. According to preliminary estimates, the cost of the entire job will run somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$40,000 and I should know within the next week or so more about specific figures.

With regard to one aspect of the publication, we are already on the way, namely the question of typesetting. The cost of typesetting will run to approximately \$15,000 for which funds must now be disbursed. As you have indicated that the IBRD is prepared to make available \$10,000 towards the cost of the publication, I would now appreciate it if you could send us a check in the amount of \$10,000 to enable us to disburse funds to meet initial expenditures in this regard. I have been asked by our finance people to request that a check be made out to "United Nations Development Programme". I would appreciate it if you could transmit this check to me.

Thanking you, I am, with best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

William T. Mashler
Director
Division for Global and Interregional Projects

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

T
B
September 27, 1974

Dear Dr. Kaldy:

Thank you for your letter of September 20. I look forward to receiving your article on "The Prevailing Potato." I agree it was useful to refer to the other centers in the Consultative Group system.

Concerning the three particular points you mention:

- ALAD is not supported financially by the CGIAR.
- The AVRDC was organized in 1971 and began work late that year. It is not a member of the system, but is an associated center. There is a problem for some CG members with its location in Taiwan. That is why it appears in some documents and not in others.
- The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources is indeed one of the latest undertakings of the Consultative Group. The first Board meeting was held in June of this year and the research program is right now in course of preparation by the Board. Initial financing of some \$325,000 was provided by the Group for 1974.

Sincerely,



Bruce M. Cheek

Dr. Miklos S. Kaldy
Food Scientist
Plant Science Section
Research Station
Department of Agriculture
Lethbridge, Alberta
Canada T1J 4B1

BMC:mcj



INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE
CENTRE DE RECHERCHES POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT INTERNATIONAL

Box 8500, Ottawa, Canada, K1G 3H9 · Telephone (613) 996-2321 · Cable: RECENTRE · Telex: 053-3753

September 24, 1974

Miss Carol Jones
c/o Mr. B. Cheek's Office
Consultative Group on International Agricultural
Research
1818 H St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Carol:

On August 23 we received a notice from the Executive Secretariat asking us how many copies we wanted of the Consultative Group Brochure and to please inform them before September 16.

Unfortunately at that time Mr. Hulse was away on an extended trip, and we have only now been able to finalize the amount of copies we shall require.

I realize that we are a little overdue, but could you please process our request through the proper channels and ask them to send us 300 copies of the above mentioned brochure.

If there are any problems regarding our request, please do not hesitate to call me.

Thank you in advance for your help.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

M. Kovesi

M. Kovesi
Secretary
Agriculture, Food & Nutrition
Sciences

INTFRAD 64145

INCOMING TELEX

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SEP 23 10 54 AM 1974

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

Distribution:

Mr. Graves
Agriculture & Rural
Proj.

From:

BERNE 23.9.74 14.00

INTBAFRAD

WASHINGTON D.C.

FOR CGIAR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH. WE WOULD REQUIRE 100 COPIES
OF THE CGIAR BROCHURE TO BE SENT TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

SWISS TECHNICAL COOPERATION
DEPARTMENT POLITIQUE
3003 BERN
SWITZERLAND

THANKING YOU IN ADVANCE. WILHELM.

POLITIQUE

~~BME~~
~~MUE~~
HG
CJ



Agriculture
Canada

RESEARCH BRANCH

Plant Science Section
Research Station
Lethbridge, Alberta
T1J 4B1

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

Mr. Bruce M. Cheek
Deputy Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20433
U. S. A.

September 20, 1974

Dear Mr. Cheek

Thank you for your letter of February 13, 1974 and the notes on the research centers supported by the Consultative Group.

I have written a short article, titled "The Prevailing Potato", in respect to the work of the International Potato Center (CIP) in Peru. When it is published I will forward a reprint to your office.

In the article in connection to the CIP I mentioned the other research centers supported by the Consultative Group. Belatedly, I am asking your permission for doing so and hope it is all right with your office.

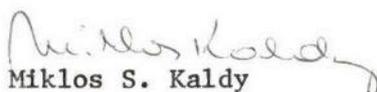
In the "News" No. 23/74, September 6, 1974, of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) reference is given to the Arid Lands Agricultural Development program (ALAD) in Beirut, Lebanon. I found no reference to ALAD in the notes on the research centers supported by the Consultative Group. May I assume from this that ALAD is not receiving financial support from the Consultative Group.

One of the two notes (dated August 15, 1973) received from you, lists the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC) while the other note (dated January 1974) does not. Should I assume that AVRDC did not come into existence yet?

The Agricultural Institute of Canada informed me that in their knowledge the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, Rome, is also supported by the Consultative Group. Would you be able to confirm this.

I thank you again.

Sincerely yours


Miklos S. Kaldy
Food Scientist

MSK/lvh
ATPMAT

x in Canada

1974 SEP 26 11:05 AM

1974 SEP 26 11:05 AM

COMMUNICATIONS

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Bruce M. Cheek

DATE: September 19, 1974

FROM: G. B. Douglas *G. B. Douglas*SUBJECT: Consultative Group Brochure

Australian requirements and addresses to which to send the brochure are:

- (1) The Director-General
Office of the Australian Development Assistance Agency
P.O. Box 887
Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601
Australia (Attn: Mr. E. Ingevics) 6 copies
- (2) The Secretary
Department of Foreign Affairs
Administrative Building
Parkes, A.C.T. 2600
Australia (Attn: Mr. E. Ride) 2 copies
- (3) The Secretary
Department of the Treasury
Parkes Place
Parkes, A.C.T. 2600
Australia (Attn: Mr. N. Stuparich) 2 copies
- (4) Dr. J. H. Whitem
Scientific Attache
Embassy of Australia
1601 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036 2 copies
- (5) Mr. J. P. McCarthy
First Secretary
Embassy of Australia
1601 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036 1 copy
- (6) Mr. G. B. Douglas
Bank Room E-1123 1 copy

T

THE FORD FOUNDATION
320 EAST 43RD STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

September 17, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
CGIAR
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Harold:

Responding to your request of August 23 concerning the new Consultative Group brochure, our estimated need is 100 copies. (It is our understanding that UNDP will make general distribution on a worldwide basis.) We would appreciate it if the 100 copies could be sent to me here at the Foundation.

Sincerely yours,



Lowell S. Hardin

LSH:cf

I RECEIVED THE ORIGINAL
DATE 2/16/81 BY 3-38
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RECEIVED

1974 SEP 21 PM 6:39

INCOMING MAIL UNIT

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September 16, 1974

Dear Mr. Lineberry:

As promised, the CGIAR preface, OK'd by Mr. McNamara (please remember the changes I made, and you agreed to, which appear in the last sentence), a facsimile of Mr. McNamara's signature, and a clean sheet of paper bearing the Bank symbol.

(You may also notice that the signature order is different at the end of the preface; the names are now listed alphabetically, but I believe that we discussed this, too, over the telephone.)

If I can be of further help, just give me a call. I'm on 477-2155.

Sincerely,

Peter C. Muncie
Information and Public Affairs

Mr. William Lineberry
United Nations Development Programme
345 E. 46th Street
(Third Floor)
New York, New York 10017

cc: Mr. Graves

PCM:esp

Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H St., N.W.
Washington D.C.
20433 U.S.A.

Deres ref.
Your ref.

Vår ref. 5389/I/74/EKB/ass
Our ref.

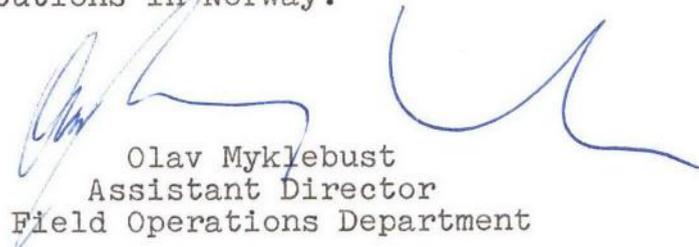
Dato: 17 September, 1974
Date:

To: Executive Secretariat

Consultative Group Brochure

Reference is made to your letter of August 23, 1974.

NORAD would like to be supplied with 70 copies of the
Consultative Group Brochure for distribution to all
relevant institutions in Norway.


Olav Myklebust
Assistant Director
Field Operations Department

RECEIVED

1974 SEP 23 PM 4: 28

INCOMING MAIL UNIT

ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ СОЮЗНОЕ
ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ

Адрес: Москва, ул. Мясницкая, д. 2/1
Телефон: 2-12-12

Сектор: 10

Сектор: 10

Сектор: 10

1974 г. 23 сентября

14:28

Имя: П.И.И.
Фамилия: П.И.И.
Адрес: Москва, ул. Мясницкая, д. 2/1
Телефон: 2-12-12

T
A
September 13, 1974

Files

Harold Graves

Consultative Group Brochure

Mr. Mashler told me on the telephone this morning that Bill Lineberry, the editor in charge of the brochure project, and he had agreed that the total run of the brochure should be 30,000. This would cover the English, French and Spanish versions; he did not know the proposed distribution among the three.

The estimated cost is \$40,000. Of this, the Secretariat had pledged \$10,000 (in a visit by me to Mashler's office on August 20), and the Rockefeller Foundation would provide another \$5,000. The balance of \$25,000 would be provided by UNDP.

The first step was to get the text set in type; this would cost \$15,000. UNDP would like the Secretariat funds transferred soon, and Mashler promised to write me a note about this today.

cc: Mr. Merriam

HGraves :apm

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr Harold N. Graves
FROM: James M. Fransen *JMF*
SUBJECT: Consultative Group Brochure

DATE: September 13, 1974

Referring to your memorandum of August 23, 1974 on the above subject, Mr Yudelman has asked me to inform you that the Bank would like to receive 250 copies of the brochure. I will receive the brochures on behalf of Mr Yudelman and would therefore appreciate your arranging for them to be sent directly to me.

cc: Mr Yudelman
ARA Files

JFransen:jf

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

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

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: PRO/301/CGIAR/Brochure

13 September 1974

Dear Harold,

Further to our conversation on the publication of the brochure, or rather Handbook, as we now call it, I would like to reconfirm that we are almost ready to go to print, initially with the English version. According to preliminary estimates, the cost of the entire job will run somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$40,000 and I should know within the next week or so more about specific figures.

With regard to one aspect of the publication, we are already on the way, namely the question of typesetting. The cost of typesetting will run to approximately \$15,000 for which funds must now be disbursed. As you have indicated that the IBRD is prepared to make available \$10,000 towards the cost of the publication, I would now appreciate it if you could send us a check in the amount of \$10,000 to enable us to disburse funds to meet initial expenditures in this regard. I have been asked by our finance people to request that a check be made out to "United Nations Development Programme". I would appreciate it if you could transmit this check to me.

Thanking you, I am, with best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'W. Mashler'.

William T. Mashler
Director

Division for Global and Interregional Projects

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

FROM: Harold Graves *HG*

SUBJECT: Consultative Group Brochure

DATE: September 13, 1974

Mr. Mashler told me on the telephone this morning that Bill Lineberry, the editor in charge of the brochure project, and he had agreed that the total run of the brochure should be 30,000. This would cover the English, French and Spanish versions; he did not know the proposed distribution among the three.

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The first step was to get the text set in type; this would cost \$15,000. UNDP would like the Secretariat funds transferred soon, and Mashler promised to write me a note about this today.

cc: Mr. Merriam

HGraves:apm

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

T
Mr. McNamara
do
9/16

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

DATE: September 12, 1974

FROM: John E. Merriam

SUBJECT: Introduction to UNDP Pamphlet on CGIAR: Request for Use of Your Name

Attached is a two-page introduction to a pamphlet to be released shortly by UNDP on the activities of CGIAR. The introduction is to be signed (in the order prescribed by U.N. protocol) by Messrs. Boerma, McNamara, and Peterson. The draft is herewith submitted for your approval.

The UNDP plans to produce a booklet of about 30,000 words detailing the activities of ten centers now supported by CGIAR, and including about 20 photos. It will appear November 1 just ahead of the Food Conference in Rome. Copy has been sent by UNDP for type-setting and the press run will be about 12,000 English and 3,000 each in Spanish and French.

Although the writing of the preface could be improved, it is correct and will suffice. Since this is UNDP's booklet I do not think we ought to undertake extensive revision if the work is adequate.

We also expect to be able to use the booklet at the CGIAR Annual Meeting to be held here in the Bank, October 31. At that time CGIAR will issue a press release, and we can begin to do more information on this interesting subject.

9/12/74
OK
Boerma

Attachment

cc: Mr. Wm. Clark o/r
Mr. H. Graves

JEM:rgw

Done
Sept
16

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

T

TO : Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research, 1818 H. St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

FROM : Woodrow W. Leake, AFR/MARA, Room 4749 NS
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523

SUBJECT: Consultative Group Brochure

DATE: September 9, 1974

REF : CG Memo of August 23, 1974, subject as above.

Per reference memo, please send four (4) copies of the Consultative Group brochure. Thank you.



5010-110

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

RECEIVED

1974 SEP 10 PH 2:09

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

TO: [Illegible]

FROM: [Illegible]

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text]

T

DER BUNDESMINISTER
FÜR WIRTSCHAFTLICHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

53 BONN 12, ~~530~~ 6 September, 1974
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 114-116
Postfach 120322
Fernruf 5351
App.
Durchwahl 535

303 - K 8063/2 - 74/74

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

Subject: Consultative Group Brochure
Reference: Your letter dated 23 August, 1974

Gentlemen,

Replying to your letter referred to above, I request that
25 copies be sent to me. The address should read as
follows:

Ministerialrat Dr. Treitz

D 53 B o n n

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 114-116
Bundesministerium für
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
Federal Republic of Germany.

Yours sincerely,



(Dr. Treitz)

for the Minister

T

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

CABLE: ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: (212) 265-8100

September 6, 1974

Dear Harold:

Thanks for your memorandum of August 23 in which you mention the brochure on the international centers.

I have checked with John Pino and Henry Romney, head of our publication activities, and we would like to be booked for 500 copies of this brochure.

All best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



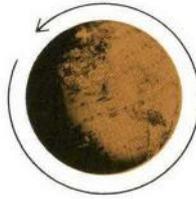
A. Colin McClung
Associate Director

Mr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

ACM:jr

RECEIVED
SEP 10 1974
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

INTERNATIONAL
AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT



T

New York State College of Agriculture, a Statutory College of the State University at Cornell University

September 5, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves
Secretary to the Consultative Group
on International Agricultural Research
World Bank
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Harold:

I just wanted to take this opportunity in the form of a letter to mention that I have moved from the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center to this present position at Cornell. I recognize that this takes me out of the contact with your office, but would like to maintain contact with the activities of both the Technical Advisory Committee and the Consultative Group.

More specifically, I am planning to come to Washington in November for the Land-Grant College Association meetings and, while there, would like to visit with you if your schedule permits.

I am sure you are aware that the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences of Cornell University has had a long experience in international agricultural affairs and I believe that we may be of some assistance to both the international centers and possibly also to countries receiving World Bank loans for development. It is to these kinds of cooperative ventures that I would like to address our remarks when we might meet in November. I, of course, would much appreciate your counsel and guidance on appropriate activities and look forward to seeing you then.

Yours truly,

Edwin B. Oyer
Director

EBO:b

E. B. Oyer
~~XXXXXXXX~~, Director
102 Roberts Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14850
Phone 607-256-2283

RECEIVED
1974 SEP 11 AM 5:28
INCOMING MAIL UNIT

T

W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION

NED C. FAHS
Program Director

September 4, 1974

Mr. Harold Graves, Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

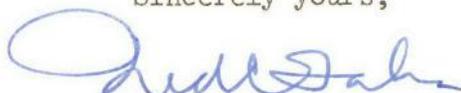
Dear Mr. Graves:

Your memorandum of August 23 asks how many copies of
the Consultative Group brochure we require.

Please send us one copy, addressed to Dr. Russell G.
Mawby, President of the Foundation.

With our thanks for all your good and efficient services,
I am

Sincerely yours,



Ned C. Fahs, Ph.D.

NCF/baf

UDENRIGSMINISTERIET
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

T
DANIDA

Afdelingen for internationalt udviklingssamarbejde
Danish International Development Agency

Consultative Group on
International Agricultural
Research
1818 H St. N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

AMALIEGADE 7

DK-1256 KØBENHAVN K.

TELEFON: (01) 12 30 60

TELEGRAM ADR.: ETRANGERES

POSTGIRO: 16 80 01

D.2.

BILAG
ENCL

J NR
(BEDES ANFØRT VED BESVARELSE) (TO WHICH PLEASE REFER)

September 4, 1974

DATO
DATE

Dear Sirs,

Re: "Consultative Group Brochure"

With reference to the Executive Secretariat's
letter of August 23, 1974 concerning the
Consultative Group Brochure, DANIDA would
appreciate to receive 55 copies.

The supply of copies should be sent to the
following address:

DANIDA
Danish International Development Agency
Amaliegade 7
DK-1256 Copenhagen K.

Yours sincerely,



Mark Jensen
Head of Section

INCOMING MAIL
1974 SEP 10 09:11:55
RECEIVED

RECEIVED

1974 SEP 10 PM 11:22

INCOMING MAIL UNIT

TO: [Illegible]
FROM: [Illegible]
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

T
W

September 4, 1974

Dear Mr. Lineberry:

This is to follow up and confirm our telephone conversation today on the subject of distribution of the Consultative Group brochure. The Bank stands on the premise that distribution in the developing countries can most advantageously be done through the field offices of FAO and UNDP, which are much more extensive than those of the Bank and, in the case of FAO, much more pointed to the kind of audience for whom the brochure is intended in the developing countries. What the Bank can do most advantageously is to distribute on a narrower front, especially to ministers and ministries of finance, economics and development generally.

For that purpose, the Bank wants 500 copies of the brochure in English and 300 each in Spanish and French.

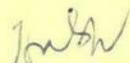
In addition, let me report that the Japanese have asked for 15 copies and the British, in the attached communication, have asked for 200.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Enclosure

Mr. William P. Lineberry
United Nations Development Programme
866 United Nations Plaza
New York
New York 10017


HGraves : apm



Ministry of Overseas Development

Eland House Stag Place London SW1E 5DH

Telephone 01-828 4366

Mr Harold Graves
Executive Secretariat
Consultative Group on
International Agricultural
Research
1818 H St N.W.
Washington DC 20433, USA

Your reference

Our reference NRR 236/222/01

Date 29 August 1974

Dear Harold

Consultative Group. Brochure

I am replying to your memorandum dated 23 August about the brochure which will describe the aims and activities of the Consultative Group, the International Centres and related initiatives.

Following the recent CG meeting I wrote to Bill Mashler on 13 August, copy to you, giving a comprehensive list of proposed amendments to the draft Introduction which we felt needed fairly extensive re-writing. Presumably other members of the Group have done likewise and we hope the final version of the brochure will incorporate at least some of any proposed changes.

Turning now to the number of copies required by ODM we calculate that we'll want 200 copies in the first instance, and they should be sent to:-

Mr H Hannam
Librarian, Ministry of Overseas Development
Room 102, Eland House, Stag Place
London SW1E 5DH

R K Cunningham

James Lively

Bob

1814 SEP - 4 PM 1:32
INCOMING MAIL UNIT

RECEIVED
SEP 25 1974
10

RECEIVED

1974 SEP -4 AM 1: 35

INCOMING MAIL UNIT

U K COMPTROLLER

RECEIVED

1974 SEP -4 AM 12: 10

INCOMING MAIL UNIT

The enclosed copy should be sent to:-
Secretary, Dept. of Health, 500 Colindale Ave, London NW9 5EQ
Reference should be made to the number of copies indicated by the

enclosed copy of the proposed changes.
The first section of the proposed changes is intended to
provide for the establishment of a new body to be known as the
Health Research Council. This body will be responsible for
the co-ordination of health research in the United Kingdom
and will be a non-departmental public body. The proposed
changes also provide for the establishment of a new body to be
known as the Health Research Council of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland. This body will be responsible for the
co-ordination of health research in Great Britain and Northern
Ireland.

of the Health Research Council, the Health Research Council
and the Health Research Council of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland. The proposed changes also provide for the
establishment of a new body to be known as the Health
Research Council of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Health Research Council of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Health Research Council

Health Research Council of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Health Research Council

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Health Research Council of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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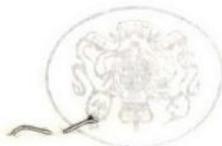
Health Research Council of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Health Research Council

Health Research Council of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Health Research Council of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Health Research Council of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



T
A

August 26, 1974

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for listening so patiently last week to my qualms about the Consultative Group brochure. In the end, I was quite satisfied with the outcome.

Incidentally, I think it would help if the name of the brochure, either in the title or in the subtitle, were to contain the word "Handbook." This will help prepare the reader for the treatment of the subject matter that he will find in the document itself.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Mr. William T. Mashler
Director
Division for Global and
Interregional Projects
United Nations Development Programme
866 United Nations Plaza (Room 3512)
New York
New York 10017

Dr. Sterling Wortman, The Rockefeller Foundation

HG

HGraves:apm

yellow

T R

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

August 23, 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
July 27	ICRISAT	-- Executive Committee, Washington (tentative)
September --	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

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,	Calif
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

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)

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

yellow

~~NT~~

August 23, 1974

TO: Members of the Consultative Group
FROM: Executive Secretariat
SUBJECT: Consultative Group Brochure

1. Arrangements are now being made for the printing of the Consultative Group brochure. Members will recall that copies of a draft text of the brochure were distributed during International Centers Week.

2. Each member is now asked how many copies of the brochure it requires and the name and address to which the supply of copies should be sent. It would be helpful if the Executive Secretariat could have this information not later than September 16.

3. It is hoped that the costs of production will be met by two or three particularly interested members, and that distribution to other members will be without charge. There is as yet no budget estimate for printing, however, and it is possible that in the end, in order to help defray expenses, a nominal sum will be asked for the copies supplied.

T
N

August 19, 1974

Dear Bill:

Here is a text of the CGIAR brochure with suggested revisions and deletions.

I want to make the following comments for the record, against the possibility that another edition may be prepared in some future year:

1. The text is far too long. The revisions I have suggested would cut out about 3,000 words, but that leaves 30,000, against an original target of 15,000 (which in itself was on the long side).

2. Much of the text (as was only to be expected) is scissored-and-pasted from other, earlier texts. Many paragraphs in the draft are stale and some are positively out-dated (I do not know why the center directors passed them). I have suggested deleting many of these and have up-dated some others.

3. So far as I can see, there was no over-all editing of the text. There are therefore some inconsistencies of style (in the use of scientific names, for instance) and some anomalies of content (a statement, for instance, that IRRI occupies a "unique" place in world affairs when, in the respects chosen to establish its uniqueness, it turns out to be exactly like CIMMYT, in the next chapter).

4. There also is no real over-all design of the text. Among other things, we fail to state adequately that the Consultative Group is concerned with tropical agriculture, and we do not state what the problems of tropical agriculture are -- day-length, soils, temperatures, pests and diseases, population pressure, etc. -- from which the research challenges grow. What we have are an introduction and eight chapters basted together. Despite good writing and, here and there, interesting passages, the result is of mounting dullness. By the time the reader has met his third plant protection program, his third training program, his third set of outreach programs, his third documentation service, and so on, he probably will have had enough of the whole thing. It would be interesting, on some future occasion, to compose a text dealing with the subject matter functionally, somewhat as you have suggested for the TAC reviews.

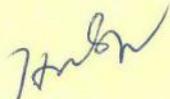
I think it is a pity the text has turned out the way it has -- a new draft, if there were time, obviously could be a great improvement. As it is, I am afraid there may be some truth in the remark attributed to Bob Chandler, that no one will read what we have produced.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Enclosure

Mr. William T. Mashler
Director
Division for Global and Interregional Projects
United Nations Development Programme
866 United Nations Plaza (Room 3512)
New York
New York 10017



HGraves : apm

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

August 9, 1974

Mr. William T. Mashler
Director, Division for Global
and Inter-regional Projects
United Nations Development Programme
866 United Nations Plaza
New York
New York 10017

Dear Bill:

Following the discussions here last week on the brochure, Monty Yudelman asked Jim Evans if he would have a shot at the introduction -- fitting it into his schedule as member of the Advisory Panel here earlier this week. On Wednesday, Jim gave me a draft text. You had mentioned in our 'phone call the need for any suggestions for change to be both prompt and specific. The attached draft is just that and is almost pure Evans. I have contributed an occasional sentence and have added a paragraph from the earlier draft as the final paragraph for Evans' text.

The first draft of the introduction had a listing of the eight currently endorsed centers, and a short description of their research role or focus. I have not re-inserted this, though it would fit at the end of the section on "The Evolution". An alternative would be to have an organigram somewhere in the brochure showing the centers and programs concerned, their roles, relations to each other, existence of TAC and the CG and their Secretariats. The organigram could be as simple or complex as one chose - or had time for! But I do think some sort of "picture" of the system is needed if the reader is to have some perspective of relationships and is not to be swamped by words alone.

On the preface (and indeed the introduction) you have Baum's comments and I would call attention to the few changes he made in the preface - copy of which I no longer have.

Dr. Pagot gave us a new text for the ILCA chapter which is also attached.

I have looked over the transcript and all is now clear to go ahead on the 16th as you see fit. Were there other comments on the early parts of the text? We have none to add from others. I take it that you will get back to Monty on the distribution list for the Bank and to Harold re the Secretariat's role and needs for copies.

Yellow
N.

Thank you for getting the brochure moving; and please call us up if there is any way we can help get things launched.

I am sending a copy to Sterling so that you can discuss the matter more readily with him.

With best wishes,

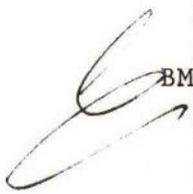
Sincerely yours,



Bruce M. Cheek

Enclosures

cc: Dr. Wortman (with text)
Mr. Evans " "
Mr. Oram " "
Mr. Baum (without text)
Mr. Yudelman " "
Mr. Graves " "



BMC:mcj

The Old Post Cottage,
Motcombe, Shaftesbury,
Dorset, SP7 9NT,
England

~~BAC~~
~~W9~~
~~ES~~
HWW

9th August, 1974

Mr Bruce Cheek,
CGIAR
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

Dear Bruce,

I wish I'd had more time to devote to the CGIAR brochure. Not having seen what I dictated, I'm not even sure what were the inadequacies of my hurried draft. If I recollect rightly, I omitted to say anything, or enough, about:-

- 1) support staff: assistant scientists, technical assistants etc. The very large numbers of (mostly) graduates, mainly from the host country, who support the senior scientists in a ratio of about 2.5 to 3:1 are a tremendously important component of each center.
- 2) benefits and potential benefits to developing countries: not only cereals but roots and tubers, legumes (protein) and meat (protein); not only greater yield of food, but more nutritious food (eg. higher protein rice and maize and potatoes).
- 3) "outreach": how it works; the different forms it takes eg. assistance with national programs of production; (eg. Messara & Philippines), working in

national research centres (sometimes effectively running them, eg. Bangladesh rice research); contracting out research (eg CIP); links with developed country research centres (eg IITA's links with Rothamsted and Reading).

4) how new donors can join CG - and more would be welcome.

I feel my draft, if useful at all, is probably useful as an outline - and it needs to be fleshed out all through.

I leave for Iran on August 12; will return here about 25th.

Kind regards, Yours sincerely,
Tim.

To open slit here

To open slit here

Sender's name and address

L.J. Chrous,
The Old Post Cottage,
Molcombe, Shaftesbury,
Dorset, SP7 9NT.

An air letter should not contain any enclosure

By air mail Air letter
Par avion Aerogramme



Mr. Bruce Cheek,
Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
WASHINGTON, D.C.,
20433, U.S.A.

~~B~~ T

5
August 8, 1974

Senor Director
Instituto de Investigaciones Forestales
y Agropecuarios
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia
Provincia del Chaco
Republica Argentina

Dear Sir:

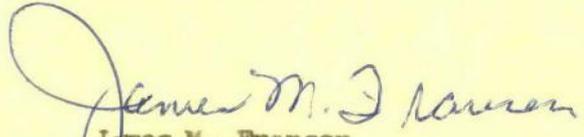
We were most pleased to learn that the Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Research has recently been established in the Provincia del Chaco.

With respect to your query concerning our research programs, please be advised that we are a development bank rather than a research institute. The limited research which we do undertake is mostly geared to our operational policy needs, and is not concerned with the subjects which you plan to investigate.

However agriculture, including livestock and forestry, comprises a large part of our operations. I enclose a copy of our Agriculture Sector Working Paper which should give you some understanding of our activities.

In closing, let me apologize for the somewhat tardy reply to your letter which regretably only came to my attention today. I do hope that the Sector Paper will be useful to you in your efforts to generate new information on how best to utilize the agricultural and forestry resources in your region.

Sincerely yours,


James M. Fransen
Agricultural Research Adviser
Central Projects Staff

Enclosure

cc: ARA Files--Argentina Research
Mr K. Haasjes

16

T 15.

August 7, 1974

Mr. Joachim Schmedtje

Bruce M. Cheek



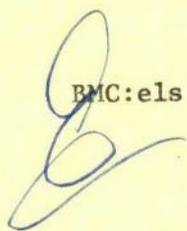
African Caucus Paper - Support of Agricultural Research

The Bank is co-sponsor with the UNDP and the FAO of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The Consultative Group was established in 1971 and from the beginning has included the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Ibadan, Nigeria. IITA is actively involved in research for African conditions with respect to: applying the rice and maize varieties developed in centers located outside Africa; research on grain legumes, particularly cowpeas; on roots and tubers, particularly cassava; and on farming systems appropriate to the lowland humid tropics.

In 1973/4 the CGIAR has approved two new centers for the improvement of African livestock. One is the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD) which is now being established in Nairobi to conduct research on two major African diseases, trypanosomiasis and East Coast Fever. The other is the International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA) which is to have headquarters in Ethiopia and which will work closely with national research programs in both East and West Africa on improved livestock production systems. The CGIAR also for the first time gave support to the varietal rice trials programs of the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA). In addition, the center being established in India for the semi-arid tropics (ICRISAT) is in process of establishing close linkages with national research programs in East and West Africa with respect to such crops as sorghum and millet.

In calendar year 1974, these elements of the CGIAR research system will be spending some \$6 million on research oriented to African requirements, and the approved budgets for 1975 total \$11 million. In addition, some \$6 million will be spent on ~~contracts~~ and equipment in 1974-75.
Construction

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UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

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

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: PRO/301/CGIAR/Brochure

8 July 1974

Dear Harold,

..... As I mentioned to you this morning on the phone, I am now sending you three sets of the draft brochure comprising the preface, the introduction, and 8 individual chapters describing the work of the centres which have so far been established. I should also confirm our agreement not to have individual chapters regarding the genetic resources board and WARDA since not much more can be added to what has already been said in the introduction on page 4 and the top of page 5. Although the preface has not yet been seen by you until you receive this letter, and neither will it have been seen by FAO until a few days from now, I would suggest that we go ahead and circulate the draft text as it now stands for circulation to the members of the CGIAR as part of the regular documentation for Centres Week.

I would also confirm that when this item comes up, we will make a statement concerning the financing of the brochure. I will, in the meantime, talk to the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, and possible one or two others, as to where we might find the finance for it. The order of magnitude will depend to a considerable extent on the format and type of brochure which will be reproduced, but I am sure that the figure given to the CGIAR last November will no longer be valid. Be that as it may, I do not think that finding the money will be a very difficult task.

In sending you three copies, I would hope that you might be able to get your translation services, as agreed previously, to start on the translation of the various chapters on the understanding that if any changes were to be introduced, they would be of such a minor character which should not hold up work on that part of the operation. Any changes that may be made subsequently can easily be made without difficulty.

As for the preface, I would ask your views and through you those of the Bank as to whether the line we have taken in it is acceptable. We are quite prepared to accept any alternative suggestions which you might

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

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1974 JUL 10 AM 10:00
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Very truly yours,

Special Agent in Charge

July 10, 1974

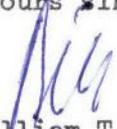


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have to put forward. Should, for any reason, there be a holdup on this, we can circulate the draft brochure without the preface since it is the sole responsibility of the three co-sponsors and I do not believe comments on it should be sought from members of the CGIAR.

Should you have any questions or problems, please let me know. Meantime, I am, with best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,


William T. Mashler
Director

Division for Global and Interregional Projects

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

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

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: PRO/301/CGIAR/Brochure

3 July 1974

Dear Harold,

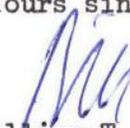
Many thanks for your letter of 21 June, under cover of which you sent us your revisions to the draft "Introduction" to the Brochure. I have now received from Brian Webster FAO's suggested changes, which I have incorporated in a revision, a copy of which I enclose for your information.

Within the next few days, I will let you have the individual chapters on the centres and the Preface.

Again, my thanks for your prompt reply.

With best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,


William T. Mashler
Director

Division for Global and Interregional Projects

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

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1974 JUL 13 PM 12:27

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June 21, 1974

Dear Bill:

Here are some suggested small revisions of the draft Introduction to the CGIAR brochure. It seems likely to me that the draft will have to be considerably shortened before the project is finished, but we can come to that question when the whole text is in hand.

I like the tone of the Introduction, but others may disagree. In any case, when the factual errors have been strained out if it, I would like to see the Introduction again so that it can be looked at by other people here from the viewpoint of time.

I am not particularly happy about the introductory description of the centers. It is a difficult thing to characterize the centers so quickly and to do it accurately at the same time. Perhaps this is one of the things that could be briefed down if an editorial reduction proves to be necessary.

Sincerely,

Enclosure - 10 pp.

Harold Graves

Mr. William T. Mashler
Director
Division for Global and Inter-regional Projects
United Nations Development Programme
New York
New York 10017

H Graves

HGraves : apm

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

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

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: PRO/301/CGIAR/Brochure

3 June 1974

Dear Harold,

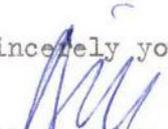
I am writing with reference to the brochure on the International Institutes which is under preparation. Most of the chapters on the individual institutes have either been completed or are in an advanced stage of preparation. They have or are being sent to the centre Directors for their review, amendment and clearance. A number of chapters have already been returned, and while I have not sent them to you as yet, I have read the drafts and can say with confidence that they are excellent. This view has so far been shared by the directors of whose institutes for which chapters have been completed and sent to them for review. We are, therefore, well on the road to the completion of the descriptive part on each of the Centres.

..... In the meantime, we have prepared the Introduction to the brochure which will require perusal and clearance by the three co-sponsors of the Consultative Group. I am now sending you a copy of this Introduction in draft form and would appreciate your close review of it. We have included in this Introduction, what in previous conversation with you we thought was a consensus regarding its contents. I would appreciate it if in your reply, which I hope to receive by mid-June, you could indicate the specific changes you wish to see made, and in particular, to indicate the wording involved in these changes. I hope that you will find it possible to assist us in this matter since we are working on a tight schedule which calls for a draft to be circulated ahead of Centres Week to all the members of the CGIAR.

I should like to add that in addition to the Introduction we are drafting a brief Foreword by the three co-sponsors which I will send to you subsequently for your clearance. I will also send to you, in due course, the revised chapters on the individual centres which I feel we should accept basically as cleared by the respective Centre Directors.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,


William T. Mashler
Director

Division for Global and Interregional Projects

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

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WORLD BANK GROUP

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Mr. Franzen			
			
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APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON	
COMMENT		PER OUR CONVERSATION	
FOR ACTION		PER YOUR REQUEST	
INFORMATION		PREPARE REPLY	
INITIAL		RECOMMENDATION	
NOTE AND FILE		SIGNATURE	
REMARKS			
Paul Joffin passed this letter on to me. We have been unsuccessfully struggling with a reply and finally, I think C S should reply. If you agree pl handle.			
FROM	Harris	ROOM NO.	EXTENSION

WORLD BANK GROUP

ROUTING SLIP		DATE June 19, 1974
NAME		ROOM NO.
Mr. Goffin - LAC Projects		A942
<i>Mr. Harrop</i>		
<i>Related to</i>		
<i>Forestry & Research</i>		
<i>You should handle.</i>		<i>do you agree?</i>
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REMARKS <i>I am not passing the buck! Ha!</i>		
re: <u>ARGENTINA - Request for Information</u> <i>p.e.s.</i>		
<p>A new Institute for Forestry and Agricultural Research in the Chaco Province of Argentina sent us the attached letter describing their program and requesting an exchange of information and publications. The Chaco is an undeveloped area of the country we may have an interest in developing future lending programs. We would appreciate your replying to the letter.</p> <p>Thank you.</p> <p>Attachment</p> <p>cc: Messrs. Leibert, LAC II Ruderfer, LAC II</p>		
FROM <i>JK</i> Robert Kanchuger	ROOM NO. C816	EXTENSION 4767 2444



PROVINCIA DEL CHACO
MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA Y GANADERIA
Instituto de Investigaciones Forestales
y Agropecuarios

~~11~~ *Lehner*
RESISTENCIA, ³ JUN 1974

Nota n° 181

Señor
Presidente del Banco Internacional de Reconstrucción
y Fomento
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C.
U.S.A.

De nuestra mayor consideración:

Me es particularmente grato poner en vuestro conocimiento la creación del Instituto de Investigaciones Forestales y Agropecuarias de la Provincia del Chaco - República Argentina.

Nuestro Instituto encarará Programas de Investigación tendientes a resolver problemas y necesidades de nuestra comunidad mediante el uso racional de los recursos forestales y agropecuarios.

Convencidos del beneficio mutuo que recibirán nuestras Instituciones, les proponemos iniciar un franco intercambio de informaciones, experiencias, publicaciones y consultas.

Con fines ilustrativos, enumeramos a continuación, algunos de los programas que forman parte de nuestro Plan de Acción anual:

- Normas de manejo del bosque natural para su mejor producción y conservación.
- Normas y Programas de Secado artificial para maderas aserrada de Quebracho Blanco, Espina Corona, Palo Lanza, Guayaibí, Zapallo Caspi y Virapitá.
- Normas generales de aserrado: Estudio de la posibilidad y conveniencia del aserrado radial en comparación con el tangencial.
- Preparación de un curso teórico-práctico de mantenimiento de hojas de sierra sin fin y circulares.
- Aprovechamiento de residuos de aserradero.
- Producción de carbón en hornos continuos. Aprovechamiento de los productos destilados.
- Paneles para construcción (aglomerado de madera y yeso u otro aglomerante inorgánico).
- Aceites esenciales (especies productoras - cultivo e industrialización).



PROVINCIA DEL CHACO
MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA Y GANADERIA
Instituto de Investigaciones Forestales
y Agropecuarios

//

- Cultivo de algodón de fibra mediana y larga, bajo riego.
- Fruticultura tropical bajo riego.
- Plan de engorde de terneros - Manejo de pastos naturales.
- Desalinización de agua para ganado.

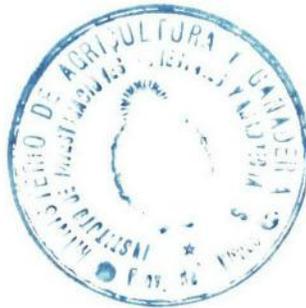
Nos agradecería conocer los temas de investigación que ustedes están desarrollando actualmente para analizar la posibilidad de brindarles la información que poseamos.

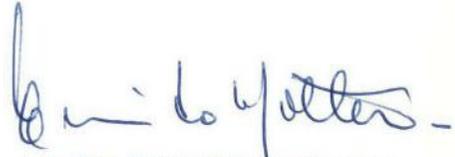
Por el momento, no tenemos aún Boletines, si ustedes los editan, rogámosles nos los envíen.

Asimismo rogámosles el envío de todo y cualquier tipo de publicación o impreso relacionados directa o indirectamente con las finalidades del Instituto. Será de gran utilidad para nuestro Banco de Información y nuestra Dirección de Transferencia.

Nos reiteramos a vuestra disposición y en la esperanza de que compartan nuestras intenciones, nos complacemos en saludarles muy cordialmente.-

Asesoría Técnica Forestal y Agropec.
SA




ING. QCO. EVARISTO C. MOTTER
DELEGADO ORGANIZADOR

SANTA FE 130
RESISTENCIA - CHACO
REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

ET
T

April 15, 1974

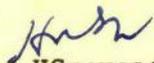
Dear Mr. Legrain:

This is in response to your note of April 4. The Consultative Group has no regular schedule of reports or publications. I am sending you by separate mail, however, the minutes of the most recent meeting of the Group (in November 1973) and a recent presentation of Group matters made to the Executive Directors of the World Bank.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves
Executive Secretary

Mr. Gerard Legrain
Development Assistance Directorate
Organisation for Economic
Co-operation and Development
2, rue Andre-Pascal
75775 Paris
France


HGraves:apm

(added to regular CG mailing list)

OCDE

ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES

Téléphone : 524 82-00

Télégrammes : DEVELOPECONOMIE
Télex : 62.160 OCDE PARIS

Direction de l'Aide au Développement
Development Assistance Directorate

EX T
OECD

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16

April 4, 1974

Dear Sirs,

I would be most grateful if you would
kindly add my name (G. Legrain) to your mailing
list for any publication or report you may issue.

Thanking you in advance.

Yours sincerely,



Gérard Legrain

Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433

25 APR 1974
OECD
1818 H STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20433

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1974 APR -9 PM 12: 31

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Сектор связи

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Сектор связи

1974 г. 12 апр

Организация экономического сотрудничества и развития

OCDE

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OECD

" T "

MARCH 29 1974

The Consultative Group on
International Agricultural Research
And Food Production

1. The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CG) mobilizes financial support for international agricultural programs of research and training whose purpose is to increase the quantity and improve the quality of food production in developing countries. More than 2,000 staff, including some 200 senior scientists, are now at work in international programs supported by the Group. Their research and training activities encompass crops which account for at least three-quarters of the food supply of developing countries and for a still higher proportion of their protein intake.

2. The CG operates under the Chairmanship of the World Bank, with the FAO and the UNDP as co-sponsors. It began work in 1971 with 23 governments and organizations as members; it now has 29 members, including governments which represent each of the five developing regions of the world.^{1/} The number of donors within the Group has grown from 13 in 1972 to 20 in 1974; the annual contributions to research programs sponsored by the Group have increased from \$15 million to \$34 million over the same period.

3. The Group's first meeting was held in Washington in May 1971. The CG agreed, among other things, (a) to review the needs for special international research and training efforts in critical aspects of food pro-

^{1/} Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States; three regional development banks (African, Asian and Inter-American Development Banks), the Commission of the European Communities, three private Foundations (Ford, Rockefeller and Kellogg Foundations), and the International Development Research Centre, an independent Canadian organization. The five major developing regions of the world participate in the Consultative Group through representatives designated for a two-year term by the membership of FAO. Each region has designated two countries which alternate as members at their discretion. Representing Latin America are: Argentina and Brazil; representing Africa: Morocco and Nigeria; representing Asia and the Far East: Malaysia and Thailand; representing the Middle East: Egypt and Pakistan; representing Southern and Eastern Europe: Israel and Roumania. The World Bank as Chairman, FAO and UNDP as co-sponsors.

duction unlikely otherwise to be covered adequately by existing research facilities, and to consider how these needs could be met, (b) to review the financial and other requirements of those agricultural research activities which the Group considers to be of high priority, and to consider providing finance for those activities, and (c) to suggest feasibility studies of specific proposals for research programs and to agree on how these studies should be undertaken and financed.

4. The Group also appointed 12 experts (now 13) to constitute a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to assist its work. TAC advises the Group, in both the technical and socio-economic spheres, on the main priorities and gaps in agricultural research related to developing countries.^{2/} It recommends and organizes feasibility studies looking toward the establishment of new research efforts, and it makes recommendations to the Group concerning the acceptance of additional programs, either of existing centers or in the form of new institutions. TAC also advises the Group on the effectiveness of programs already in being.

5. The Group defines international research to mean research which, although based in one country, is of wider usefulness regionally or globally and is independent of purely national interest. All the research programs being supported by the CG have international governing bodies and international staffs. The Group believes that the concentration of highly skilled staffs in international centers of excellence, appropriately linked

2/ See the TAC Chairman's draft position paper, "Priorities for International Support to Agricultural Research in Developing Countries"; TAC Secretariat, FAO, 1973; attached.

to national research and production systems, offer an effective way of developing much-needed new technologies and greatly increasing agricultural output and farm income.

6. When it was organized in 1971, the Consultative Group accepted responsibility for the financing of four international agricultural centers then in existence. In 1974, members of the Group are supporting 10 international research programs (there is a different set of donors for each program) and are expecting that an 11th will be proposed. Six programs are in operation, and are described below.

based in the Philippines.

7. International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), /IRRI has the primary responsibility for research to increase the quantity and quality of rice production. Its part in the development of high-yielding varieties of rice is already well known. Now the Institute is making good progress toward the development of high-yielding varieties with a broadened range of desirable attributes: inter alia, a short growing season, a wide spectrum of resistance to diseases, and attractive grain appearance. The Institute also is continuing work of considerable promise in developing systems of inter-planting and multiple cropping, centered mostly on rice, which make maximum use of land and growing seasons and have demonstrated a potential for markedly increasing farm production. The Institute is also broadening its work in another important direction: the development of varieties and production practices which will help the small rice farmer who cannot afford much fertilizer and whose land is rainfed rather than supplied with controlled irrigation.

8. International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo - CIMMYT), /CIMMYT has the
based in Mexico.

responsibility for increasing the quantity and quality of maize and wheat production, and is also experimenting with triticale, a cereal which is a cross between wheat and rye. Like IRRI, CIMMYT has made great advances in developing high-yielding varieties of the crops for which it is responsible. Progress continues: CIMMYT is going forward with its work of breeding and testing maize of superior protein content, and is developing a shorter maize plant which can be planted more densely than the old, tall varieties, with a corresponding increase in yields of 100 per cent or more. CIMMYT also has begun work on crosses of winter wheats, which have superior drought tolerance, with spring wheats, which have superior resistance to disease; and field trials of these crosses so far have been encouraging.

9. The International Potato Center (Centro Internacional de la Papa -- CIP), based in Peru, is, like IRRI, a single-crop center. The potato is one of the world's major food crops: and potato cultivation is spreading to developing countries, including tropical countries not previously thought of as producers; India, for example, has more area in production than Bolivia, Chile and Peru combined. In developing countries, however, potato yields typically are only about one-quarter what they are in Europe and North America: and the potential for increased output in developing countries is thought to be large. Other CIP research projects include better adaptation of the potato to warm temperatures, the breeding of varieties with increased resistance to disease, development of improved methods of processing for storage, and breeding to increase protein content. CIP is still in the developmental stage, and will complete its physical plant and its

basic staffing only in 1974. In the meantime, the Center has made useful progress in gathering and screening genetic material, and has identified potato varieties which may enable the Center to breed strains highly resistant to blight, the most destructive disease of potatoes in all latitudes.

10. The International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical - CIAT), based in Colombia, the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), based in Nigeria, and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), based in India, all are "comprehensive" institutes: they direct their research not only to the improvement of specific lines of agricultural production, but also to the improvement of systems of agricultural production -- that is, crop rotation, cropping patterns, cultivation practices, market relationships and so on.

11. Both CIAT and IITA are concerned with the humid, lowland tropics, with emphasis on Latin America and Africa, respectively. A particular challenge to IITA is to develop agricultural practices to replace the shifting, bush-fallow type of agriculture characteristic of much of Africa. Both institutes, however, are just emerging from their developmental phase: the basic physical installations at both were completed only in 1973.

12. In crops, CIAT has primary responsibility among the centers for field beans and cassava; it also has a program directed at improving the output of beef and swine, and is the only center now in operation which is doing animal research. IITA, for its part, has primary responsibility for certain grain legumes (chiefly cowpeas) and for selected roots and tubers (especially sweet potatoes and yams), and works on cassava cooperatively with CIAT. Both CIAT and IITA do adaptive work on IRRI rice and CIMMYT

maize, and among the chief accomplishments of the two centers is the demonstration that great gains can be made in their respective regions through the use of new, IRRI-based rice varieties and CIMMYT-based opaque-2 high-lysine maize. IITA's work in grain legumes, which ordinarily have high protein content but a low yield per hectare, has produced promising early results.

13. ICRISAT is the first of the institutes to have been established under the sponsorship of the Consultative Group. Among existing institutes, ICRISAT will place most emphasis on dryland farming, the type of cultivation engaged in by the great majority of farmers in developing countries. Its major objective is the development of farming systems designed to benefit farmers who, because they work un-irrigated land, have not so far participated to any great extent in the green revolution. Its ecological zone is the semi-arid tropics, lying mostly in southern Asia, western Africa and eastern South America; and the crops it seeks to develop are cereals and legumes of importance in these regions: sorghum, pearl millet, pigeon peas and chick peas. ICRISAT is in its early developmental stage, and is operating in temporary quarters.

14. Recommendations made by TAC in 1972-73 are now resulting in new efforts in livestock research, genetic resources and rice development.

15. Livestock production in Africa is the focus of two centers in process of being established in 1974. The objective of the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), which is being established in Nairobi, is to develop methods of immunizing cattle against two major

diseases, East Coast Fever and Trypanosomiasis, the latter being the disease carried by the tsetse fly throughout large areas of tropical Africa. Discussions have been proceeding with the Ethiopian Government concerning the establishment of the International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA): this Center will study methods of improving livestock production, especially production systems. It will work closely with national livestock research programs in tropical Africa, and will have a cooperative relationship with the livestock programs of CIAT in Latin America.

16. In addition, the Consultative Group has adopted two programs which are directed at the preservation of genetic resources and the development of rice production in Western Africa.

17. Members of the Group, with special assistance from FAO, have established an International Board for Plant Genetic Resources designed to establish and coordinate a network of plant gene collections, including both new collection centers and the work of collection and dissemination of genetic materials which is carried on at such centers as CIP and IRRI. The purpose of the program is to conserve characteristics which may be of value in breeding plants with higher yields, better food value or greater resistance to pests and diseases. To the extent possible, the Board will utilize existing international, regional and national genetic resource centers and research institutes for the establishment, maintenance and utilization of the necessary genetic resource collections.

18. Secondly, the Group has endorsed a coordinated program of field trials which is being carried out by the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA). WARDA already administers a program for testing IRRI

and other rice varieties in African conditions and CGIAR support would enable its program to be more adequately staffed in the twelve member countries of WARDA. The program is notable in being the first in the Consultative Group framework which originated in a proposal from the developing countries themselves. The work is intended to be complementary to the activities of IRRI and IITA, and CGIAR sees in the arrangement a valuable opportunity to carry on a coordinated program under first-class direction in place of a number of individual programs of lesser quality.

19. Finally, TAC is giving particularly close attention to formulating a proposal for establishing a major research effort in the Near East and North Africa region to focus on soil/water management, crop improvement (barley, durum wheat, broad beans, lentils) and animal production systems based on sheep.

20. Since the formation of the Consultative Group, strong encouragement has been given to expanding the work of the international agricultural research system beyond the biological research with which the system originated. As a consequence, the existing centers are enlarging their efforts, particularly in two directions. They have added significantly to the size of their staffs for the study of the economic aspects of crop and systems improvement, and, as a group, they are continuing to intensify efforts to put the findings of the centers to work within national programs of production and research.

21. The Group and TAC have together expressed the desire that research at the centers should be effectively related to the socio-economic settings in developing countries and especially related to the small farmer and his problems. That setting would help decide the priorities of the research

to be undertaken and would be a factor in determining the applicability of research results. Concern with the adaptation process for research findings has led to increased socio-economic work in the centers: this work is carried out as part of the program of inter-disciplinary teams which integrate non-biological work with various scientific skills and focuses on surmounting obstacles to the adoption of new technology. For the same reason, there is an emphasis on farm systems programs designed to study the farm unit as a whole and to develop a set of plant varieties and cultivation methods suited in particular to the small farmer in his varying circumstances. Techniques of minimum tillage, soil temperature control, and mulching are being explored, as are the development of varieties and practices which favor low fertilizer and water inputs and encourage the development of appropriate technology.

22. Members of the Group and TAC have also urged that increasing emphasis be given to cooperation between international agricultural research activities and national programs of agricultural research and production. Through technical assistance to research and production programs in developing countries, the centers are applying their research findings and obtaining feed-back on the effectiveness of their research and its relevance to conditions in various areas of the developing world. Through training programs sponsored by the centers, the results of research are made available more widely and the skills of national staff are enhanced.

Financial Requirements and Limitations

23. The prospects for increased and improved international agricultural research are to be looked at in terms of the needs which can be envisaged

for the scientific programs and the constraints, particularly financial, which set the limits to the increase of the system, and accentuate the problem of choosing which avenues of research are to be initiated, widened or curtailed.

24. TAC envisages that the cost of international agricultural research may rise from \$24 million in 1973 and \$34 million in 1974 to the order of \$50 million, in constant prices, by the end of the decade, and to a considerably higher figure if allowance is made for rising prices. The costs of outreach activities in cooperation with national programs, which are financed outside the Consultative Group framework, also can be expected to rise markedly.

25. To mobilize resources on the scale envisaged will require a major effort by the members of the Consultative Group and the encouragement of others to join in the program. The Group, with the advice of TAC, must be prepared to review programs systematically and to delete unnecessary or unpromising work. At the same time, it must continue to press for support for new work where this is considered to be a vital contribution to the problems of rural poverty and general malnutrition.

26. The international agricultural research centers have made dramatic and vital contributions to food production in the developing countries. These contributions already have been widely recognized: CIMMYT and IRRI jointly received the Unesco Science Prize in 1970 for their development of new, high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice; and Dr. Norman Borlaug, director of CIMMYT's wheat research, was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in that same year.

27. Building on the work of the 1960s, the Consultative Group-sponsored research system has been very successful in 1971-74. A wider application of findings is continually under way (area planted to new wheat and to new rice is still rising sharply, to 17 million hectares and 16 million hectares, respectively, in 1972/73); and further breakthroughs are to be expected. Much now depends on international and national economic and social policies which will help in the application of the recent and anticipated research results in the poorest areas of the world. Much also depends on adequate funding of research: any proposal for such research carries financial implications of a long-term continuing nature and entails larger outlays for outreach activities to enable the research to be adapted effectively in national research and adopted more speedily by the farmers of the developing countries.

March 29, 1974



RESEARCH BRANCH

T
Plant Science Section
Research Station
Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada
T1J 4B1

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group of
International Agricultural Research
World Bank
1818 Washington Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.
U. S. A.

January 31, 1974

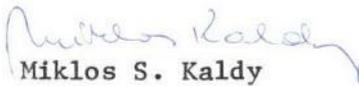
Dear Mr. Graves

Would you please send me information on the formation and actions of the Consultative Group and on the existing and planned Research Centers sponsored by the Group. If possible, would you please indicate the commodities these Research Centers are involved in.

If your office has a mailing list would you please put my name on it.

I am enclosing a reprint of a paper published in the Economic Botany. It may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours


Miklos S. Kaldy
Food Scientist

MSK/lvh
encl

PROTEIN YIELD OF VARIOUS CROPS AS
RELATED TO PROTEIN VALUE

M. S. Kaldy

Protein Yield of Various Crops as Related to Protein Value¹

M. S. KALDY²

When comparing yields of protein per unit of land area from plant sources it is customary to consider all proteins as being of equal value. However, biologically available protein is not necessarily the same as total protein. The present investigation was initiated to evaluate protein yield of selected crops from the standpoint of quality as well as quantity.

The biological quality or protein value of proteins is determined by the content of those amino acids which cannot be synthesized in the body but which are essential for normal metabolic functions. Eight of the 20 amino acids contained in food are not synthesized but are essential for a normal human adult (Rose, 1949). Also, sufficient nitrogen must be ingested in the daily diet to synthesize the non-essential amino acids. Furthermore, for optimum utilization in protein synthesis the essential and non-essential amino acids must be present simultaneously (Geiger, 1947).

The relative value of proteins is determined by comparison with a complete protein, such as that of an egg, which provides no additional growth when supplemented. These values are expressed in such terms as biological value (BV), net protein utilization (NPU), and chemical (protein) score (PS). Each of these has its limitations and consequently is within limits of possible error. Values obtained from a biological test may be low if some of the essential amino acids are not absorbed. Protein scores indicate only the utilization of protein after absorption (FAO/

WHO, 1965). Nevertheless, they do serve an important function in evaluating proteins.

NPU is the product of the biological value and the digestibility and is defined as the proportion of nitrogen intake that is retained; BV is the proportion of absorbed nitrogen that is retained in the body for maintenance or growth, or both; and digestibility is defined as the proportion of food nitrogen that is absorbed. Protein scores are based on a comparison of the chemical analysis of essential amino acids of a given protein with egg as the reference protein (FAO/WHO, 1965). The Joint FAO/WHO Expert Group on Protein Requirement considers NPU as the best of the three methods for measuring protein value because it takes into account digestibility of protein and absorption and retention of nitrogen. Table I illustrates

TABLE I
NUTRITIVE VALUE OF SELECTED CROPS AND EGG

Item	Protein values		
	Biological value ^a (BV)	Protein score ^b (PS)	Net protein utilization ^b (NPU)
Egg	96	100	100
Soybean	72	70	56
Potatoes	73	70	71
Corn	54	45	55
Beans	46	42	47
Peas	48	60	44
Wheat flour	53	50	52

^a Biological values (BV), with the exception of corn and peas, are for the human adult. The BV's of corn and peas are for the growing rat. BV's for the human adult are averages (FAO, 1957).

^b FAO/WHO (1965).

¹ Submitted for publication June 12, 1972.

² Research Station, Canada Department of Agriculture, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

TABLE II
PROTEIN PRODUCTION OF EDIBLE PORTIONS OF SELECTED CROPS

Crop	Composition ^a		Yield per hectare		Protein yield per hectare in terms of:			
	Mois- ture con- tent %	Total pro- tein con- tent %	Crop ^b kg	Total protein kg	Complete protein value ^c	Biolog- ical value (BV)	Protein score (PS)	Net protein utiliza- tion (NPU)
Soybean	10.0	34.1	1,970.4	671.9	671.9	483.8	470.3	376.3
Potatoes	79.8	2.1	18,568.6	389.9	389.9	284.6	272.9	276.8
Corn	13.8	8.9	5,134.2	456.9	456.9	246.7	205.6	251.3
Beans	10.9	22.3	1,418.9	316.4	316.4	145.5	132.9	148.7
Peas	11.7	24.1	1,338.3	322.5	322.5	154.8	193.5	141.9
Wheat (spring)	13.0	14.0	1,627.4	227.8	227.8	120.7	113.9	118.5

^a Watt, B. K. and Merrill, A. L. (1963).

^b Average of six years from 1965 to 1970 (Dominion Bur. Statist. (Can.), 1971).

^c Calculation based on the assumption that the total protein per hectare is complete (100%) and ideally balanced.

these measurements of protein quality of some crops in comparison with egg.

When protein yields of crops, based on biological or chemical evaluation, are compared to total protein values, disparities exist. These disparities between total protein and biologically available protein are greater among plant proteins than among animal proteins. Table II, where yields of selected

crops under Canadian conditions are combined with protein values, gives estimates of yield in kg/protein/ha expressed in terms of complete protein (100%) and corresponding BV, PS, and NPU. Table III, under the same conditions, gives estimates of the number of people that could be supplied with protein per hectare per year.

On the basis of protein quality cri-

TABLE III
NUMBER OF PEOPLE THAT COULD BE SUPPLIED WITH PROTEIN PER HECTARE PER YEAR ^a

Crop	Supplied no. of people/protein/ha in terms of: ^b			
	Complete protein value ^c	Biological value (BV)	Protein score (PS)	Net protein utilization (NPU)
Soybean	40.5	29.2	28.4	22.7
Potatoes	23.5	17.2	16.5	16.7
Corn	27.5	14.9	12.4	15.1
Beans	19.0	8.7	8.0	8.9
Peas	19.4	9.3	11.6	8.5
Wheat (spring)	13.7	7.3	6.9	7.1

^a Based on yield data in Table 2.

^b Based on 45.5 g daily ideal protein intake for a 70-kg man (Nat. Acad. Sci.-Nat. Res. Council, 1968). No allowance was made for possible losses in protein content of edible portions resulting from cooking or processing.

^c Calculation based on the assumption that the total protein per hectare is complete (100%) and ideally balanced.

teria then except for complete protein, the potato would satisfy more people per hectare than any of the crops listed, except soybean. Also, the potato, which on the basis of total protein would satisfy only 58% of the number of people satisfied per hectare of the soybean, would satisfy as many as 74% of the same number if NPU were used as a basis of evaluation. Naturally, these calculations are valid only when the diet consists of a single food crop. For a known mixed crop protein yields are best expressed through a protein score. This score is calculated for the amino acid in one crop that compensates for the deficient amino acid in the other crop.

Criteria of protein quality are important factors therefore to consider in evaluating protein yields per unit of

land. The same principle applies in evaluating proteins of animal source.

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INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

January 11, 1974

Dear Bill:

RE: CGIAR BROCHURE

I am enclosing for the use of your committee a few documents which are not normally circulated to CG members. These include a three-page statement on the CG work which is our only "public relations" piece at present; the minutes of the first CG meeting in May 1971, which gives terms of reference, etc.; and two subsequent Board papers which give a Bank view on the development of the CG.

Since we cannot join you in New York before the end of the month, I thought it best to send these in advance, hoping they would be helpful in your preparation of the brochure.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Bruce M. Cheek

Mr. William T. Mashler
United Nations Development Programme
New York
New York 10017

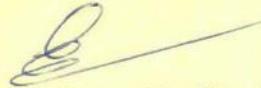
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January 3, 1974

Dear Mr. Kriesel:

I am writing in response to your letter of December 14 to Mr. Graves concerning materials on certain aspects of the work of the CGIAR. Enclosed you will find the Evenson and Dalrymple/Jones papers which you requested, together with the notes on the socio-economic seminar held in July and the draft paper on agricultural research priorities which deals both with socio-economic research and the linkages between international and national research institutions to which you refer.

Sincerely,



Bruce M. Cheek
Deputy Executive Secretary

Enclosures

Mr. Herbert C. Kriesel
Agricultural Program Advisor
The Ford Foundation
P. O. Box 1081
Silopark House
Nairobi
Kenya



BMCheek : apm

HT

December 27, 1973

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your letter about the brochure. I will look forward to receiving an outline, and either Bruce or I will be glad to come to New York at the appropriate time. I believe that you mentioned on the phone that someone from FAO would be brought in at that juncture.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Mr. William T. Mashler
Director
Division for Global and Inter-regional
Projects
United Nations Development Programme
866 United Nations Plaza (Room 3512)
New York
New York 10017

HG

HGraves:apm

THE FORD FOUNDATION

P. O. BOX 1081
SILOPARK HOUSE
NAIROBI, KENYA

OFFICE OF THE
REPRESENTATIVE
FOR EAST AND
CENTRAL AFRICA

~~SS~~ T
CABLE ADDRESS:
"FORDEAC"
TELEPHONE 20726/7
21572
22298
25438

December 14, 1973

Mr. Harold Graves, Secretary
Consultative Group
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
1818 H. Street N.W.
Washington D.C., 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Graves:

I understand you have background informational papers and other documents on items discussed at each C.G. session.

From the November 1-2, 1973, meeting I would like such materials concerning socio economic research, the need for inter-action between agricultural science and basic research and needs for improvement in LDC research institutions and programs. Apparently relevant to these subjects are the papers by Prof. Evenson of Yale on investment in agricultural research and by Dalrymple/Jones, "Evaluating the Green Revolution".

I shall appreciate your cooperation in obtaining these materials.

Sincerely,

H C Kriesel

Herbert C. Kriesel
Agricultural Program Advisor

HCK/mlm

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

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

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CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: PRO/301/CGIAR-Brochure

13 December 1973

Dear Harold,

As agreed with you, I held a preliminary meeting with Mr. Lahoud and Mr. Romney, of the editorial services of the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, respectively, on 10 December 1973. I informed both of the decisions that had been taken at Centres Week and at the recent meeting of the CGIAR, concerning the publication of a brochure for purposes of publicizing the work of the International Agricultural Research Centres and related activities. I supplied Mr. Lahoud and Mr. Romney with copies of my letter to you of 11 October, and the working paper issued by the CGIAR Secretariat under symbol CG 73/3 of 19 October 1973.

We agreed that on the basis of the inputs proposed in the two documents referred to above, Ford and Rockefeller would prepare an outline which they would submit to us at the earliest possible moment, which is likely to be early in January 1974. On the basis of this outline, it would emerge what additional information, over and above that which is already in the hands of the two Foundations, may have to be submitted by the Centres concerned so that the text can be prepared by the editorial writers. Once the outline was ready, we would ask someone from the CGIAR to come to New York to look it over with us at which time a timetable would be prepared for the various stages leading up to publication. We envisage that Ford and Rockefeller will keep in touch with the Centres, but once the text had been prepared, we in UNDP would, together with the CGIAR Secretariat, transmit the draft for comment to the various members of the Consultative Group. It was also agreed that the form of the brochure would be subject to further discussion, but here, too, I believe there is general agreement that the brochure should not be a fancy document, but be modest in appearance.

Both gentlemen had the feeling that the cost, which had been estimated at running between \$12,000 and \$16,000, would not be sufficient, and it was their view that the actual expenditure would be in the neighbourhood of \$40,000. This point, too, will need to be reviewed when we have the next meeting, so that we can make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.



-2-

As soon as I hear from Messrs. Romney and Lahoud, I will be in touch with you so that, hopefully, either you or Mr. Cheek can come to New York to discuss the matter further. As soon as an outline is sent to me, and I will arrange for that, I will send it to you so that you may review it before visiting New York for a more formal discussion of its contents.

With best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "W. Mashler".

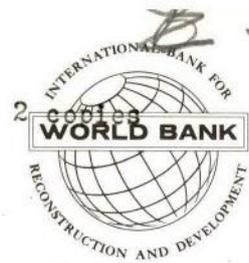
William T. Mashler
Director

Division for Global and Interregional Projects

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Central Files

Room G-1066



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

1818 H STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON D. C. 20433 TELEPHONE: EXECUTIVE 3-6360

November 13, 1973

Subject: November meeting of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

The member governments and organizations of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research have indicated an intention to make approximately \$33 million available in 1974 to finance international research programs aimed at raising the quantity and quality of food production in developing countries throughout the world. The sum marks a continuing advance in the support given by the international community to agricultural research in developing countries; it is a third more than the members of the Group made available for 1973 and twice as much as was provided in 1972, the first full year of the Group's operation.

The Consultative Group operates under the co-sponsorship of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, and the World Bank Group. The financing for next year was indicated in statements by members of the Group at a meeting held in Washington, D.C., on November 1 and 2. In addition to representatives from countries and organizations providing finance, delegations from the developing regions of the world also were in attendance.

Among members of the Group intending to give aid, subject in some cases to legislative or other approvals, are Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Ford Foundation, France, Germany, the International Development Research Centre, Japan, the Kellogg Foundation, the Netherlands, Norway, the Rockefeller Foundation, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United Nations Development Programme, the United States and the World Bank Group.

Most of the funds to be provided will support the ongoing work at six international agricultural research centers. These are: the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), situated in the Philippines; the International Wheat and Maize Improvement Center (CIMMYT), in Mexico; the International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), in Colombia; the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), in Nigeria; the International Potato Center (CIP),

/more

and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), in India. Each of these centers is carrying out research on crops, and in some cases on farming systems, of foremost importance in wide areas of the world.

The Consultative Group also agreed to give its financial support to new undertakings relating to African Livestock and to the conservation of plant gene materials. Several members of the Group announced their intention of contributing to an initial fund for the establishment of the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases which is to be located in Nairobi, Kenya. The objective of the Laboratory will be to develop methods of immunizing cattle against two major diseases, East Coast Fever and Trypanosomiasis, the latter being a disease carried by the tsetse fly throughout large areas of tropical Africa. Members also pledged support for a similar fund for the establishment of an International Livestock Center for Africa, which is to have its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This Center will study methods of improving livestock production, especially production symptoms, and will work closely with national livestock research programs in tropical Africa. The organization of both institutions will be completed in the coming months and both will be operational in 1974.

The Consultative Group also approved the establishment of an International Board for Plant Genetics Resources designed to support and coordinate the creation of a network of plant gene collections in order to conserve characteristics which may be of value in breeding plants with higher yields, better food value or greater resistance to pests and diseases. The Board, although established within the framework of the Consultative Group, would operate in particularly close cooperation with FAO, where it would have its headquarters, and which would provide the Board Secretariat. To the extent possible, the Board would utilize existing international, regional, and national genetic resource centers and research institutes for the establishment, maintenance and utilization of the necessary genetic resource collections.

In addition, the Group endorsed in principle a coordinated program of rice trials to be carried out by the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA), and instructed the Group's Secretariat to explore the availability of funds for that program.

In formulating the decisions concerning the programs of existing centers and on new undertakings, the Group had the advice of its Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), consisting of thirteen distinguished experts drawn from both the less developed and the developed countries. The TAC had reported in detail to the Consultative Group in Washington in July and August 1973. The next meeting of the Consultative Group itself will be in the summer of 1974.

International agricultural research centers: searching for a second "Green Revolution"

In the last days of July and the first days of August, the World Bank was host to a unique yearly event called the International Centers Week.

The Week brings together an unusual assembly of governments, foundations, international organizations and research institutions who aim, by a coordinated effort, to increase decisively the quantity and the quality of food produced in the developing countries.

This year's Week indicated that the money needed by research institutions to carry on this effort in 1974—some \$32 million—probably would be forthcoming when formal pledges of support are given in November.

The principal meeting of the Week is that of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. The Group consists of 29 governments, foundations, and international organizations. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank are the co-sponsors of the Group; the Bank is Chairman.

In this year's meeting, as usual, the members of the Group discussed proposals for solutions to problems of common interest—for instance, agreement on a common budget format for the international agricultural research centers being supported by the Group, and discussion of ways in which the Group, without over-burdening the centers or interfering with their independence, could review the annual progress of international agricultural research.

During the Week, the 13 experts who compose the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the Consultative Group also met, to consider the merits of ongoing international agricultural research programs, and of proposals for new programs. TAC further considered a draft paper which will provide the basis for the Group's later

discussion of priorities and of ultimate levels of financial support.

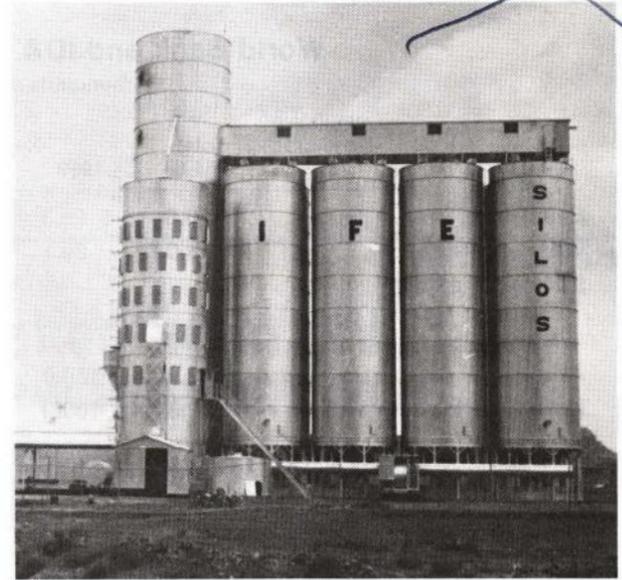
The directors of the international agricultural research centers met too, to discuss problems of common interest, to exercise care that their respective research programs should be complementary rather than competitive, and to make recommendations to the Consultative Group on the relationships between the Group and the Centers.

At present, there are six international agricultural research centers in existence. Each is conducting research in crops or production systems that promise improvement over broad regions of the developing world; each has an international Board of Trustees and staff; and each draws its financial support from many sources.

The six Centers (some of which are better known by their Spanish acronyms than their English initials) are: the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico; the International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia; the International Potato Center (CIP), in Peru; the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), in India; the Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), in Nigeria; and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), in the Philippines.

Of the six Centers, IRRI and CIMMYT are the oldest (both date back to efforts begun in the 1940s), and they, so far, have made the most important contribution to the agriculture of developing countries. CIMMYT developed the new high-yielding strains of wheat, and IRRI developed the new strains of high-yielding rice which, as further adapted by local research, provided the basis of the so-called "Green Revolution" in the late 1960s.

Other important problems await solution. The



"Green Revolution" so far has benefitted farmers who have regular irrigation water and who can afford a high level of fertilizer and other necessities; now something needs to be done to develop a package of varieties and cultivation methods which will directly benefit the small farmer who does not have these advantages. Both IRRI and CIMMYT are pursuing this question with respect to rice and wheat, as are some of the other Centers in their respective regions.

Another important forward step would be taken if varieties of food legumes (for instance, field beans) could be developed that would preserve or improve the high protein content of these legumes and at the same time, markedly increase yields per acre. CIAT, IITA, and ICRISAT, in various ways, are working toward this objective.

Some observers think, however, that the next breakthrough is likely to occur in maize, in the form of varieties that will combine improved yields with much higher nutritional value than is found in the maize now grown in developing countries.

Harold N. Graves

Buffer Cont'd . . .



The establishment of food stocks (which may be included under the last two mentioned of the three operations) is an important step towards protecting minimum food needs, particularly in those developing nations vulnerable to crop failures and with large populations to feed.

Various levels of reserves ought to be kept. A national food stock policy could cover: the normal flow of stocks between two harvests; reserves beyond the normal requirements in order to meet contingencies resulting from weather variations and bad crop years; and lastly, international grain reserves for emergency and relief operations necessitated by unusual situations, such as the prolonged West African drought.

The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), has recently presented proposals with the following main elements: international cooperation to draw up an acceptable concept of minimum world food reserves to as-

sure at all times sufficient supplies of cereals; regular intergovernmental consultations to review the adequacy of stocks; recommendations for voluntary guidelines for national stock policies; and recognition of the special position of the developing countries.

There are significant differences between FAO's basic food stocks and typical conditions for successful buffer stocks (for example, tin).

A typical buffer stock is oriented toward producers, aims at preventing sharp declines of prices, generally deals with more durable commodities, has a stable and centralized marketing set-up, and in contrast to food supplies, has a comparatively low transport cost per unit.

The food reserve stocks proposal, however, is mainly for the safeguarding of food supplies for consumers, involves commodities which deteriorate quickly, and includes a significant element of emergency relief.

In considering food reserve schemes, the following factors should be particularly emphasized: 1) because they differ in kind with typical stockholding operations, such buffer stocks should be located in the developing countries; 2) some national plans to provide appropriate food reserve stocks—In India and Bangladesh, for example—already exist. Running expenditures, high in proportion to the purchase price, are extremely costly in terms of growth foregone; and 3) international coordination for the reduction in overall costs is important, and should include some safeguards such as giving transport priority to relief and emergency stock when needed.

The World Bank Group is not in business to finance buffer stocks to iron out fluctuations in commodity supplies. Rather, its main objective is to provide development financing which con-

tributes to an increase in the long-term productive capacities in the developing world. Thus, its agricultural objectives are geared mainly to raising both productivity and yields—prerequisites for the effective creation of food reserves. Other institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund, accord short and medium-term financial assistance for countries experiencing a fall in export earnings.

There are, however, cases in which long-term effects are likely to arise from short-term commodity fluctuations; there are also times when holdings of reserve stocks can improve a nation's long-term economic prospects. Thus, since early 1971, the Bank Group has approved about \$120 million for grain storage projects.

Other options remain open for the future.

The Bank Group could lend for the holding of stocks on a regional basis. If the difficulties which may arise (e.g. government guarantees of loans are needed; money cannot be loaned to non-member countries) are resolved, projects would not be affected if they were economically viable.

Other Bank lending vehicles may be used to increase the volume of loans and credits to countries involved in food stocking operations, through, for example, program loans, and the financing of local expenditure components of projects not necessarily related to food stock operations. Such increased operations would, in effect, mitigate expenditures incurred in acquiring such stocks.

Other options may include consideration by the Bank of grants for such operations from a part of its annual profit, and the training, either in-house or through its projects, of persons involved in such stocking operations.

Joseph Hilmy

World Bank and IDA Lending for Agriculture

(hundreds of US\$ millions)

	Cumulative Through 1963	Total 1964-68	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Total 1969-73
East Africa	\$ 74.1	\$ 26.6	\$ 25.3	\$ 14.7	\$ 30.5	\$ 56.4	\$145.6	\$272.5
Western Africa	—	18.0	39.1	17.9	25.5	30.8	39.7	153.0
Europe, Middle East and North Africa	43.8	73.5	54.0	108.5	92.2	92.0	289.4	636.1
Asia	234.0	269.9	150.0	255.2	152.2	217.5	206.6	981.5
Latin America	104.4	232.8	100.9	30.1	118.8	39.6	256.4	545.8
Total	456.3	620.8	369.3	426.4	419.2	436.3	937.7	2,588.9

New Bank approaches to rural development lending focuses on the poorest of the poor

Rural development and agricultural development are closely linked. Insofar as the World Bank is concerned, its involvement in agricultural development has grown substantially in recent years.

Between 1948 and the end of Fiscal Year 1973, the Bank has committed close to \$3.6 billion for agricultural development. More than 70 per cent of the total during this 25-year period was committed in the last five years, and close to 30 per cent was committed in 1973. Thus, the tempo of lending for agriculture has increased, and there has been a growing transfer of resources for agricultural development.

The increased volume of lending has been accompanied by a widening of the scope of lending. Until 1963, lending for agriculture was largely for irrigation works and for drainage. In 1963, for example, total lending for agriculture was \$58.9 million; it all went for irrigation.

Since then, however, the pattern of lending has changed to encompass many of the different requirements for agricultural development. Loans have been made for general agricultural development, livestock production, agricultural credit, farm mechanization, marketing, processing, fishing and forestry, training, and most recently, for agricultural storage.

As the range of activities has widened, so too, has there been a deepening of the Bank effort.

"Deepening" implies a conscious effort to reach lower income producers in the developing countries. Though it is difficult to specify the numbers and income levels of the beneficiaries of investment programs, there has been a marked trend toward aiding smaller farmers.

The Bank's lending for agriculture has been based on longer-term considerations rather than on meeting short-term emergencies such as periodic droughts.

The thrust of such Bank activities has been to assist governments to attain a sustained rise in agricultural output and rural incomes. The focus has been on raising output through increasing productivity—a concept that embraces the whole process of production from the farm to the consumer.

The Bank has invested in different facets of this process. Thus, in the past two years, the institution has become increasingly involved in lending for national storage requirements. In addition, the Bank has also become increasingly active in financing agricultural research.

The most recent evolution in approaches to Bank lending for agriculture is intended to combine some aspects of widening and deepening through the promotion of Rural Development.

Rural development, as conceived within the Bank, involves efforts to reach many in the rural areas who have not benefitted from the process

of economic development, and who have little possibility to contribute to this process. The focus of a project-oriented strategy for Rural Development must be on raising the productivity of the rural poor—those who are either landless or who are smallholders.

At present, most of these people are extremely poor for they command limited resources whose productivity is low. Despite rapid urbanization, rural populations are increasing, and land pressures are becoming severe. The need to raise productivity among smallholders is therefore becoming increasingly urgent.

Since the mid-1960's, the greatest hope for raising the output and incomes of smallholders has come from the discovery of new varieties of seeds that render high yields when used with nitrogenous fertilizers. These seeds were developed as a result of research efforts sponsored by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

The new technology, which is a part of the Green Revolution, has one particularly significant aspect: the new varieties perform best when and as it is required. The non-availability of controlled (irrigated) water supplies increases the risk of crop failure, thus discouraging the spread of the new technology. Thus, benefits from the Green Revolution have been limited to areas with irrigated water.

Most of the world's farmers, and most of the rural poor live outside these areas.

No Financial Reserves

All farmers in non-irrigated areas face risks inherent in their dependence on the weather. The incidence of this risk tends to fall heaviest on small farmers, for they can seldom afford to risk investment in productivity-increasing inputs if there is a probability of crop failure.

Unlike large-scale farmers, the loss of an investment though one crop failure may bring both hunger and financial disaster to the smallholder. He simply does not have the financial reserves to withstand the losses involved. It is partly for this reason that small farmers prefer to use tried and tested (and far less costly) traditional systems of production even though yields may be low.

The less favorable the natural resource endowment, the less likely that small-scale farmers will be inclined to adopt purchased inputs to raise their productivity.

Furthermore, the techniques for raising productivity may not be suitable for small-scale farmers. The techniques for increasing output in the semi-arid tropics, for instance, are based on extensive farming. These techniques, developed in parts of Australia and the United States, involve moisture conservation methods based on maximizing water rather than land use. In addition, they are most effective over large areas not suitable for intensive, year-round cultivation.



The prospects for highly productive small-holder agriculture in the semi-arid tropics will depend entirely on the evolution of new technologies permitting a more intensive use of the land.

In some areas—many tend to be drought-prone—resource endowments are such that solutions must lie outside the agricultural sector.

Fortunately, however, the concept of Rural Development extends beyond the agricultural sector. Integrated rural development includes the provision of goods and services to reinforce agricultural production or other productive potential. The advantage of the integrated approach is that the sum of its activities as a whole has greater benefits than if each were undertaken without coordination.

Thus phased or coordinated investments in health, education, or transportation may, for example, remove major obstacles inhibiting increases in productivity either within or without the agricultural sector. Investment in rural electrification and rural industries can also play a part in raising incomes and generating employment in rural areas.

There is little project-oriented experience in attacking rural poverty on a broad front. The Rural Development program in the Bank will attempt to work with governments to develop ways and means to prepare projects to aid the rural poor become more productive.

The limited experience gained to date indicates that the most effective approach is a regional one. Regions that are inhabited by low-income groups can be readily identified. Thereafter, an investment program can be drawn up for the region concerned. At the same time, efforts can be made to formulate an appropriate institutional framework for executing the investment program.

One of the major concerns in approaching Rural Development on a project basis is maintaining the balance among the components of any such program. An investment program to aid the rural poor has to have a productive component that can yield returns in the short run. Experience has indicated that many projects have failed because they have not included such a component which can increase the income of the participants.

The major challenge confronting those concerned with rural development in drought-prone areas is to find such a component. The traditional answer of rural public works during droughts has often provided temporary relief without sustained benefit. What is needed is to find ways and means of employing millions in the rural areas in productive activities that provide lasting benefits.

This, then, is the challenge of rural development.

Montague Yudelman

REPORT

NEWS OF THE WORLD BANK GROUP

SEPTEMBER 1973

About this issue

REPORT is a new publication of the World Bank Group. It is planned to be issued six times a year, and will contain news of economic development in general, and of the ideas and activities of the World Bank Group in particular. The opinions contained in REPORT do not necessarily reflect the official views of the Bank Group.

Subscription to REPORT is free. The Bank will mail copies of REPORT directly to individuals upon request. Inquiries should be addressed to The Editor, The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, USA.

Comments about any item that appears in REPORT are welcomed. Letters of general interest from readers will be published on a space-available basis in the future. Reproduction of any item appearing in REPORT is welcomed.

In this issue, **Thomas P. Winston**, an agricultural projects officer in the Bank's West African Regional Department, writes of the causes and effects of the great West African drought. Mr. Winston also details what might be done to prevent similar disasters in the future.

The efforts by international agricultural research centers to increase cereal production are described by **Harold N. Graves**. Mr. Graves is the Executive Secretary of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research which recently met at the Bank in Washington, D.C.

Joseph Hilmy, in the Commodities and Export Projections Division of the Bank's Development Policy Staff, reports on one possible remedy to food production problems that is gaining widespread attention at this time—foodgrain buffer stocks.

And finally, **Montague Yudelman**, director of the Bank's Agricultural Projects Division, describes approaches the Bank Group is taking to help meet the problems of the 350,000,000 rural poor of the developing world.

Buffer stocks: are they the way out?

Buffer stock operations involve buying a commodity at times of oversupply and selling at times of shortage. It is one of the various techniques of commodity stabilization, and so far, has been used mainly to iron out the adverse effects of commodity fluctuations.

Buffer stock operations take different forms of which the most important are: operations carried out by an international commodity body, usually backed by export quotas, and designed to withhold excess supplies in international stocks, such as the arrangements for cocoa and tin; an international coordination framework of nationally held and administered stocks such as the arrangements under the Coffee Agreement; and national stocking policies, which may be independent of any international agreements.

(Cont'd on Page R-3)

West African relief is looked upon only as a temporary success; new international "drought-proofing" efforts are initiated

Drought is no stranger to Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

Indeed, these same six countries in Western Africa suffered through droughts in 1968 and 1970 before being hit by the worst drought in half a century in 1972.

Given the poverty of the countries affected, however, the current drought situation clearly constitutes nothing less than a disaster. Six months ago, the six Governments officially declared their *total* territories as a disaster area.

Much-publicized emergency relief operations have proved successful. Credit for the success is due to the efforts of bilateral donors and to the United Nations family—especially to the Office of Sahelian Relief Operations, established within the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The consensus of opinion is that the more than half a million tons of grain pledged by donors—most of it already delivered to West African ports—will be adequate to meet human needs until the harvest of the present crop begins later this month.

The six nations cover a land area equivalent to about 60 per cent of the United States. Nearly twenty-five million people live in the six countries. The environment almost everywhere is harsh. The topography is flat, and soil variation is slight. Rain is the main determinant of economic activity.

Four major "eco" zones lie in horizontal bands which sweep across the boundaries of the six. From north to south they are:

—the Sahara (desert) Zone, which accounts for about half the area;

—the Sahel Zone, comprising one-fifth of the area, which has a normal rainfall of only 250-500 mm. a year. Millet is grown in as little as 125 mm. of rainfall, and groundnuts in as little as 400 mm.—precarious cropping in the best of years. In riverine areas, cropping is based on the receding flood. Most of this zone's six million people are nomadic herdsmen who trek their livestock over long distances during the dry season.

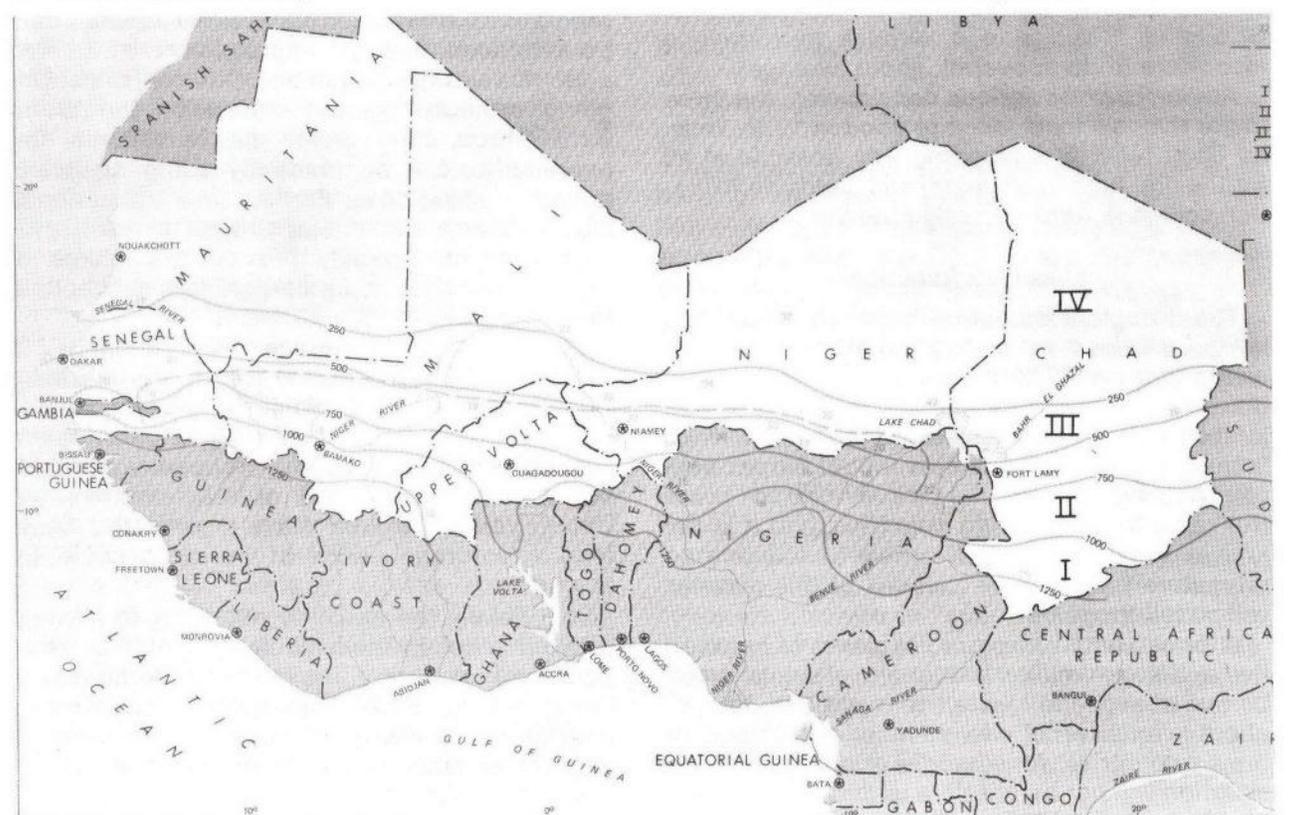
—the Sudan Zone, which gets 500-1,000 mm. of rain, and which can support relatively intense systems of agriculture. Since health conditions are fairly favorable here, serious population pressures are found in areas such as the Mossi Plateau in Upper Volta and the Groundnut Basin of Senegal. Here are to be found possibilities for crop diversification into maize, soybeans and mixed farming.

—The Guinea Zone, which has very good development potential, but which has, however, a year 'round incidence of serious animal and human diseases (trypanosomiasis and river-blindness). This zone remains a barrier to the permanent movement of people and livestock southward.

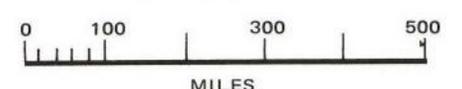
—And finally, cutting across the non-desert zones, the three great river systems: the Senegal, the Niger, and the rivers which feed Lake Chad.

No one knows for sure why there has been a cycle of three dry years in the past five. Some scientists say that the droughts are related to anomalies in the general circulation of the at-

(Cont'd on Page R-2)



ECOLOGICAL ZONES	ISOHYETS IN MILLIMETERS
I GUINEAN AND FOREST ZONE	ABOVE 1000
II SOUDANIAN	500-1000
III SAHELIAN	250-500
IV SAHARIAN	0-250



Africa . . . Cont'd

mosphere. Nonetheless, there is no evidence of any definite trend affecting the particular climates of the six countries. We do know, however, that this region is particularly vulnerable to changes in the pattern of rainfall.

The current drought has raised anew the "Sahara question." There seems to be no doubt that the desert is advancing southward into the Sahel Zone. A World Meteorological Organization study of a similar situation in the Northern Sahara concludes that: one) no discernible change was found in average rainfall since the beginning of the century and, two) desert encroachment is apparently being caused by human pressures on the ecology.

The WMO report notes that the water balance is especially delicate in the transitional zone between desert and cultivated land. Since there is also no discernible change in rainfall in the Sahel, one might reasonably assume that the advancing desert is induced by man and his animals. This conclusion is plausible as there has been a major and recent increase in livestock numbers in the region due to better animal disease control.

Impact Is Cumulative

The three most recent droughts in the area have varied in intensity. The consequences of the droughts, however, have varied even more.

The 1970 drought seriously reduced crop yields in southern (Sudan) areas; the impact of the 1972 drought in these same areas appears to have been much less drastic. Indeed, excluding Senegal and Mauritania, export crop production from the six affected countries ran at record levels in 1972. Conversely, the 1972 drought has caused a general exodus of people from the Sahel. This was not the case with the droughts of 1968 and 1970.

Undoubtedly, the impact of the three drought years has been cumulative. Any assessment is complicated by the interspersed of good rainfall years; 1969, for example, was an exceptionally good year. It is evident, nonetheless, that in the Sahelian Zone, the general water table was unusually low at the beginning of the 1972 wet season. The inadequate rains could not have come at a worse time. In addition, as a consequence of previous dry years, family food reserves were at a low level.

For rainfall production in 1972, the evidence indicates a virtual crop failure in the Sahel, a 50 per cent failure in the heavily populated Groundnut Basin, and a variable performance elsewhere (though overall, about average).

Adding to these serious deficiencies, the three major river systems failed to flood in 1972. Thus, no flood recession cropping was possible at all for the first time in 50 years, and yields on irrigation schemes were severely reduced.

Livestock Reduced

The drought's impact on livestock production is known to be drastic. As the herdsman became aware that the 1972 rains would be inadequate, massive migration southward began, and then intensified as water supplies began to fail.

In Mauritania, for example, about 80 per cent of the herd—some 1,600,000 head—were trekked into neighboring countries, and it is not known how many died or were slaughtered prematurely. The consequences of this disaster will be felt for years.

Informed authorities predict losses of between five and seven million cattle, and a similar number of sheep and goats, or overall, a loss of about a quarter of the economic livestock of the six countries. An accurate assessment of the situation will not be possible until October when, given a normal 1973 rainfall, the return to the Sahel shall have been completed.

About six million people live in the drought-prone areas of the six countries. There has certainly been a substantial higher-than-normal death rate among the very old and the very



U.S. Agency for International Development photo

young. And there has probably been long-term physical and mental damage to children surviving at excessively low nutritional levels.

Serious social problems have been created as refugees from drought areas flocked to towns and other centers in search of emergency food supplies. Some pastoralists may never return to the disaster areas.

Economic problems begin with a substantial loss of tax revenues (although pledged aid mitigates this loss); and among administrators and senior staff, there is an unavoidable switch from concentration on development to measures to attain the *status quo ante*.

What Can Be Done?

One can only hope that the development impetus in the six nations might not be seriously affected.

For the short term, much will depend on the 1973 harvest. Longer-term prospects, however, will depend totally on the availability of external assistance to help restore past production levels and to "proof" the area against future drought catastrophes.

What, then, can be done?

. . . In many of the countries, substantial cereal storage facilities have previously been established. By and large, however, the efforts have been too small. In particular, insufficient attention has been paid to arrangements for financing and managing reserve cereal stocks—essential ingredients of success for a storage program. Grain needed for reserve stocks could be produced through improvement of rainfed agriculture in the Sudan and Guinea Zones. Ongoing projects, some financed by the World Bank Group, show clearly that substantial improvements can be made by using available, proved technology. Furthermore, experience also indicates that areas subject to such programs, which typically provide a package of improvements to the farmer, are less susceptible to drought.

. . . Harnessing surface water supplies, in particular the Senegal, the Niger, and the Lake Chad systems, could permit the development of irrigation over large areas. Through irrigation schemes, intensive double-cropped agriculture could be created in all of the countries but Upper Volta. Through such means, the basic food and forage needs of the area could be assured.

. . . Finally, an absolute necessity for lasting drought relief is the stabilization of the Sahel Zone through controlling land use. Some reduction in current levels of agricultural and pastoral activity will probably be necessary in order to stop the advance of the desert. Resettlement of some people from the danger areas may be needed. Some scope for resettlement could be created by irrigation development. The major hope, however, is that the relatively underpopulated Guinea Zone can be settled. Disease control programs now underway, such as the campaign against riverblindness, in which the Bank

is participating, could provide a stimulus for depopulating the Sahel.

While all these long-term programs are technically sound and are probably economically feasible, the costs and requirements for expertise are far beyond the capacities of the six countries involved.

External assistance and finance must be coordinated, and priorities must be made clear. The six Sahelian nations have themselves established a committee, headquartered in Ouagadougou, to plan and coordinate the region's medium and long-term development efforts. The FAO is assisting the committee, and a U.N. planning group for the region has been set up and will report directly to the Under Secretary for Political and General Assembly Affairs. The World Bank has expressed its willingness to cooperate fully with both the committee and the U.N. group.

The Bank Group has already prepared one project which will help the people of the six nations redevelop their farms and herds, and (in general terms), to re-establish the productive base of areas particularly stricken by the drought.

The project is not designed to diminish substantially the impact of future droughts. Therefore, in the next one or two years, agricultural investment programs in the area should be of a "drought-proofing" nature and should provide quick-yielding benefits.

The Bank has identified a number of investment categories that should meet this criterion.

. . . Because so many wells are in poor condition (many dug under recent programs have proved inadequate due to a fall in the water table levels), a program of well construction and rehabilitation is urgently needed. In addition, hydrogeological investigations are needed to locate additional drilling sites that may be efficiently exploited.

. . . Other examples of land and water development investments include drainage and water control works in the "bas fonds"—swampy depressions—in the Sahel and Sudan Zones; small irrigated perimeters can be developed among the great river systems; soil conservation efforts must be expanded.

. . . Livestock disease control programs will be essential as the weakened herds return from the south;

. . . Simple village warehouses are urgently needed for the storage of seeds and other agricultural inputs;

. . . And immediate "spot" improvements are required in the network of feeder roads in the six countries.

The Bank Group—through its "soft loan" affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA)—can play a significant role in disaster relief. Prompt action calls for accelerated procedures; this can be done and will be done without abandoning the Bank Group's traditional appraisal requirements.

Thomas B. Winston

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October 25, 1973

FROM: The Secretary

BANK GROUP - U.N. RELATIONSHIPS

The attached report and covering letter, prepared by the International Relations Department, describes the operational relationships between the Bank Group and other parts of the United Nations system. It was requested by the United Nations as part of a general review of relationships within the UN system being undertaken by the Secretary-General for the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Distribution:

President
Senior Vice President, Operations
Vice Presidents, Bank and Officers of IFC
Directors and Department Heads, Bank and IFC

September 28, 1973

Dear Mr. Narasimhan:

Enclosed, in response to Mr. Kittani's letter of June 21, 1973, is a report which describes the operational relationships between the Bank Group and other parts of the U.N. system. Annexed to the report are copies of all formal agreements which the Bank Group has concluded in this connection, together with the text of memoranda descriptive of certain aspects of the Bank/International Monetary Fund relationship.

We have made every effort to provide a comprehensive picture of the extent to which and the areas in which the Bank and other parts of the U.N. system have undertaken to cooperate. However, the occasions for cooperation have been so many, the scope of the cooperation is so broad and, since arrangements have been tailored to the needs and circumstances of each case, there is so much variety in the forms which the cooperation has taken, that we have had to be selective. This was particularly necessary in respect of references to the Bank's relationship to the U.N. Secretariat: proximity to U.N. headquarters has encouraged and facilitated frequent informal contact on the part of many units of the Bank. Accordingly, the report should not be taken as an exhaustive account of all current relationships.

The letter of June 21 requests that we supply any studies, reports or other relevant information relating to the subject of coordination as a whole. We have prepared no such studies.

We hope the enclosed material will be helpful to the Secretary-General in the preparation of his report to ECOSOC. If there are any points on which further information is required, I shall be pleased to try to provide it.

Sincerely,

Ernesto Franco-Holguin
Special Representative for
United Nations Organizations

Mr. C. V. Narasimhan
Under Secretary-General
Office of Inter-Agency Affairs
and Coordination
United Nations, New York 10017

BANK GROUP RELATIONSHIPS
WITH OTHER PARTS OF THE U.N. SYSTEM

I. Liaison with United Nations

The Bank's Department of International Relations is responsible for developing, coordinating and helping to carry out Bank policy for instituting and maintaining formal relationships and informal working arrangements between members of the Bank Group and other international organizations. Within the Department, two senior Bank officials, the Special Representative for United Nations Organizations and the Deputy Special Representative, are primarily responsible for coordinating relations with the United Nations. The Bank Group (together with the International Monetary Fund) maintains an office at U.N. headquarters to facilitate liaison with the U.N. Secretariat and other U.N. organizations.^{1/}

II. Formal Agreements^{2/}

A. Relationship Agreements

Each of the organizations of the Bank Group -- the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the International Development Association (IDA) -- has been "brought into relationship with the United Nations" as prescribed by Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations.^{3/} The relationship agreements came into force on November 15, 1947 (UN/IBRD), February 20, 1957 (UN/IFC), and March 27, 1961 (UN/IDA).^{4/}

^{1/} Participation in sessions and meetings of U.N. organs, committees and subsidiary bodies is discussed in Part VI of this report.

^{2/} The term "formal agreements" is used to describe those agreements to cooperate with other international organizations in the U.N. system which have been approved by the Boards of Governors of the Bank/IDA as required by the Bank/IDA Articles.

^{3/} The parties to the UN/IFC relationship agreement are the U.N. and the Bank "acting for and on behalf of" IFC.

^{4/} Under the instructions accompanying the request to which this report responds, the text of agreements published in ST/SC/14, "Agreements Between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency," New York, 1961, need not be supplied. Each of the Bank Group/UN relationship agreements has been so published (UN/IBRD, at p. 54 of ST/SC/14; UN/IFC, at p. 90; and UN/IDA, at p. 112).

B. Cooperative Program Agreements

The Bank has entered into "cooperative program" agreements with FAO, Unesco, WHO and UNIDO.^{1/} Negotiation of the formal agreement was preceded in each case by a period of informal, ad hoc collaboration. Under these programs, assistance is provided to governments in the identification and preparation of projects for Bank Group financing. The agencies also provide staff assistance to the Bank in its studies of economic sectors within their respective fields, and for economic, appraisal and supervision missions.^{2/} Costs of agreed work under the cooperative programs are shared by the Bank and the partner agency in the proportions of 75% and 25%, respectively.^{3/}

A copy of each of the cooperative program agreements, and of the 1970 supplement to the Unesco/Bank agreement, is attached (Annexes A-E).^{*} Each agreement describes the area of cooperation, the functions to be performed, and personnel and financial arrangements. It is of interest to note that the FAO and Unesco programs accounted, respectively, for 12 and for 8 man-years of professional staff time in 1965, their first full year, while the corresponding figures for FY 1973 were approximately 61 (FAO) and 31 (Unesco). Cooperative program staff worked on 60 percent of all education projects approved by the Bank/IDA Executive Directors in FY 1973, and on about one-third of all agriculture projects.

III. Relationships Involving Several Organizations^{4/}

1. Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

The Bank, FAO and the UNDP are co-sponsors of the CGIAR, which was organized in 1971 to mobilize long-term financial support for international

- ^{1/} The UNIDO agreement does not become effective until January 1, 1974. The Bank and UNIDO are cooperating informally under interim arrangements.
- ^{2/} Relationships with these agencies outside the cooperative programs are described in Part IV.
- ^{3/} The aggregate cost to the Bank of all programs since their inception (through June 30, 1973) was \$17.6 million. For FY 1973, the cost to the Bank was \$3.9 million.
- ^{4/} Bank relationships with other organizations arising out of emergency situations are not described, although the extent of this cooperation has been substantial. For example, the Bank provided nine of the 16 experts on the 1972 U.N. mission which estimated the requirements for relief and rehabilitation in Bangladesh; it assisted UNROB in estimating requirements for food grain imports; and it acted as executing agency for UNROB in providing experts in the agriculture and water resources sectors to assist in preparation of Bangladesh's first Five-Year Plan.

* This memorandum is being circulated without attachments.

agricultural research from international agencies, governments and private sources. The CGIAR now has 29 members. 1/

The Bank acts as chairman of the CGIAR and also provides its secretariat. The Consultative Group is assisted by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), composed of scientists from the developed and developing countries, for which FAO provides the secretariat. Both FAO and the UNDP are represented on subcommittees of the Consultative Group.

2. Control of River Blindness

The Bank has joined with WHO, the UNDP and FAO in a program to control river blindness (onchocerciasis) in seven countries of Western Africa. The proposed program will extend over a 20-year period, at an estimated cost of almost \$120 million. A detailed plan of action, following two years of intensive field work with which the Bank was associated, is set forth in a report recently submitted to the governments concerned by a mission financed by the UNDP; the epidemiological investigations were carried out by WHO, and the economic and sociological investigations by FAO.

An inter-agency steering committee, composed of representatives designated by the President of the Bank, the Administrator of the UNDP and the Directors General of FAO and WHO, recommended that the Bank take the lead in mobilizing funds on an international basis to finance the first phase of the program. (This phase is due to start in 1974; it will extend over six years, at an estimated cost of about \$41 million.) The Bank has agreed to do so, and to administer the funds contributed. WHO will act as executing agency for this phase. The Bank's Environmental Adviser will be chairman of the Ecological Panel, a group of experts which will advise WHO.

In June of 1973 a meeting of interested governments and international agencies was convened, under the Bank's chairmanship, looking toward the formation of a consultative group for the control effort. Among the participating agencies was the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa. 2/

1/ The present membership comprises, in addition to the co-sponsors, 13 governments, three regional development banks, the Commission of the European Communities, three private foundations and the International Development Research Centre, an independent Canadian organization. The five major developing regions of the world (Africa; Asia and the Far East; Latin America; Middle East; and Southern and Eastern Europe) participate through representatives designated for a two-year term by the membership of FAO.

2/ It is contemplated that a number of inter-agency agreements will be entered into to which the Bank will be a party, including an agreement relating to the onchocerciasis fund and an administrative agreement linking the four participating international agencies.

3/ UNEP

all

UNEP

3. Protein Advisory Group

Since the latter part of 1971, the Bank has been a sponsor and financial contributor to the Protein Advisory Group (PAC) of the United Nations System (formerly the FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group).^{1/}

4. Fertilizer Study

IFC and the Bank initiated cooperation with FAO and UNIDO in a continuing study of the world fertilizer situation, to identify those countries in which additional fertilizer plants would be justified from the developmental and economic standpoints. An ad hoc working group meets from time to time.

5. Documents Distribution

Since 1965, it has been the Bank's practice to supply, to those international organizations which have development responsibilities and objectives in common with it, copies of all Bank country economic reports, debt studies, commodity studies and appraisal reports which are sent to the Bank/IDA Executive Directors. These reports are made available on the understanding that access to them is confined to personnel of the recipient organization, and that the reports and studies may not be published or quoted without the Bank's prior consent.^{2/}

At a meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the ACC in the spring of 1973, the Bank offered to make available, for use by the budget and program officers of the specialized agencies and other U.N. bodies expressing an interest, the following reports and memoranda: the World Bank Group Research Program (annual);

^{1/} At about the same time, the Bank began a series of consultations with the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to learn more about their activities in the field of protein and nutrition, with a view to the cooperative development of Bank Group activities in the field. A sequel was the creation in a Bank department of a unit concerned with financial and technical assistance to nutrition projects and programming in developing countries.

^{2/} The Bank has recently instituted a system of "project performance audits," intended to assess the extent to which the objectives of a project have been, or show promise of being, achieved, and the reason for any deviation. These reports will be prepared on all projects in developing countries financed with Bank/IDA assistance, within about a year of the final disbursement against a loan or credit. They will be distributed to selected organizations in the U.N. system.

the Report on Technical Assistance Activities of the World Bank Group (semi-annual); the Memorandum of the President to the Executive Directors on the Budget and Program of Operations (annual), and the Memorandum on the Scale of Financial Operations (periodic); and the report on economic, sector and special missions (quarterly).

As a consequence of these initiatives, all or some^{1/} of the foregoing categories of documents are routinely distributed to the following: United Nations; UNCTAD; UNDP (headquarters and Resident Representatives); UNEP; UNFPA; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNIDO; UNITAR; UNESOB; Regional Economic Commissions (and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning); FAO; FAO/Industry Cooperative Program; WFP; IAEA; ICAO; IMF; IMCO; ITU; Unesco; UPU; WHO; WMO.

6. Project Cooperation

Although the request for information concerning the Bank Group's relationships with other parts of the U.N. system does not extend to collaboration on specific projects (unless they are of long-term duration or large scale), the nature of the Bank Group's essentially operational responsibilities is such that a very incomplete picture would result if no mention were made of this type of inter-agency cooperation. Accordingly, a few recent examples are given below of the way in which the Bank and other U.N. organizations are cooperating to improve the quality of the Bank's assistance to its member countries in carrying out development projects.

a. In FY 1972, IDA extended a credit of \$13.2 million to Indonesia for a \$33 million population project, for which the United Nations Fund for Population Activities made a grant in the same amount. In addition to the UNFPA, WHO, Unesco and UNICEF have assumed responsibility for carrying out various components of the project.

b. In FY 1973, IDA extended a credit of \$18.5 million to Egypt for a cotton ginning rehabilitation project. On IDA's initiative, the ILO, with assistance and financing from UNICEF, conducted a study of the project's likely employment effects. A working group, which will include ILO and UNICEF, will draw up a detailed re-training and re-employment program.

c. In FY 1973, the Bank made a loan of \$33 million to Zambia for an education project which, among other things, will provide additional

^{1/} E.g., an organization with particular sector responsibilities does not receive all appraisal and sector reports; a regional organization does not receive all country economic reports.

training facilities for medical and agricultural personnel. The project was identified under the Bank/FAO Cooperative Program, and was prepared with the assistance of FAO, WHO and Unesco.

d. An \$11 million IDA credit was recently made to the Yemen Arab Republic for an education project based on the findings of Unesco and IDA missions and prepared by a Unesco mission. The credit is being supplemented by technical assistance from the UNDP, which will finance a task force, with Unesco as executing agency, to advise the Ministry of Education and prepare a comprehensive educational development plan. The UNDP will also finance specialists for teacher training schools and experts for a vocational center and an agricultural center, with Unesco, ILO and FAO, respectively, acting as executing agencies.

e. In FY 1972, the Bank completed a review of land and water resource development in the lower Mekong Basin which was requested by the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Mekong Committee. At the request of the Committee, the Bank agreed to help to raise investment funds for a program of "pioneer" agricultural projects. Details of the program are being worked out by the Bank in association with FAO and the Asian Development Bank. The work is being financed by a fund to which the UNDP is a contributor.

7. Mission Staffing

As already noted, the agencies with which the Bank has entered into a cooperative program frequently provide staff for Bank economic, sector and appraisal missions. In addition to these arrangements, it is the Bank's practice, when it can identify a resource of professional expertise in the U.N. system which can be drawn on in connection with its lending program as a source of technical assistance, to approach the agency in question to seek its cooperation. The broad distribution of the Bank's quarterly mission report serves to alert other agencies of possible need for their assistance. It is envisaged that in FY 1974, staff of Unesco, FAO, WHO, UNIDO (in some cases outside the cooperative programs), ILO, IMF, WMO, and UNFPA will be associated with Bank missions.

IV. Relationships with Individual Organizations

A. Specialized Agencies and IAEA

1. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The Bank and the IMF have maintained close working relationships, since their inception, on a broad range of matters of common interest. There is

frequent consultation between the staffs of the two institutions, data of various kinds (e.g., exchange rate tables, population statistics, external debt tables, data on commodities, data on public finance, etc.) are exchanged, staff of each institution have on occasion participated in missions of the other, etc. The President of the Bank and the Managing Director of the Fund, after considering ways in which collaboration between the institutions might be improved and extended, agreed in January 1966 on further steps for cooperation, with special reference to missions (Annex F). These steps were designed to minimize duplication of work, both within the two institutions and on the part of governments receiving separate requests for economic and financial information, and to reduce the risk that inconsistent policy advice would be given to governments. A second statement, concerning collaboration on policy matters, was agreed in December 1966 (Annex G). A joint memorandum on further steps for collaboration at headquarters and in the field, was issued in February 1970 (Annex II).*

Bank and IMF staff collaborate in the publication of "Finance and Development," a quarterly journal published in English, French and Spanish. (A selection of the contents, in Portuguese, is published annually in Brazil, in cooperation with the United Nations Information Center.) Staff of the Bank and the IMF also collaborate on a monthly statistical compilation, "Direction of Trade."

The IMF participates in all of the 16 aid coordination groups sponsored by the Bank^{1/}; the Bank and the IMF both participate in the Inter-governmental Group for Indonesia, which is sponsored by the Netherlands, and in the Consortium for Turkey, sponsored by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

2. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

A number of Bank/FAO relationships are referred to elsewhere in this paper: those developed under the Cooperative Program; in the CGIAR; where the Bank expresses "special interest" in a UNDP project for which FAO is the Executing Agency;^{2/} in the campaign against river blindness; and in the Protein Advisory Group.

^{1/} Consortia: India and Pakistan. Consultative groups: Colombia, East Africa, Ethiopia, Ghana, Korea, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Zaire. Aid group for Sri Lanka.

^{2/} See page 11.

* Annexes F-H, referred to in this paragraph are not attached. The January 1966 memorandum (Annex F) provided the basis for Operational Memorandum 5.10; the December 1966 memorandum (Annex G) provided the text of Operational Policy Memorandum 5.10.

Other operational relationships include the following:

The Bank normally consults with FAO on general lending and credit policies related to commodities, and the market outlook sections of project reports are cleared with FAO as a matter of course. The Bank and FAO regularly exchange commodity studies, information on commodity developments and plans for research. Each organization contributes material to the other's studies and reports. Bank agricultural project identification missions maintain contact with FAO country representatives based in the UNDP Resident Representatives' offices.

Staff of the Bank's Development Policy Staff attend, as observers, meetings of the inter-governmental study groups on various commodities (bananas, cocoa, citrus fruit, etc., etc.) organized by FAO, as well as the annual sessions of FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems. Regular contacts are maintained with the Joint FAO/IFC Trade Division for exchange of information, advice on market developments and comments on the Bank's commodity price forecasts.

The Bank's Computing Activities Department has provided FAO with several analytical programs and indexing information systems, and has maintained technical liaison with it.

In 1970, IFC agreed informally on guidelines for cooperation with the FAO/Industry Cooperative Programme (ICP), in connection with the identification and promotion of agro-industrial projects. Under these guidelines, IFC considers the ICP a source of advice and assistance at the pre-investment project identification stage, and the ICP looks to IFC for consultation and cooperation regarding the financing of such projects. To the extent feasible, the ICP undertakes to provide technical and other experts from agro-industry for IFC assignments. With the concurrence of the sponsors, industry-initiated projects are referred to IFC to determine whether IFC has any interest in financial participation; also with the sponsors' concurrence, and on request, the results of IFC's appraisal of projects initiated by ICP members, for which IFC financing is sought, are made available to ICP. Where ICP is involved in a project for which IFC financing might be sought, it consults with IFC on the selection of consultants and their terms of reference. The guidelines contemplate similar consultation should the IFC request the ICP to undertake studies on agro-industry for its benefit.

International Labor Organization (ILO)

The Bank's working relationships with ILO are informal but substantial. No formal joint program has been established, but the possibility of such a program (Bank/ILO "joint unit" is under review. The Deputy Director of the Bank's Social Programs) and the Director of the Bank's International Relations Department, with the approval of the Director General of the ILO and the President of the Bank, have agreed to meet regularly, at least once

a year and more often if necessary, to review the many and growing number of activities of the two organizations in which some form of coordination exists or should exist. These liaison meetings will be additional to those at the technical working level mentioned below.

The Bank and ILO have arranged to hold periodic consultations on cooperation in economic work. For several years, under informal arrangements, ILO has provided economists for the Bank's country economic missions (some two missions a year on the average). ILO has also provided staff for Bank employment sector and education missions; it is currently engaged in assessing a Bank member country's training programs for tourism and hotel industry personnel, and preparing a project for Bank financing. The Bank has provided staff support for the inter-agency multi-disciplinary missions sent to developing countries under ILO's World Employment Program, and has participated in the evaluation of the results of the first four such missions. There have been secondments of ILO staff to Bank headquarters, in the fields of industry and education.

ILO and the Bank, through the Bank's Development Policy Staff and its Development Research Center, exchange information, documents and comments on a continuing basis concerning their research activities, planned and in progress, in areas of common interest, e.g., a Bank study, now under way, on substitution of labor and equipment in civil works construction.

The Bank's Tourism Department is in touch with ILO's Vocational Training Branch, in connection with technical assistance for Bank Group-financed tourism projects.

4. International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

The Bank's Public Utilities Department is in regular and close communication with the ITU. Documents of mutual interest, i.e., project appraisal and progress reports, are routinely exchanged. There are regular reviews of the two agencies' programs, in particular ITU technical assistance programs, and of proposals for Bank financing. A particularly significant focus of cooperation has been the Pan African regional telecommunications network study.

5. World Health Organization (WHO)

In addition to relationships developed under the Bank/WHO cooperative program in water supply and wastes disposal, the Bank and WHO cooperate in the population field.

WHO and Bank staff meet regularly, in principle twice a year, to review their operational programs in the population sector in countries in which they have on-going or planned projects or other operations in that sector, or which significantly affect it, and to exchange information on projects and programs during the implementation stage.

The Bank consults WHO in the planning and preparations for Bank population missions. It gives WHO an opportunity to review and comment on sector reports and on preparatory or pre-appraisal reports dealing with population projects, whether or not WHO personnel have been associated with the particular mission. Bank population sector and project missions regularly consult with WHO representatives in the field. WHO, on request, endeavors to provide experts in the health field for these missions and instructs its regional offices and country representatives to provide mission chiefs with relevant assistance and information.

6. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco)^{1/}

During the past six months, as part of an equipment study undertaken by the Bank's Education Projects Department, Unesco has supplied the Bank with sample equipment lists and information on Unesco procedures and procurement experience.

Unesco's Office of Statistics regularly makes current statistical data available to the Bank.

Science teaching specialists on the Unesco staff have helped the Bank to find consultants for project work and have advised on science equipment.

In FY 1963, the Bank and Unesco jointly sponsored the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), which undertakes research and training in the field of educational planning. The President of the Bank, or his representative, is an ex officio member of the IIEP Governing Board. The Bank participated in the preliminary work on the Institute, was represented on an Advisory Committee, and helped to provide financing. The IIEP is currently undertaking a project evaluation methodology study under contract with the Bank. Bank staff have attended seminars on evaluation and evaluation techniques organized by the IIEP.

7. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The Bank co-sponsored and helped to finance a study, recently completed, carried out by the International Atomic Energy Agency, on the market for small and medium-sized reactors in the developing world. It assisted in framing

^{1/} The relationships described in this section are additional to those developed under the Bank/Unesco Cooperative Program.

the study's terms of reference, contributed to the methodologies and techniques employed in its execution, made available information on the power systems covered by the study, briefed a number of IAEA missions en route to the field, and commented on the reports.

B. U.N. and U.N. Programs

8. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

a. Inter-Agency Consultative Board and Governing Council

The President of the Bank is a member of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board, which advises the Administrator of the UNDP on policy matters and reviews the program which the Administrator proposes to present to the UNDP Governing Council. Bank staff regularly attend all sessions of the Governing Council. The Bank is represented on the Program Working Group and on the Working Group on Administrative and Financial Matters.

b. Review of Requests for UNDP Financing

The UNDP asks the Bank to review and comment on most requests from governments for large-scale UNDP assistance, as well as on all requests for assistance which would complement or be associated with an investment project or which is likely to be followed by an investment project.

The Bank and the UNDP have agreed on a procedure for cases in which there is a reasonable prospect that the UNDP assistance will lead to an investment project suitable for Bank Group financing, or closely or directly related to Bank Group lending, but where another agency is likely to be designated Executing Agency (e.g., pre-investment work on water supply projects, for which WHO is likely to be the Executing Agency). In such cases, the Bank, in commenting on the request for UNDP assistance, will express "special interest". The UNDP will then instruct the Executing Agency to consult with the Bank during preparation and execution of the project. The purpose of this arrangement is to assure that the completed study will permit appraisal for investment financing and to enhance the prospect that such financing, whether by the Bank or from other sources, may be undertaken without further study or delay.^{1/}

^{1/} There are now a total of approximately 130 projects in which the Bank has expressed "special interest". This procedure involves the Bank in working relationships with the U.N. and other specialized agencies acting as Executing Agencies.

c. The Bank as Executing Agency

The Bank has frequently been designated Executing Agency for UNDP projects. The principal, although not the only, criterion for the Bank is that there be available within the Bank the knowledge and technical competence necessary for proper direction of the project. As of June 30, 1973, the Bank had served as Executing Agency for 67 completed projects for which the UNDP had allocated \$48 million. It was Executing Agency for another 65 country projects, three regional projects and one global project, for which \$57 million had been allocated.

The Bank has no basic agreement with the UNDP relating to its Executing Agency activity. A "project document" for each individual project is entered into by the UNDP, the Bank and the government concerned, covering all aspects of the technical assistance to be provided. Once the project is begun, the UNDP is kept informed of progress by a series of reports; those prepared by the consultants carrying out the project, rather than by Bank staff, are reviewed by the Bank.

Each year the Bank sends to the UNDP data on Bank Group investment follow-up on UNDP projects, indicating investment resulting directly from or related to (a) projects for which the Bank was Executing Agency, and (b) projects executed by other agencies.^{1/}

d. Aid Coordination

The UNDP participates in all of the 16 aid coordination groups sponsored by the Bank,^{2/} and (together with the Bank) in the Intergovernmental Group for Indonesia and the Consortium for Turkey.

In a few of the Bank's member countries, an attempt has been made to coordinate aid at the local level. In some cases the arrangements for discussions among local donor representatives have been initiated by the Bank's Resident Representative, with the cooperation of the UNDP Resident Representative; elsewhere the initiative has been taken by the UNDP, with participation by the Bank.

^{1/} For calendar years 1961-1972, investment resulting directly from or related to projects for which the Bank has been Executing Agency amounted to approximately \$1.7 billion; the corresponding figure for projects executed by other agencies was \$630 million.

^{2/} See footnote 1, page 7.

e. Contacts with Resident Representatives

The Bank, recognizing the responsibility of the UNDP Resident Representatives in the field of pre-investment and technical assistance, routinely sends them its country economic, sector and appraisal reports, and has established a practice of regular contacts between its missions and the Resident Representatives.

Notice of a forthcoming Bank mission is sent to the Resident Representative as soon as plans are definite. Mission leaders (except for leaders of supervision missions) and Bank officials visiting a country call on the Resident Representative to review with him the mission's purpose, the UNDP country program and, where relevant, the program of other agencies of the U.N. system; appraisal missions also ascertain the UNDP's capacity to finance any proposed technical assistance.

Bank Resident Missions^{1/} are responsible for keeping the Resident Representative informed of visits by Bank staff, for determining whether a meeting is appropriate and, if so, to arrange it. The missions are normally given an opportunity to review the UNDP program for the country in which the mission is stationed or, in the case of a regional mission, e.g., the Bank's Permanent Mission in Eastern Africa, for the countries within its jurisdiction.^{2/}

f. Other

(i) The Development Finance Companies Department of the Bank has entered into arrangements with the UNDP for the provision of technical assistance to development finance company (DFC) clients of the Bank. These arrangements, arrived at through contacts with both UNDP headquarters and Resident Representatives, contemplate Bank recruitment of advisors or management personnel for DFCs, with the financing of salaries and certain other emoluments provided by UNDP. Thus far, some dozen experts are working with DFCs under this arrangement and several other posts will soon be filled.

(ii) In early 1972, jute-producing governments agreed in principle to establish an international organization to plan and carry out a program for development and expansion of the world market for jute, sponsoring and financing programs of technical production and end-use research, as well as market research and promotional activities. The UNDP was asked to provide "preparatory assistance" in defining the organization, its terms of reference, the financial requirements, etc. The Bank joined with the UNDP in an

^{1/} The Bank now has 11 resident country missions, plus regional missions in Eastern Africa, Western Africa and Thailand.

^{2/} Bank headquarters is also given an opportunity to review and comment on UNDP country programs.

exploratory mission to consumer and producing countries, U.N. agencies and the OECD. (The mission's report is now being reviewed by governments.)

(iii) The Bank is a participating agency in the Operational Assistance Scheme (OPAS) of the UNDP, under which experts are recruited to fill operational or executive posts within governments at the normal salaries set by the government for the particular post, with a salary supplement provided by the UNDP. Recruitment, payment and related administrative work is undertaken by the participating agencies.

(iv) The Information and Public Affairs Department of the Bank has a close working relationship with the UNDP Department of Information Services.

9. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

The Bank and the UNFPA have instituted regular semi-annual program review meetings to coordinate their population activities.

Bank staff have been associated with UNFPA missions, and the UNFPA has provided staff for Bank missions. The Bank regularly briefs UNFPA missions on its activities in a country before the mission has departed for the field. The UNFPA is given an opportunity to comment on reports of Bank sector and appraisal missions.

The Bank has been taking part in the preparations for the World Population Year, a responsibility of the Executive Director of the UNFPA.

10. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)^{1/}

The Bank and IFC participate in the UNIDO "Scheme for the Exchange of Information on Industrial Projects in Developing Countries Among Development Finance Institutions". The objective of the scheme, as its name indicates, is to facilitate the transfer, among development finance companies (DFCs), of information about specific industrial projects. UNIDO has established a depository of such information, provided by participating institutions with respect to each project they finance. At quarterly intervals it distributes to the institutions a brief note on the data made available to it in the preceding quarter: any institution interested in a particular project may then obtain fuller information from UNIDO. The Director of the Bank's Development Finance Companies Department (DFCD) is a member of the Advisory Committee for the Scheme, and of a working group studying possible extensions of the Scheme.

^{1/} The Bank/UNIDO relationships described in this section are additional to those contemplated by the Cooperative Program.

For the past four years UNIDO has organized an annual meeting concerned with cooperation among industrial development financing institutions, at which the Bank has been represented by the Director of the DFCD. Technical assistance to DFC clients of the Bank is among the subjects discussed.

IFC participates in the promotional meetings organized by UNIDO, at which enterprises and government agencies from developing countries with investment proposals are brought together with potential investment partners from the developed countries. UNIDO makes copies of its publications available to IFC, and transmits to IFC, on request, reports of its missions and feasibility studies. IFC and UNIDO exchange information on policy advice to governments.^{1/}

11. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

There are continuing consultations between Bank and UNICEF staff at headquarters on the evolution of general policies in areas of common concern: family planning, primary education, rural water supply, nutrition and improvement of social services. There are also consultations between Bank missions and UNICEF offices in the field. UNICEF has provided data on the social aspects of development, which are reflected in the Bank's country economic reports and are taken into account in formulating country lending programs.

Arrangements have been worked out under which Bank/IDA borrowers may, in appropriate cases, make use of UNICEF procurement and supply facilities. (UNICEF is providing procurement services in the Indonesia family planning project referred to in the section on "Project Cooperation" in this report.)

After consultation with the Bank, UNICEF (with ILO assistance) is undertaking training programs and studies of employment in Bangladesh and Egypt, which the Bank will take into account in determining its lending to those countries.

^{1/} These arrangements were agreed informally between UNIDO and IFC prior to negotiation of the Bank/UNIDO cooperative program agreement (Annex E). Although IFC is not a party, the agreement specifically provides that the program may extend to activities of primary interest to IFC.

12. U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

In addition to participating in UNCTAD meetings, the Bank prepared a number of major studies at the request of UNCTAD I and II.

The Bank's Development Policy Staff and UNCTAD exchange data on social, industrial and trade statistics, and UNCTAD is regularly supplied with Bank tables on the external debt of developing countries.

Bank staff regularly attend meetings of the UNCTAD Committee on Commodities, as well as special meetings convened to negotiate international commodity agreements (e.g., a recent meeting to set up the International Cocoa Council). Information and documentation on commodity problems and prospects are exchanged.

13. U.N. Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The Bank has participated in the UNITAR-SIDA procurement training program by making staff available for training seminars and by permitting use of its procurement files. The Director of UNITAR's Procurement Training Program took part in a Bank workshop seminar on procurement. The Bank also participates in the UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law by providing clinical training in its Legal Department for lawyers selected by UNITAR.

The Bank has collaborated on a UNITAR report on transfer of automotive technology.

14. Regional Economic Commissions^{1/}

a. Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

The Bank has close relations with the ECA in several fields. Bank representatives have taken part in a variety of meetings and conferences organized by the ECA -- on planning, population problems, research statistics, intra-African trade, economic cooperation. The Bank has cooperated in several ECA studies (e.g., electric power and tourism development). The Bank is involved in studies and road improvement projects affecting several sections of the Trans-African Highway (TAH). It has been participating, as observer, in activities of the TAH Coordinating Committee organized under the sponsorship of the ECA. Liaison with ECA is maintained by the Bank's Permanent Missions in Africa.

^{1/} Operational relationships have been established with three of the four regional economic commissions. The Economic Commission for Europe supplies the Bank with documents on request, and there are some informal ad hoc contacts.

Mention has been made earlier in this report of the participation of the ECA in the riverblindness control meetings chaired by the Bank.

The Bank's Economic Development Institute (EDI)^{1/} has agreed to join with the ECA, the U.N. African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) and the African Development Bank in organizing two regional projects courses in Nigeria. This is a continuation of a relationship with IDEP which began in 1969, when the EDI and the IDEP co-sponsored a project analysis course for English-speaking African participants; the EDI provided the curriculum, teaching materials and principal teaching staff. This undertaking was repeated in 1970, 1971 and 1972. In January 1973, the EDI was co-sponsor of a conference of directors of African research institutes organized by IDEP.

b. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

Liaison with ECAFE is maintained by the Bank's Regional Mission in Bangkok. A Special Representative on the mission maintains liaison with the Mekong Secretariat.

The EDI has in the past provided lecturers and teaching materials for courses at the U.N. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning; in FY 1973, it provided support for a development banking course given by the Institute.

c. Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

The Bank and ECLA have reached agreement on a program to design and develop transport information systems in three or four Latin American countries, by assisting the governments to create documentation and transport sector files into which information needed for national transport planning will be fed in a systematic way and on a continuing basis. The Bank is financing the services of a transport expert who is working on the project under ECLA supervision.

ECLA and the Bank (through the Bank's Development Research Center) have recently agreed to undertake a joint research project on evaluation of Latin American data on income distribution.

The EDI and the U.N. Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) have agreed to keep each other informed of their activities in Latin America, to exchange teaching material and visiting professors, and to explore the possibility of organizing joint courses in Latin America.

^{1/} The EDI was set up by the Bank in 1955 to provide training for middle-level and senior government officials of developing countries concerned with development programs and projects.

V. Relationships with the U.N. Secretariat

1. Bank/UN Liaison Committee

For several years, the Bank and the U.N. exchanged information and coordinated their technical assistance and other activities through informal contacts. A provision of the UN/IDA relationship agreement gave to the arrangements formal status and included IDA within them. The Liaison Committee created by the relationship agreement is composed of the Secretary General of the United Nations, the President of the Bank Group and the Administrator of the UNDP or their representatives. It meets from time to time for consultations and exchange of information.

2. Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Various departments of the Bank have continuing and close working relationships with offices and other units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in particular the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies; the Statistical Office; the Population Division; the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning; the Resources and Transport Division; and the Office for Science and Technology. A few specific instances follow.

The Bank's Development Policy Staff frequently draws on the source material available at the U.N. Statistical Office (UNSO). It has recently been discussing with UNSO arrangements to regularize the relationship, including provision for the exchange, or supply, of data (e.g., data on trade, production, and national accounts).

The Bank and UNSO are among the sponsors of the U.N. International Comparisons Project. The Bank is helping to finance the project and Bank staff members are involved in data gathering, analysis and other activities connected with the project.

The Development Policy Staff keeps in regular touch with the U.N. Population Division through, e.g., participation in U.N.-sponsored conferences on population, use of population projections, receipt of current population data. It has collaborated with the U.N. Regional Demographic Center in Cairo in a program of research and training on migration and urbanization in Arab countries.

There is a regular exchange of information with the U.N. Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, through frequent meetings. The Centre has provided technical assistance for Bank-financed projects.

3. Other

The Bank is a member of the Consultative Committee on Public Information, and of the Program Committee of the Centre for Economic and Social Information. Its Information and Public Affairs Department works closely with U.N. Information Centres in its member countries, which help to disseminate information material, to arrange for local publication and translation of Bank material, etc.

The Bank is represented on the Board of the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems, and exchanges information on information-handling techniques and the uses of computers. It also participates in a pilot project ("Core") for description of development projects.

The Bank is also represented on the U.N. Advisory Panel on Computers for Development and takes an active part in its work.

The Bank's Development Policy Staff maintains contact with the U.N. Research Institute for Social Development for exchange of information of mutual interest.

VI. Participation in Meetings

Bank Group representatives attend and participate in sessions and meetings, regularly scheduled and ad hoc, of various U.N. organs, committees and subsidiary bodies. In some instances, Bank Group representation is a matter of course. Representation at others depends upon whether the agenda is of particular interest to the Bank Group. Staff constraints and occasional conflict with the priority of operational matters in fact make it impossible for the Bank to be represented at all meetings in which it has an interest. When it must decline an invitation for these reasons, it asks to receive the documentation prepared for participants, as well as any reports which emerge from the meeting; where appropriate and feasible, it offers comments on the former.

The President of the Bank appears before the Economic and Social Council each year, to present the Bank Group's annual reports and to report on the Group's activities. As noted earlier, the President of the Bank is a member of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the UNDP. He is also a member of the U.N. Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC).

The Bank's Special Representative for U.N. organizations is a member of the Preparatory Committee of the ACC. He or the Deputy Special Representative, or both, regularly represents the Bank at, for example, sessions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and at meetings of the Committee for Program and Coordination (CPC) and joint meetings of the ACC/CPC.

Other meetings, depending on their nature and locale, are attended by the Special Representative or the Deputy Special Representative, senior Bank officials or technical specialists from headquarters, by members of the Bank's regional or resident missions, by staff of the Permanent Missions in East and in West Africa, or by staff of the Bank Group's European Office. Meetings at which the Bank is usually so represented include, among others, meetings of ACC subcommittees (e.g., on statistics, science and technology, education and training, population, DD II, natural resources); committees of ECOSOC (e.g., on development planning, review and appraisal, natural resources, science and technology); UNCTAD, its organs and their committees (e.g., Trade and Development Board, Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade); UNDP working groups and regional meetings of Resident Representatives; sessions of the governing bodies of various specialized agencies and of the regional economic commissions, and ad hoc conferences sponsored by these organizations.

Invitations to attend the Annual Meetings of the Bank Group, as observer, are extended to a number of members of the U.N. system. Observers at the 1972 Annual Meeting included representatives of FAO; IAEA; ILO; United Nations; UNDP; UNIDO; UNCTAD; ECLA/Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning; ECAFE;^{1/} Unesco; and WHO. Invitations to attend the 1973 Annual Meeting have been extended to the same organizations, plus the U.N. Environment Programme.

International Relations Department
September 28, 1973

^{1/} All four of the regional economic commissions are invited.

LIST OF UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

Office of the Secretary-General
UN Emergency Operation (Prebisch)
Special Sahelian Office (Brad. Morse)
Office of Legal Affairs
Office of Inter-Agency Affairs (Narasimhan)
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

ECOSOC Secretariat
Center for Development Planning (Mozak)
Statistical Office
Center for Social Development (Mrs. Sippila)
Office of Technical Co-operation
Population Division
World Population Conference Secretariat
Law of the Sea Conference Secretariat
World Food Conference Secretariat
Center for Housing, Building and Planning
Division of Public Administration and Finance
Resources and Transport Division
Office for Science and Technology

Office of Public Information
Department of Administration and Management
Office of Financial Services
Office of Personnel Services
Office of General Services
Office of Conference Services
UN Joint Staff Pension Board

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMS

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
UN Works and Relief Agency in Beirut (UNWRA)

UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

ECE (Europe)
ECA (Africa)
ECLA (Latin America)
ESCAP (Asia and Pacific)
ECWA (Western Asia)

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

FAO
ICAO
ILO
IMCO
ITU
UNESCO
UPU
WHO
WMO
IAEA

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

Yellow File
[Signature]
October 24, 1973
[Vertical line]

Dear Hal:

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 meetings 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 Center, 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 way 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 Center in 1974.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Harold Graves

Enclosure

Mr. Haldore Hanson
Director General
CIMMYT
Londres 40
Mexico 6, D. F.

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

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS AND INSTITUTES:
CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN 1973

TRUSTEES MEETINGS AND PROGRAM REVIEWS

Jan.	5-7	--	ICRISAT: Meeting of the Governing Board
Jan.	15-17	--	CIP: In-house program review
Jan.	25-26	--	CIP: Meeting of the Board of Trustees
Feb.	1-7	--	IRRI: In-house program review
Feb.	9	--	IRRI: Meeting of the Board of Trustees
Feb.	19-24	--	IITA: In-house and external program review
Mar.	2-3	--	CIAT: Executive Committee Meeting
Apr.	3-7	--	CIMMYT: "Presentation Week" for Consultative Group and TAC
Apr.	8-10	--	CIMMYT: Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees
May	14	--	CIAT: Executive Committee Meeting
May	15-16	--	CIAT: Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees
May	17-18	--	CIP: Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees
May	28-31	--	IITA: Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees
May 31 - June 2		--	ICRISAT: Executive and Finance Committee Meeting
June	8	--	IRRI: Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees
Aug. 30 - Sept. 1		--	ICRISAT: Meeting of the Governing Board
Nov.	19-20	--	IITA: Executive Committee Meeting

CONSULTATIVE GROUP AND SPECIAL EVENTS

Jan. 30 - Feb. 2	--	TAC meeting, Rome
Feb. 12-15	--	Meeting of Center Directors, Bellagio
July 24-26	--	TAC meeting, Washington
July 27-28	--	Socio-economic seminar, Washington
July 30-Aug. 3	--	International Centers Week
*Oct. 12	--	Dedication of CIAT

SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

Jan.	4-15	--	CIP: Taxonomy Workshop (Review and Planning Conference for Systematic Collection and Classification of Germ Plasm)
Jan.	22-26	--	CIMMYT: World Wheat Seminar

* Tentative

SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS (Cont'd)

Feb. 28 - Mar. 1	--	CIAT: Seminar on the Potential of Field Beans and Other Food Legumes in Latin America
Mar. 12-17	--	IRRI: UNIDO/IRRI Workshop on design and manufacture of machinery for wetland rice cultivation
Apr. 23-27	--	IRRI: International Rice Research Conference
*Sept. 1-15	--	CIP: Review and Workshop on Late Blight Resistance
*Oct. --	--	IRRI: Workshop on Cropping Systems in the Humid Tropics
Oct. 1-5	--	CIMMYT: Workshop on Triticale
*Nov. 5-9	--	CIP: Review and Workshop on Potato Nutritional Quality

* Tentative

April 9, 1973

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

yellow file
H

October 24, 1973

Dear Ralph:

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.

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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. Ralph W. Cummings
Director
ICRISAT
1-11-256, Begumpet
Hyderabad 16., A.P., India

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.
Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
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October 24, 1973

Dear Herb:

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Sincerely,


Harold Graves

Enclosure

Dr. H. R. Albrecht
Director
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
Oyo Road, P.M.B. 5320
Ibadan
Nigeria

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.
Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
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Yellow File
BT

October 24, 1973

Dear Jerry:

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Sincerely,



Harold Graves

Enclosure

Dr. U. J. Grant
Director General
Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical
Apartado Aereo 67-13
Apartado Nal. 737
Cali
Colombia

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 Dick:

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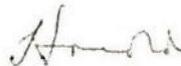
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Sincerely,



Harold Graves

Enclosure

Dr. Richard L. Sawyer
Director General
International Potato Center
Apartado 5969
Lima
Peru

October 19, 1973

Agenda Item 3

Preparation and Publication of Brochure

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 19, 1973

TO: Members of the Consultative Group
FROM: Executive Secretary
SUBJECT: Preparation and Publication of Brochure

Members will recall that at International Centers Week, it was agreed that the secretariats of FAO, UNDP and the Bank would make recommendations concerning the preparation and publication of a brochure on the subject of international agricultural research and the Consultative Group. The recommendations below are presented by UNDP with the general concurrence of FAO and the Bank.

1. The contents of the brochure should include

a. a short preface, stressing the importance of agriculture to economic development, to be signed by an individual prominent in international development.

b. a brief statement on the achievement and limitations of advances in food production, placing the "Green Revolution" in perspective in both agricultural and over-all economic and social development.

c. a current description of six centers: CIAT, CIMMYT, CIP, ICRISAT, IITA and IRRI.

d. a description of activities in the process of being established (ILCA and ILRAD) or in prospect.

e. a section on how national agricultural research and development programs relate to the International Centers, and on methods of cooperation between the Centers and such national efforts.

f. a description of the present sources of financial support for international research, including the Consultative Group.

g. a map stylistically illustrating the location of the Centers and the international network of their activities.

2. The brochure ought not to exceed 15,000 words of text -- from 40 to 60 pages, depending on page size and layout. Editions should be produced in French, Spanish and English. It is believed that 15,000

copies (3,000 French, 6,000 Spanish and 6,000 English) should suffice for a first printing.

3. The CG Secretariat should distribute copies in bulk to members of the Consultative Group and to the Centers, for further distribution by them.

4. The Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, which already have shown a special interest, should be asked to draft the brochure and to supervise its production. The World Bank should be asked to provide the French and Spanish translations. The English text should be circulated to the Centers and to members of the Consultative Group for comment before publication.

5. The cost of printing 15,000 copies divided among three languages is estimated to be between \$12,000 and \$16,000. The out-of-pocket costs of producing the brochure should be financed by the Group Secretariat, by a nominal charge to the Centers, and by members of the Consultative Group willing to volunteer funds for the project.

6. The brochure should be issued as a publication of the Consultative Group.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

BE/CS file
T

TO: Consultative Group Files
FROM: Harold Graves *HGW*
SUBJECT: Brochure

DATE: October 15, 1973

Peter Oram telephoned on October 11 to make a number of comments on my letter to William Mashler about the proposed brochure on the international agricultural research centers and the Consultative Group. He was in general agreement with the letter. He felt that the first purpose stated for the brochure should be slightly re-stated, so that the purpose was not "for the Centers" but for cooperators with the Centers. He was somewhat inclined against any mention of the Asian Vegetable Center. He felt that it would be desirable to use color: photographs of plants (and he did not want any of buildings) would be more effective. He thought that the numbers of English and Spanish copies should be equal. He thought that approval of the draft brochure by the co-sponsors should follow approval by the Centers; we agreed that there should be a preliminary screening by the sponsors before the text went to the Centers.

HGraves:apm

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

File CGIAR ↙

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

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: PRO 301 AGR

11 October 1973

Dear Harold,

I had hoped to write this letter a little earlier, but as I already mentioned to you on the phone, I wanted to consult with several of my colleagues, who at one stage or another were away from Headquarters, about the International Centres-Consultative Group brochure. As a result of these consultations, we would like to put forward the following suggestions and recommendations.

The brochure should be prepared under the auspices of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, and should describe the functions, goals and achievements of the International Agricultural Research and Training Centres. Although separate materials now exist on some of these centres, there is a clear need for a document that would discuss in concise and easily understandable terms the objectives of the international research network and its relation to national development programmes.

The illustrated brochure, which will be printed in English, French and Spanish editions, will be directed toward scientists and technicians in agriculture and related fields, individuals and organizations involved in development work, national institutions and government agencies, and the public. It will include:

1. A short preface, stressing the importance of agriculture to economic development, to be written by an individual prominent in international development. Suggestion: Robert S. McNamara, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

2. A short historical sketch of the development of the first two Centres, (CIMMYT and IRRI), and the considerations which led to the establishment of CGIAR and TAC, leading up to a description of CGIAR and TAC.

3. A current description of the Centres. Separate sections will be devoted to six Centres:

International Rice Research Institute, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre, International Centre of Tropical Agriculture,

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

RECEIVED

1973 OCT 17 AM 10:00

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

[Faint, mostly illegible text, likely a teletype or message body]

17 11

17 11



International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, International Potato Centre, and International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics. Each section will include the Centre's achievements, goals, staff, training programmes, and the practical effects of the work in recipient countries, emphasizing how research and training at the Centre can be linked to national programmes of food production.

4. Description of the present sources of support from the world community.

5. Brief statement on the achievements and limitations of advances in food production, placing the "Green Revolution" in perspective in both agricultural and overall economic and social development.

6. A statement showing how national agricultural research and development programmes relate to the International Centres, and how governments can obtain advice and assistance from the Centres.

7. Bibliography

8. Map, stylistically illustrating the location of the Centres and the international network of their activities.

9. Since it is expected that by the time preparations for the brochure are made the International Laboratory for Research in Animal Diseases and the International Livestock Centre for Africa will have been launched, albeit in their initial stages, it is suggested that in this first edition of the brochure reference to the objectives of these two centres be made.

10. Similarly, if at all possible, reference should be made to CGIAR's involvement in germ plasm and germ plasm collections.

Turning now to the length and format of the booklet, it is recommended that it should be in the area of from 40 to 60 pages, and that its presentation should be as inexpensive materially as possible. In other words, it should not be a glossy brochure, but rather a simple "throwaway" pamphlet.

It is hoped that the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations will find it possible to provide the services of an editor to prepare the brochure with assistance for substantive inputs to be provided by the respective centres.

As mentioned above, the brochure should be sponsored by the Consultative Group.



On the basis of estimates made by us calling for roughly 15,000 copies, the cost of the booklet may be expected to run from \$12,000 for a minimum of 40 pages to roughly \$16,000 for the upper limit of 60 pages.

Distribution to donors would be undertaken by the World Bank and would require about 2500 copies. Distribution to recipient governments in the developing world would be undertaken by UNDP through its Resident Representatives requiring about 3000 copies. Six thousand copies would be available for further distribution through the centres leaving an extra reserve of about 3500. It is estimated that 7,000 copies will be required in the English language, 3,000 in French and 5,000 in Spanish. It is expected that the translations into French and Spanish will be provided by the IBRD.

Finally, as far as financing of the brochure is concerned, we would recommend that the total amount required be apportioned to the budget of the six existing centres which we believe would be the simplest way of getting around the possible cumbersome procedure of finding a little money here and a little money there.

I hope that the suggestions above, which we believe are simple and straightforward, will lend themselves for presentation in appropriate form to the Consultative Group at the forthcoming meeting, and I, again, would like to express my apologies for the delay in writing to you in this matter.

With best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,



William T. Mashler
Director

Division for Global and Interregional Projects

A T

October 5, 1973

Mr. Peter A. Oram
Senior Agronomist
Policy Advisory Bureau
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome 0100-Italy

Dear Peter:

Before Bill Mashler went to Rome, he agreed that I could sit down with Lars Lind, an Assistant Administrator of UNDP who is responsible for the Programme's information services, and discuss with him the matter of the proposed information brochure which may be issued by the Consultative Group.

Subject to Mashler's comments, to those of the Bank's information staff, and to any which you may have to offer, Lind and I have agreed tentatively on the following:

(1) The brochure would be written primarily for (a) the Centers, especially from the point of view of informing potential cooperators in the developing countries about the potentialities of the Centers in assisting regional and national efforts in agricultural research and development, and (b) for donor offices, especially from the point of view of equipping them with a publication which would contain information useful to their budgetary and ministerial authorities. No doubt, the publication also would have more general uses, in connection with informing the press, for instance.

(2) The content of the brochure would be substantially as outlined by the Center directors themselves in the one-page prospectus that was circulated during the last Centers Week, subject to the condition that it would not contain anything purporting to be a factual survey of the world food situation. Bill Mashler believes (I think) that the brochure should not mention the Asian Vegetable Center. It seems to me we should not go quite that far; I think that the AVC could be referred to, but should not be treated at anything like the same length as the approved Centers.

October 5, 1973

(3) The brochure should be printed in a modest and inexpensive format, perhaps with photographs, but in black and white only. The attached booklet on Kenya is an example of one of the kinds of thing that might be done.

(4) The brochure should not be more than 12,000-15,000 words in length, and should not extend over 40 pages. It should be published in separate English, Spanish and French editions (rather than in bi-lingual editions which would double mailing costs).

(5) The first printing should produce around 12,000 copies, of which (subject to further study) 4,500 might be in Spanish, 4,500 in English and 3,000 in French. The Bank will provide the translation.

(6) We can look to the reports offices of the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations to draft the text. (Following that, I think, although I did not discuss it with Mr. Lind, the text should be approved by the co-sponsors, then by Center directors and finally by the Consultative Group.)

(7) The costs of production (which we think might be around \$10,000) should be divided among the Centers (each of which might provide \$750 or so) and members of the Consultative Group. (The Rockefeller Foundation is willing to make a special contribution, and the Bank/UNDP, I imagine, might cover the rest.)

(8) The distribution should be done on an ad hoc basis by the Centers, the field offices of FAO and UNDP, the CG Secretariat and donors.

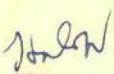
(9) If the clearances in (6) are satisfactory, the brochure should be issued as a publication of the Consultative Group. (Otherwise it presumably should not be published at all.)

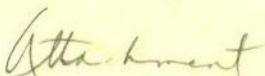
We are now two weeks past the time when I had hoped Bill Mashler would be able to provide us with a prospectus of the kind contained in the numbered paragraphs of this letter. I still aspire to get the documentation for the Consultative Group meeting, including a proposal on the brochure, out by October 15 or 16. If the finished prospectus, as prepared in UNDP, departs in any substantial respect from the specifications outlined here, I will inform you by telex. Otherwise -- remembering that the text itself will remain subject to clearance by FAO -- I would hope to have your permission to proceed without your approval of the finished prospectus. In the absence of a telex, I will assume that I can proceed.

I was (happily) on the beach when the committee on review procedures met here, but I saw just yesterday what you had written to Bill Mashler on the committee's subject matter, and I very much agreed with nearly all of it. The committee has now produced a draft report which is being mailed to the Consultative Group today; it seems to me to recognize your points, and seems to me to be a good treatment of a complicated question.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves


HGraves:apm



AT

September 5, 1973

Dear Bill:

As I mentioned to you on the telephone yesterday, Peter Oram and I would be most grateful if you would take the lead in the matter of the International Centers-Consultative Group brochure. What we hope you will be able to develop, with Lars Lind and with the people who already have worked on the matter in the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, is a short prospectus which would cover the following points: (1) Audience(s) to which directed; (2) objectives sought; (3) contents; (4) length and format; (5) by whom written; (6) how distributed; (7) cost of production and distribution; (8) how financed; (9) by whom sponsored (i.e., is it a publication of the Consultative Group, of the Consultative Group in combination with the Centers, or what).

If you could let Peter and me have such a prospectus, say, by the beginning of the last week of September, we would consult our own information staffs and quickly offer you comment, with a view to producing an agreed piece of paper that might be circulated to the Consultative Group by about October 10.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Mr. William T. Mashler
Director, Division for Global and
Inter-regional Projects
United Nations Development Programme
866 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

Handwritten initials

HG:mcj

T K

August 29, 1973

Dear Howard:

By separate mail, I am sending you a number of the documents you asked for during International Centers Week.

The terms of reference for the Consultative Group and for its Technical Advisory Committee are contained in the Summary of Proceedings of the Consultative Group meeting held in May 1971. The Group's terms of reference are on page 1 of Annex III; and TAC's terms of reference are on page 3 of the same Annex.

I am sorry that we do not have copies of the mandates of the centers about which you asked (ICRISAT, CIP, ILRAD, ILCA and the Vegetable Center). Those for the African livestock centers do not yet exist (as you suspected); you will have to write for the others to the centers in question.

Nothing very helpful has been written, so far as I know, about relationships between a center Board of Trustees and the Consultative Group. Francisco de Sola, however, said something on the subject at International Centers Week, and a transcript of his remarks is one of the documents I am sending you.

Finally, I am sending copies of the Consultative Group reviews on center programs and budgets.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Dr. Howard Stepler
93 Cambridge Road
Baie d'Urfe
Quebec
Canada

Handwritten initials
HG:mcj

→ Mac Donald College
McGill University
St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

NT

August 20, 1973

Mr. Peter A. Oram
Senior Agronomist
Policy Advisory Bureau
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome 0100
Italy

Dear Peter:

You may remember discussion during International Centers Week of a proposal, presented by Bob Chandler, to publish under the imprimatur of the Consultative Group a brochure on the work of the international agricultural research centers and the Group. Following the discussion, the Chairman said (page 37 of the August 3 transcript): "I would suggest that the three co-sponsors undertake, in consultation with whatever experts have been giving some thought to this up to now, to come forward at the November meeting with a concrete proposal which addresses the various questions that have been addressed here -- what would be the scope of such a brochure, under whose sponsorship would it be issued, and so forth -- and that we then discuss it in the light of that."

In fact, at the time of Chandler's presentation some work on the project had been done in the reports offices of the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, and a prospectus had been prepared for the proposed brochure by two Foundation editors (who were eager to have a lot more guidance than they had received). A copy of their prospectus is attached to this letter.

What would you think of asking UNDP to take the lead in this matter? Bill Mashler knows the two of the centers quite well, and would, I think, be rather enthusiastic about getting something done. He is within easy consulting distance of the Foundations, who are the best single source of information on the substantive work of the Centers and would be willing to provide the editorial manpower to carry out whatever project ultimately is decided on. After

Mr. Peter A. Oram

- 2 -

August 20, 1973

some consultation in New York, Bill could send us for our comment (or that of our own information department) a draft proposal covering the following points and perhaps others: a) objectives of a publication; b) audience or audiences to be reached; c) content; d) length; e) languages; f) methods of distribution; g) cost and means of financing.

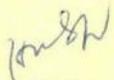
What do you think? I'd be glad to have your comments by teletype or telephone as soon as you are ready to give them.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Enclosure

cc: Mr. William Clark
Mr. Yudelman



HGraves:apm

PROPOSED BROCHURE ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CENTERS

Under the auspices of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research, the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation propose to produce a brochure describing the functions, goals, and achievements of the international agricultural research and training centers. Although separate materials now exist on some of the centers, a need has been expressed for a document that would discuss the need for an international research network and its relation to national development programs.

The illustrated brochure, which will be printed in French-English and Spanish-English editions, will be directed toward scientists and technicians in agriculture and related fields, individuals and organizations involved in development work, national institutions and government agencies, and the public. It will include:

- 1) Preface, stressing the importance of agriculture to economic development, to be written by an individual prominent in international development. Suggestion: Robert S. McNamara, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
- 2) Introduction, which would include a brief examination of the current world food situation, a survey of food production advances over the last three decades, and the rationale for creation of the centers.
- 3) The centers. Separate sections will be devoted to seven centers: International Rice Research Institute, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, International Center of Tropical Agriculture, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, International Potato Center, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, and the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center. Each section will include the center's achievements, goals, staff, training programs, and the practical effects of the work in recipient countries, emphasizing how research and training at the center can be linked to national programs of food production.
- 4) Description of the sources of support from the world community.
- 5) Brief statement on the achievements and limitations of advances in food production, placing the "Green Revolution" in perspective in both agricultural and overall economic development.
- 6) Bibliography.
- 7) Map, stylistically illustrating the location of the centers and the international network of their activities.

NT

August 15, 1973

Dear Bill:

Following our telephone conversation yesterday, I am sending you two pieces of material as a basis for further discussions. One is Joel Bernstein's note on nutrition which he inserted in the record in the closing minutes of the Consultative Group meeting. The other is the statement on the proposed brochure which Dr. Chandler used in making his proposal to the CG.

I have talked to Harold, and he will be in touch with you on Friday regarding the Hanson speech, the brochure and the two subcommittees on review procedures and the genes bank.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Bruce M. Cheek

Enclosures

Mr. William T. Mashler
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations
New York
New York 10017

BMC:mcj

~~A~~ /

Dear Peter:

Just in case I didn't give it to you when the CG closed, I am enclosing a copy of Chandler's note on the proposed brochure on the Consultative Group. If you look at the verbatim for August 2, you will see that the question was raised in the discussion of the priorities paper. The three sponsoring agencies are supposed to come up with a proposal before the November meeting.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Bruce M. Cheek

Enclosure

Mr. Peter A. Oram
Senior Agronomist
Policy Advisory Bureau
Food and Agriculture Organization
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome 0100
Italy

BMC:mcj

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

TK
April 9, 1973

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS AND INSTITUTES:
CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN 1973

TRUSTEES MEETINGS AND PROGRAM REVIEWS

Jan.	5-7	--	ICRISAT: Meeting of the Governing Board
Jan.	15-17	--	CIP: In-house program review
Jan.	25-26	--	CIP: Meeting of the Board of Trustees
Feb.	1-7	--	IRRI: In-house program review
Feb.	9	--	IRRI: Meeting of the Board of Trustees
Feb.	19-24	--	IITA: In-house and external program review
Mar.	2-3	--	CIAT: Executive Committee Meeting
Apr.	3-7	--	CIMMYT: "Presentation Week" for Consultative Group and TAC
Apr.	8-10	--	CIMMYT: Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees
May	14	--	CIAT: Executive Committee Meeting
May	15-16	--	CIAT: Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees
May	17-18	--	CIP: Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees
May	28-31	--	IITA: Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees
May 31 - June 2		--	ICRISAT: Executive and Finance Committee Meeting
June	8	--	IRRI: Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees
Aug. 30 - Sept. 1		--	ICRISAT: Meeting of the Governing Board
Nov.	19-20	--	IITA: Executive Committee Meeting

CONSULTATIVE GROUP AND SPECIAL EVENTS

Jan. 30 - Feb. 2	--	TAC meeting, Rome
Feb. 12-15	--	Meeting of Center Directors, Bellagio
July 24-26	--	TAC meeting, Washington
July 27-28	--	Socio-economic seminar, Washington
July 30-Aug. 3	--	International Centers Week
*Oct. 12	--	Dedication of CIAT

SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

Jan.	4-15	--	CIP: Taxonomy Workshop (Review and Planning Conference for Systematic Collection and Classification of Germ Plasm)
Jan.	22-26	--	CIMMYT: World Wheat Seminar

* Tentative

SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS (Cont'd)

Feb. 28 - Mar. 1	--	CIAT: Seminar on the Potential of Field Beans and Other Food Legumes in Latin America
Mar. 12-17	--	IRRI: UNIDO/IRRI Workshop on design and manufacture of machinery for wetland rice cultivation
Apr. 23-27	--	IRRI: International Rice Research Conference
*Sept. 1-15	--	CIP: Review and Workshop on Late Blight Resistance
*Oct. --	--	IRRI: Workshop on Cropping Systems in the Humid Tropics
Oct. 1-5	--	CIMMYT: Workshop on Triticale
*Nov. 5-9	--	CIP: Review and Workshop on Potato Nutritional Quality

* Tentative

April 9, 1973

T K

January 8, 1973

Mr. Julian Grenfell
Chief of Information and Public Affairs, Europe
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
66, Avenue d'Iena
75116 Paris, France

Dear Julian:

I blush not to have answered sooner your inquiry about information on the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research. The answer is, I think, that there are several documents which might be useful to you. To indicate rather fully what the Group has done or is doing: they are the Informal Summary of Proceedings of International Centers Week (held at the beginning of August) and the Summary of Proceedings of the annual Consultative Group Meeting (held in November). There is also, as you know, a press release following the November meeting. Finally, there is likely to be, each year in December or January, a President's Memorandum to the Executive Directors recommending IDA grants to the research centers and to some extent summarizing the developments of the preceding 12 months.

Of the above documents, the press release of course can be given to anyone. The two summaries of proceedings can be made available on a restricted basis to other international organizations associated with the United Nations, to official or quasi-official technical assistance and research agencies (e.g. the German Institute for Developing Countries in Bonn) and for serious research enterprises such as universities and university scholars. I would not give these documents to organizations and individuals searching for contracts or employment; they can be given the press release and an appropriate letter, I should think.

As far as the President's Memorandum is concerned, I would rather the distribution be controlled from here, on the basis of notes forwarded by you in cases that you think deserve consideration.

You will have some inquiries about projects being considered by the Consultative Group's Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) prior to consideration by the Consultative Group itself. We do not handle these inquiries, but refer them to the Secretary of TAC: Mr. Peter Oram at

Mr. Julian Grenfell

- 2 -

January 8, 1973

FAO, Rome. In instances where you cannot clearly identify the subject matter as belonging to TAC or the Consultative Group, we would be glad to handle the correspondence and to send copies of the replies to Paris for your information.

I am planning to be in Paris on February 7, and hope to have the good luck to find you there. Will you tell Sep that I am going to be in Paris? I'll be coming into the office after a 9:25 am arrival at Orly (coming from the Intercontinental Hotel in Cologne), and have a tentative luncheon date with our mutual friend Leon de Rosen.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

HG

HG/jk

OCDE

ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES

T ~~ET~~
OECD

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Téléphone : 524 82-00

Télégrammes : DEVELOPECONOMIE
Télex : 62.160 OCDE PARIS

2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16

Direction de l'Aide au Développement
Development Assistance Directorate

4 January, 1973

MT-136

Dear Mr. Kaps

You were kind enough some time ago to send me documentation concerning the Consultative Group on Agricultural Research.

Looking into my files, I notice that my information does not go further than what was distributed at the International Centres Week last Summer and which Mr. Führer brought back from Washington.

I would be most grateful if you could keep me up to date on this. I find the reports of the Technical Advisory Committee particularly interesting (my last one is the report of the Third Meeting).

I thank you in advance.

With my best Season's Greetings.

Yours sincerely,



M. TENZER
Special Counsellor

Mr. Franz H. KAPS
Secretary's Department
I.B.R.D.
1818 H Street
N.W. WASHINGTON D.C. 20433

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Headquarters:
Washington, D.C., U. S. A.



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Cable Address - INTBAFRAD PARIS

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Cable Address - INDEVAS PARIS



EUROPEAN OFFICE:

66, AVENUE D'IÉNA, 75-PARIS 16^E - FRANCE

Telephone - 720.25.10

*Nouvelle adresse postale
66, Avenue d'Iéna
75116 PARIS*

November 28, 1972

Dear Harold:

From time to time we get requests for up-to-date information on the decisions and achievements of the CGIAR. The Annual Report (1972) brings us up to the second meeting of the Consultative Group (December 1971) and my question therefore is whether publishable information is available only after meetings of the CGIAR or whether interested parties can be kept up-to-date in the intervening periods. I would much appreciate your advice.

Very best personal regards,

Yours ever,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Julian Grenfell".

Julian Grenfell

Chief of Information and Public Affairs, Europe

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Associate Director
Development Services Department
Room D1122
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
Washington, D.C. 20433

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УЛСЫН ХУВИЙ ДЭГЭЭЛЭН

UNITED NATIONS

Press Section
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N. Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Press Release DEV/763
IB/2941
FAO/2371
8 November 1972

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH GROUP TO MAKE \$24 MILLION AVAILABLE
TO FINANCE INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN 1973

(The following is being released in Washington, New York, ~~and Rome.~~)

Governments and organizations making up the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research have indicated an intention to make approximately \$24 million available in 1973 to finance international research programmes aimed at raising the quantity and quality of food production in developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Consultative Group operates under the co-sponsorship of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, and the World Bank Group.

The financing for next year was indicated in statements by members of the group at a meeting held in Washington, D.C. on 1 and 2 November. Among members of the group intending to give aid, subject in some cases, to legislative or other approvals, are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Ford Foundation, the Federal Republic of Germany, the International Development Research Centre, Japan, the Kellogg Foundation, The Netherlands, Norway, the Rockefeller Foundation, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United Nations Development Programme, the United States and the World Bank group.

Research Institutes to Benefit

Most of the funds to be provided will support the ongoing work of one or more of six international agricultural research centres. These are: the International Rice Research Institute, situated in the Philippines; the International Wheat and Maize Improvement Centre, in Mexico; the International Centre of Tropical Agriculture, in Colombia; the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, in Africa; the International Potato Centre, in Peru; and the Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), in India.

Each of these centres is carrying out research intended to be applicable or adaptable in wide areas of the world. ICRISAT, for example, has a mandate to develop a programme for better systems of farming in tropical zones of low rainfall that cover large parts of Africa and South America as well as Asia. It will seek in the first instance to breed better varieties of certain crops -- sorghum, millet, chick-peas and pigeon peas -- that are particularly suited to these areas. Two of the centres -- the Wheat and Maize Centre and the Rice Institute -- were instrumental in developing improved varieties of wheat and rice that led to the "green revolution" in the form of greatly increased production of these foods in Asia, North Africa and Latin America.

(more)

In the case of each centre, the group had the benefit of an appraisal by the group's Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), consisting of 12 distinguished agricultural scientists drawn equally from less-developed and developed countries, working under the chairmanship of Sir John Crawford, Vice Chancellor of the Australian National University.

Assistance For Improved Rice Yields

In its Washington meeting, the group also discussed the recommendation of TAC concerning projects for which specific financial proposals may be made in future years. These include projects for research to develop increased yields of rice on non-irrigated land, for the collection and preservation of genetic resources which have potential value in cross-breeding to produce new and more useful varieties, and for linking African research stations to the work of ICRISAT. The group also received a progress report on steps being taken to develop an African livestock research institute, and animal disease laboratory to develop vaccines to protect cattle against two major killer diseases, east coast fever and trypanosomiasis.

A number of broad policy matters received the attention of the group during its two-day meeting. One was a resolution from the 1972 session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, asking the Consultative Group to consider broadening its concerns to include research on the production and processing of natural materials to keep them competitive with synthetic substitutes. The resolution was turned over to the group's Technical Advisory Committee for study and recommendations. Another broad question discussed by the group was how to promote the interrelationship between the technical research and socio-economic aspects of agricultural development. It was agreed that a special discussion of this topic would be held in conjunction with the next informal meeting of the group in the summer of 1973.

A programme for collection and preservation of genetic materials and food crops will be prepared by the TAC in collaboration with FAO and in consultation with the Environment Fund and others.

* * * * *

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Central Files

Room G-1066

2 copies

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**INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT**



INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON D. C. 20433

TELEPHONE: EXECUTIVE 3-6360

November 8, 1972

**Subject: Consultative Group on
International Agricultural
Research**

Governments and organizations making up the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research have indicated an intention to make approximately \$24 million available in 1973 to finance international research programs aimed at raising the quantity and quality of food production in developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Consultative Group operates under the co-sponsorship of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, and the World Bank Group.

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Most of the funds to be provided will support the ongoing work of one or more of six international agricultural research centers. These are: the International Rice Research Institute, situated in the Philippines; the International Wheat and Maize Improvement Center, in Mexico; the International Center of Tropical Agriculture, in Colombia; the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, in Africa; the International Potato Center, in Peru; and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), in India.

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OCDE

ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION
ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES

Téléphone: 524 82-00

Direction de l'Aide au Développement
Development Assistance Directorate

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OECD

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Télégrammes: DEVELOPECONOMIE
Télex: 62.160 OCDE PARIS

2, rue André-Pascal, PARIS-XVI^e

24th March, 1972

Dear Mr. Kaps,

Thank you so much for sending me the documents concerning the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

I found the reading extremely interesting and most useful in connection with my own work here on Science and Technology for LDC's.

I note gratefully that you intend to send me in the future documents related to the Group.

Yours very truly,



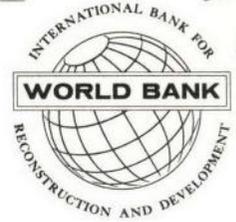
Mme M. TENZER

Mr. Franz H. KAPS
I.B.R.D.
1818H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20433

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

1818 H STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON D. C. 20433 TELEPHONE: EXECUTIVE 3-6360



February 3, 1972

WORLD BANK GRANTS TO ASSIST
INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The World Bank has approved grants totaling \$1.26 million for research programs to increase the quantity and improve the quality of food production in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The grants are part of some \$15 million being provided in 1972 by member governments and organizations of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research for a growing network of international research centers based in developing countries. The grants are the first ever made by the Bank for agricultural research.

The World Bank grants are being made to two of five existing research centers being assisted by members of the Consultative Group and to an initial fund being established by members of the Group for the creation of a sixth center.

A grant of \$1.0 million was approved by the Bank for the International Wheat and Maize Improvement Center -- Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT) -- situated in Mexico. CIMMYT is one of the oldest existing international agricultural research organizations and it was largely responsible for that part of the "green revolution" which took the form of greatly increased food production, especially in India and Pakistan, from new varieties of wheat. CIMMYT's activities extend to all the underdeveloped continents, and its work is fundamental to a variety of research programs in many regions.

/more

Agricultural Research Grant

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A second Bank grant, of \$160,000, is being made to the International Potato Center which recently began operating in Peru. Its priority projects include breeding varieties with increased resistance to disease, improving methods of processing for storage, increasing protein content, and better adapting the potato to tropical climates.

A grant of \$100,000 was also approved as part of an initial fund for an International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, which will probably be based in India. A major objective of the Institute will be the development of farming systems to benefit farmers who work non-irrigated land and, therefore, have not participated substantially in the green revolution. The Institute is expected to concentrate on four of the world's major crops -- sorghum, pearl millet, chickpeas and pigeon peas.

The Consultative Group is sponsored by the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme. Other members of the Consultative Group are: three private American foundations -- Ford, Rockefeller and Kellogg; twelve donor governments; the African Development Bank; the Asian Development Bank; the Inter-American Development Bank; the International Development Research Center; and countries designated by the membership of FAO to represent the five major developing regions.

The 12 donor government members are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. Developing regions' representative countries are: for Africa, Morocco and Nigeria; for Asia and the Far East, the Philippines and Thailand; for Latin America, Argentina and Brazil; for the Middle East, Lebanon and Pakistan; and for southern and eastern Europe, Israel and Rumania.

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